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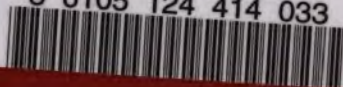
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SOUTH GERMANY
AND
AUSTRIA

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A
HANDBOOK
FOR
TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH GERMANY
AND AUSTRIA.

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A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
SOUTH GERMANY
AND
AUSTRIA:

PART I.

BEING A GUIDE TO
WÜRTTEMBERG, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA,
AND THE DANUBE FROM ULM
TO THE BLACK SEA.

FIFTEENTH EDITION.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND PLANS.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1890.
WITH INDEX AND DIRECTORY FOR
1903.

201
1136
1903

THIS HANDBOOK IS NOW THE PROPERTY OF

EDWARD STANFORD.

AND IS ISSUED AT 12, 13, ALD 14, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

PREFACE.

PERSONAL journeys and careful researches, combined with the very useful and obliging hints and corrections supplied by many persons who have made notes on this Handbook, have enabled the Editor to improve this new edition most materially; and it has been corrected as far as possible down to the time of publication. New maps and plans have been inserted, and a large number of the routes have been re-written and altered, so as to adapt them to the new roads and railways which have been constructed in this part of Europe. These have greatly increased the facility of access to some of the finest portions of the scenery described in this volume.

In this edition the Routes have been made to coincide, as far as possible, with those in the official and railway time-tables; a system which, it is believed, the traveller will find to be very convenient.

The Editor begs to repeat his request that all who use the work will do him the favour to transmit to him (through the publisher) *notices of any errors or omissions which they may detect*, for the benefit of future travellers. Hotels, shops, names of official residents, means of conveyance, and other matters liable to constant change, must be sought in the Index Directory at the end of the volume.

For information relating to Germany generally, the reader is referred to the *Handbook for North Germany*, of which the present work forms a continuation.

LONDON, *August* 1889,

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left. The right bank of a river is that which lies on the right hand of a person descending the stream.

N. S. E. W. for the points of the compass. These letters are made use of at the commencement of each route to indicate its direction.

kil. for kilometer.

m. for English mile.

Inhab. for inhabitants.

cent. for century.

Rte. for Route.

p. for page.

mk. for Mark.

Pop. for population.

Stat. for Railway Station.

B. for breakfast.

D. for dinner.

R. for room and bed.

* as a mark of commendation, in the case of Inns, works of art, or scenery.

NG. refers to the Handbook to North Germany.

Figures within brackets, immediately after the name of a town or village, indicate population; when followed by ft., they denote height above the sea.

See also explanatory notes on pages 7, 8, and 10.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

SECTION I.

WÜRTTEMBERG, BADEN, AND PART OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

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LIST OF ROUTES.

*. * Railway throughout, unless otherwise specified. Places are described in those Routes in which their names are found printed in **Black type**.

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[N.B.—For general information, such as:—Maxims and Hints for Travelling—Language—Couriers—Carriages—Requisites for Travelling—Luggage, Dress—Landing on the Continent; Custom-houses and Commissionnaires—British Custom-house; Transmission of Baggage or Goods from the Continent to England—Skeleton Tours, &c., see *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*. For Remarks on peculiarities of German manners, music, &c. &c. see *Handbook for North Germany*, and for special matter relating to the particular country, see the Preliminary Information preceding each set of Routes in this volume.]

§ 1. TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

Recent events have tended to render the term "Germany" no longer a mere geographical expression, and by the Treaties concluded after the Franco-German War between the North German Confederation, the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg, the King of Prussia acquired the hereditary dignity of Emperor of Germany, to the exclusion of Austria, and the presidency of the Empire was settled on the Crown of Prussia.

§ 2. MONEY.

The establishment of the German Empire has led to the introduction, by the law of December 1871, of a new uniform decimal monetary system, of which the unit is the Mark or shilling, and gold a legal tender and the standard of value. The Imperial gold coins are 20 and 10 Mark pieces, having a common obverse of the Imperial eagle with the words "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire), and the reverse varying according to the State which mints the piece. The values are:—

GOLD—Piece of 20 Marks		=	11. (strictly 19s. 7d.)
"	10 "	=	10s. " 9s. 9½d.
"	5 "	=	5s.
SILVER—	5 Marks	=	4s. 10½d.
"	2 "	=	2s. (strictly 1s. 11½d.)
"	1 "	=	11½d.
"	½ "	=	6d.
"	¼ "	=	2½d.
NICKEL	10 Pfennigs	=	1½d.
"	5 "	=	¾d.
BRONZE	2 "	=	¾d.
"	1 "	=	¾d.

GOLD COINS.

	Old North German Value.		Austrian Value.		English Value.		
	Thaler.	Silber-groschen.	Florins.	Kreuzer.	£	s.	d.
10 Marks . . .	3	10	5	50	0	9	9½
20 " . . .	6	20	11	40	0	19	7

MONEY TABLE.

English Money.	United States.		Germany. New Imperial Currency.		Austria (at par).		France. Belgium. Switzerland. Italy.	
£ s. d.	Dols.	Cts.	Mks.	Pfg.	Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	Cts.
0 0 1	0	02	0	8	0	4	0	10
0 0 2	0	04	0	16	0	8	0	23
0 0 3	0	06	0	26	0	12	0	31
0 0 4	0	08	0	33	0	16	0	41
0 0 5	0	10	0	42	0	20	0	52
0 0 6	0	12	0	50	0	25	0	62
0 0 7	0	14	0	58	0	29	0	72
0 0 8	0	16	0	67	0	33	0	83
0 0 9	0	18	0	75	0	37	0	93
0 0 10	0	20	0	84	0	41	1	4
0 0 11	0	22	0	92	0	45	1	14
0 1 0	0	24	1	0	0	50	1	25
0 2 0	0	49	2	0	1	0	2	50
0 3 0	0	73	3	0	1	50	3	75
0 4 0	0	97	4	0	2	0	5	0
0 5 0	1	21	5	0	2	50	6	25
0 6 0	1	46	6	0	3	0	7	50
0 7 0	1	70	7	0	3	50	8	75
0 8 0	1	94	8	0	4	0	10	0
0 9 0	2	18	9	0	4	50	11	25
0 10 0	2	43	10	0	5	0	12	50
0 11 0	2	67	11	0	5	50	13	75
0 12 0	2	91	12	0	6	0	15	0
0 13 0	3	16	13	0	6	50	16	25
0 14 0	3	40	14	0	7	0	17	50
0 15 0	3	64	15	0	7	50	18	75
0 16 0	3	88	16	0	8	0	20	0
0 17 0	4	13	17	0	8	50	21	25
0 18 0	4	37	18	0	9	0	22	50
0 19 0	4	61	19	0	9	50	24	75
1 0 0	4	86	20	0	10	0	25	0
2 0 0	9	71	40	0	20	0	50	0
3 0 0	14	57	60	0	30	0	75	0
4 0 0	19	42	80	0	40	0	100	0
5 0 0	24	28	100	0	50	0	125	0
6 0 0	29	13	120	0	60	0	150	0
7 0 0	33	99	140	0	70	0	175	0
8 0 0	38	84	160	0	80	0	200	0
9 0 0	43	70	180	0	90	0	225	0
10 0 0	48	56	200	0	100	0	250	0
20 0 0	97	11	400	0	200	0	500	0
30 0 0	145	67	600	0	300	0	750	0
40 0 0	194	22	800	0	400	0	1000	0
50 0 0	242	78	1000	0	500	0	1250	0

4 3.—*Passports*. 4.—*Inns*. 5.—*Weights, &c.* 6.—*Diligences*. Sect. I.

139½ ten-mark pieces contain a Zollverein pound, i.e. 500 grammes, or 7716 troy grains of pure gold.

Imperial *Banknotes* for the whole of the German Empire are issued for 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 marks and upwards.

The safest and most convenient way of carrying large sums to meet the expenses of a long journey is in the form of *Circular Notes*, which are now issued by all the leading bankers without charge, but the traveller will generally get a better exchange for *5l. Bank of England Notes*, and *English Sovereigns* usually command at least their full value all over Europe. The new *German Gold Coins* of 20 and 10 Mark pieces are very useful, and are nearly equivalent in value to sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

§ 3. PASSPORTS.

Though no longer officially required in Central Europe, the traveller is recommended never to leave his native country without a Foreign Office Passport. It may be obtained at a trifling cost on application to Mr. Edw. Stanford, Charing Cross; Messrs. Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; and other agents. For Servia (Belgrad), and other Eastern countries, it is an absolute necessity, and should be shown to the British Consul at Pesth or Vienna before starting.

§ 4. INNS.

The first-class hotels in Southern Germany differ little from those of other countries, except that the table d'hôte is almost invariably at one o'clock. In Austria, with the exception of a few Alpine Centres or bathing-places, where persons remain a long time *en pension*, there is no table d'hôte at all, but everybody dines à la carte, and pays for his dinner or luncheon at the time, giving a fee of a few kreuzers to the waiter. This custom is so far to the traveller's advantage, that it enables him to order what he pleases, and to restrict the number of dishes according to his appetite or fancy; but in the case of persons not thoroughly familiar both with the cookery and the language of the country, a really sufficient dinner ordered on this principle will be found decidedly expensive. The portions are small, and every item, even down to the bread, is separately charged. A delicious cup of coffee and milk, with a roll and a piece of butter, may be generally had for about 40 kr. = 75 c.; but the total quantity supplied will certainly not amount to a fourth part of that which any Swiss waiter would bring as a matter of course for 1 fr. 50 c.

In Bavaria, and other districts where the more usual system of a hotel bill is adopted, the account is generally sent in every day, so that mistakes on either side may be avoided.

§ 5. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A meter = 39·37 Eng. inches; a kilometer = ·621 of an Eng. mile. For rough calculation, 8 kilom. = 5 Eng. miles. A new German mile = 7½ kilom.

A liter = approximately an Eng. pint.

A kilogram = 2·206 Eng. pounds avoird.; 25 kil., which is the usual allowance on Austrian railroads, = about 55 lbs.

§ 6. DILIGENCES.

Post towns not situated on a line of railway may be reached by diligence stien, or Eilwagen), which usually carry only three persons, and are very

slow. Luggage, unless carried in the hand, is almost always charged separately. *Extra-Post* in Austria costs generally 5 florins for every 10 Eng. miles, the rate being fixed by tariff. In this way four persons may secure a carriage to themselves, spending less than the united diligence fares.

§ 7. THE GERMAN VOITURIER (LOHNKUTSCHER).

Vetturino travelling for long distances is a thing of the past, but on cross-roads off the great railway lines, and for a few days at a time, it is still the best and often the only way of really seeing and enjoying the country.

The usual Vetturino carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with leather curtains or glass windows, and of accommodating 4 or 5 persons, and one on the box. The coachman undertakes the care and transport of baggage without any additional charge. Attached to the footboard behind is a large wicker basket for holding luggage, which is secured in its place by a chain.

The usual cost per diem for the entire use of a calèche, drawn by 2 horses, is from 18 to 20 marks, but along much traversed roads the rate is sometimes higher. The driver, if he behave well, receives a Trinkgeld of 1 mark per diem. In this is included every charge for tolls, barriers, ferries, &c., and the driver provides for himself and horses. When forage is dear or tolls heavy, some little difference may be made; but the above may be considered an average of the charges. As a further scale by which to calculate a Lohnkutscher's charge it may be mentioned that the hire of a carriage for 4 persons should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ the fare of 4 for the same distance in the Eilwagen.

Upon much frequented roads the German Lohnkutscher has no right to claim *back fare*, as he hardly fails to pick up passengers on his return; and indeed he will not hesitate to go to the most distant corner of Europe if he meets with a good offer.

Before hiring a carriage expressly for a journey, it is advisable to ascertain whether there be no return carriages (*Retourchaisen*) about to take the same route, as such may be engaged at a very reduced rate.

§ 8. RAILWAYS.

The almost martial authority assumed by the guard of a German train, and the somewhat rigid discipline which he enforces, though occasionally a source of amusement to the English traveller, have at least the advantage of securing fair play for all passengers alike, and of maintaining that respect for rules and by-laws which is the chief ingredient of comfort in railway travelling. Germany and Austria are, for instance, the only countries in Europe, England not excepted, in which a traveller may be quite certain that nobody will be permitted to smoke, or will even attempt to smoke, in a non-smoking compartment. The conductor looks after his passengers with almost pastoral vigilance, informing them of any change of carriage, &c., and usually collects tickets at the station preceding that at which the traveller proposes to alight. It is considered a great offence, in most parts of Germany, to put your feet upon the opposite seat or cushion.

The average speed of an express train is about 25 m. an hour, and the fare 1½d. and 1¼d. a mile, for first and second class respectively. Only hand luggage is free in Württemberg and Bavaria; in Austria, 25 kilo. = 55 lbs. Every important Junction Station has an excellent Refreshment room.

§ 9. GERMAN WATERING-PLACES.

The watering-places in Germany seem naturally grouped according to the volcanic soil or other peculiarities of the mountain chains near which most of them are situate. The principal groups are the following:—

A. The Cis-Rhenane Baths, round the Eifel, and its cognate hills the Ardennes, viz.—1. Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen; 2. Burtscheid, or Borcette; 3. Bertrich, near the Mosel; 4. Kreuznach, on the Nahe; 5. Neuenahr, on the Ahr.

For Spa, see *Handbook for Holland and Belgium: Introd. Remarks*, § 28.

B. The Baths of the Taunus, round which they circle in Nassau and Hesse, viz.—1. Ems; 2. Schwalbach; 3. Schlangenbad; 4. Wiesbaden; 5. Weilbach; 6. Soden; 7. Selters-Fachingen (waters); 8. Homburg; 9. Nauheim; 10. Wilhelmsbad.

C. The Baths of Franconia, at the foot of the Rhöngebirge, viz.—1. Brückena; 2. Kissingen; 3. Bocklet.

D. The Baths of the Black Forest, viz.—1. Baden-Baden; 2. Wildbad; 3. Rippoldsau; 4. Cannstadt.

E. The Baths of Bohemia, viz.—1. Carlsbad; 2. Marienbad; 3. Liebewerda; 4. Franzensbad; 5. Teplitz.

F. The Baths of Silesia, viz.—1. Charlottenbrunn; 2. Warmbrunn; 3. Landeck, county of Glatz; 4. Reinerz, county of Glatz. 5. Gräfenberg (Wasserkur).

G. The Baths of the Alps, viz.—1. Gastein; 2. Ischl; 3. Baden, near Vienna; 4. Kreuth, Bavaria.

H. The Baths of Westphalia and Central Germany, viz.—1. Driburg; 2. Pyrmont; 3. Eilsen; 4. Holf-Geismar; 5. Neundorf; 6. Rehburg; 7. Alexisbad.

§ 10. EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

N.B.—Each Route is headed with a list of important stations, a column of distances, and a column of references to cross Routes. Beneath the list of stations is given the direction (N., E., S., or W.) which the Route takes. See * Rte. 1. **Black** figures (e.g. 38) indicate the number of the Route in which a place is described. N.G. = Northern Germany. See also note to pp. 8 and 10.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 1.

MAYENCE TO ASCHAFFENBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Mayence . . .	N.G. 38
5	Bischofsheim . . .	N.G. 98
12	Grossgerau . . .	N.G. 96A
22	Darmstadt . . .	N.G. 105
39	Babenhausen . . .	3
48	Aschaffenburg 2, 37, 39	

This rly. runs due E., and is part of the direct line from Cologne to Prague, Munich, and Vienna. Through-carriages and sleeping-cars.

. This information will henceforward be given at the heading of each Route in a shorter form, and is intended to indicate (1) the general direction taken by the rly., and (2) the lines served by *express trains*, which run, for the most part, only on important through-routes. Unless a through-route is mentioned, the traveller may assume that all the trains are slow.

First-class fares may be reckoned at about 1 m. 30 pf. for every 10 Eng. miles, and second-class at 85 pf. Express fares are usually 20 per cent. higher. No luggage is free in Württemberg and Bavaria, except hand bags, etc., to the amount of 10 kilo. (22 Eng. lbs.). The charge for luggage booked and sent in the van is very high, and the tariff for portage at many of the rly. stations quite unreasonable.

The large town on the opposite bank of the river is *Offenbach* (N. G. 86).

Wilhelmsbad has agreeable and much frequented promenades. On the rt. bank of the Main, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is the Château of *Philippsruhe*, belonging to the Landgrave Ernest of Hesse.

Hanau (29,000), the more modern part of which was founded in 1597 by Protestant refugees from Liège and various Flemish towns, has some trade in silk, wool, and trinkets of gold and silver. Wm. Grimm was born here in 1786, and his brother Jacob in the previous year. Beyond the stat., the castle and town of *Steinheim* are conspicuous on the rt.

The rly. crosses the Bavarian frontier to

Dettingen, celebrated for the victory gained by the Austrians and English over the French in 1743. This was the last engagement in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. On this occasion George II. displayed considerable skill as commander of the army, and his son, the Duke of Cumberland, distinguished himself by his valour. Dil. to (4 m. E.) *Alzenau*, whence the *Hahnenkamm* may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fine view.

ROUTE 2.

FRANKFURT TO ASCHAFFENBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Frankfurt, East Stat.	
		N.G. 95
9	Wilhelmsbad	
10	Hanau, West	
11	Hanau, East . . .	N.G. 86
19	Dettingen	
26	Aschaffenburg 1, 37, 39	

S.E.E. — Frankfurt to Vienna, Munich, and Würzburg.

ROUTE 3.

FRANKFURT TO EBERBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Frankfurt, E. Stat.	N.G. 95
10	Hanau, West	
11	Hanau, East . . .	N.G. 86
24	Babenhausen	
33	Wiebelsbach-Heubach	N.G.
47	Erbach	105
66	Eberbach	7

S.S.E. — Exp. from Berlin to Stuttgart falls in at Hanau. Below Wv

belsbach, the highly picturesque *Odenwald is traversed. Tunnel of 3400 yds., the second longest in Germany.

ROUTE 4.

HAUSACH TO EUTINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hausach . . .	N.G. 102
3	Wolfach	
9	Schiltach	
14	Alpirsbach	
24	Freudenstadt	
40	Hochdorf . . .	19
40	EUTINGEN† . . .	14, 19

N.E.—The rly. winds considerably, traversing the Black Forest, and crossing several valleys on lofty viaducts.

Wolfach. Dil. thrice daily in the season to (14 m. N.N.E.) Rippoldsau.

Schiltach, the last place in Baden, lies at the confluence of the Schiltach and Kinzig (23).

Alpirsbach, a town actively engaged in the straw-hat and timber trade, with a church of the 12th cent. Dil. to (15 m. S.E.E.) Oberndorf, and (20 m. E.) Sulz (15).

Freudenstadt (2300 ft.), a town of 6000 Inhab.; founded in 1599, by a Duke of Württemberg, for Protestants driven from Styria and Carinthia by religious persecution. There is a singular church (1608) here, so contrived that the men and women cannot see each other. Near the Rom. Cath. ch. is a *fine view. Dil. to (11 m. W.) Rippoldsau (23).

† Stations printed in small capitals have a *Buffet*. A star prefixed * denotes that it is a good one.

ROUTE 5.

HEIDELBERG TO JAGSTFELD, BY WIMPFEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Heidelberg . . .	N.G. 105
2	Karlsthor	
4	Schlierbach	
6	Neckargemünd 7, N.G. 110	
12	Meckesheim . . .	29
18	Sinsheim	
21	Steinsfurth	
30	Rappennau	
34	Wimpfen	
35	Jagstfeld . . .	6, 9

S.E.E.—The rly. skirts the town and passes through a long tunnel under the Castle Hill. Opposite Schlierbach is the abbey of *Neuburg*. At Neckargemünd the river is quitted, and the train turns S. along the Elsenzthal.

Sinsheim (2800), with the ruins of a once wealthy abbey, of which one octagon tower (*Stiftsturm*) is still perfect, and dates probably from 1099. Turenne defeated the Imperial army here in 1674, and 15 years later the town was almost entirely destroyed by the French.

Steinsfurth. Dil. to (9 m. S.) Eppingen (13).

Rappennau supplies the whole of Baden with salt, from brine springs obtained by borings.

Wimpfen, where the rly. again joins the Neckar. This small town, which belongs to Hesse-Darmstadt, consists of two parts, Wimpfen in the Valley, and Wimpfen on the Hill. Their united population is 2600. The *Stiftskirche*, in Lower Wimpfen, distinguished by its three spires, is a noble Gothic edifice, built by a French architect (1262-78), in the Transition style, but much injured. At the rt. side of its curiously carved portal is a representation of a Jewish child suckled by a sow. Wimpfen on the Hill is believed to stand on the site of the Roman *Cornelia* (named after Julius Cæsar's wife), which was de-

stroyed by Attila and the Huns. In ascending to it two ancient towers are passed, the Rothe and Blaue Thurm, with foundations apparently Roman. Ruined fortifications run along the edge of the steep wooded bank of the Neckar. The *Pfahlgraben*, the remarkable rampart raised by the Emp. Probus, to restrain the barbarians, extended from Wimpfen to the Danube a little above Ratisbon. The *Stadtkirche* (1499) contains some curious carvings and paintings. Close to Wimpfen am Berg are the salt-works of Ludwigshall, situated, like those of Friedrichshall and Klemensshall, on the Muschelkalk. The brine is employed for baths.

Jagstfeld, a small bathing-place at the mouth of the Jagst. Close by, to the S.E., are the important salt-works of Friedrichshall. The hydraulic machinery employed in raising the brine to the surface from the saline springs, sometimes 600 ft. below the ground, is very interesting.

ROUTE 6.

JAGSTFELD TO NECKARETZ. DESCENT OF THE NECKAR.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Jagstfeld . . .	5, 9
3	Heinsheim	
5	Gundelsheim	
7	Hassmersheim	
8	Neckarsimmern	
11	Neckarelz . . .	7, 29

N.N.W.—As there are neither steamers on the river, nor continuous carriage roads along its banks, the beauties of the Neckar are accessible only to those who walk or descend in a boat.†

The finest scenery is below Hornburg, where the river winds among thickly wooded hills (chiefly beech), the skirts of the Odenwald and Black

† A Map of the river may be had at Heidelberg or Heilbronn.

Forest, alternating with red seams or cliffs of sandstone. The most picturesque Castles are Mittelberg, Zwingenberg, Hornberg, and Ehrenberg.

1. Beyond the village of Heinsheim rise the ruins of the knightly Castle of Ehrenberg, one of the most picturesque on the river. The walls of its quadrangular donjon are 12 ft. thick.

Gundelsheim, a walled town.—The Castle of Hornegg, above it, became in the 13th centy. a stronghold of the Teutonic Knights, and residence of the Grand Masters of the order, whose effigies may be seen in the chapel. On the l. bank is the ruin of *Guttenburg*. A tunnel more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long pierces the Michelsberg, crowned with the very ancient chapel of St. Michael.

Hassmersheim, near which gypsum is extensively worked in the Muschelkalk, by means both of quarries and mines.

Neckarsimmern. Above it rises the Castle of Hornberg, surmounted by a tall semi-cylindrical tower and picturesquely overgrown with trees and ivy. It was the favourite residence and stronghold of Götz of the Iron Hand. Here he wrote his memoirs, and died in 1562. His armour is still preserved here.

Neckarelz, where the Elz falls into the Neckar. The font in the parish church was a Roman altar. The course of the river below Neckarelz is described in the next Route.

ROUTE 7.

WÜRZBURG TO HEIDELBERG, BY EBERBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Würzburg . . .	37, 42, 45
3	Heidingsfeld	
7	Reichenberg	
23	Grünfeld	
27	LAUDA . . .	12
29	Königshofen . . .	12
34	Boxberg	

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Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
49	Osterburken . . .	9
51	Adelsheim . . .	9
53	Seckach . . .	}
	12 N. Walldürn †	
66	MOSBACH . . .	
68	Neckarelz . . .	6, 29
72	Neckargerach . . .	
74	Zwingsberg . . .	
81	Eberbach . . .	3
86	Hirschhorn . . .	
88	Neckarhausen . . .	
90	Neckarsteinach . . .	
94	Neckargemünd . . .	5
100	Heidelberg . . .	N.G. 105

S.W.—Berlin to Basel. The Main is crossed on leaving Würzburg, and the train follows the same line as Rte. 37 until reaching Heidingsfeld, once a fortress. Here there are two stations, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart.

Reichenberg, a pretty village, lying in a valley to the l. The rly. now quits Bavaria and enters Baden.

Grünsfeld has remains of ancient walls. In the church is a fine monument to a Countess of Wertheim, by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (1503). The Tauber is crossed to Lauda. Rte. 12 is followed hence S.E. to Königshofen, an old town at the confluence of the Umpfer and Tauber.

Boxberg - Wölchingen. At the former place are the ruins of a castle; at the latter, on the rt., a fine *cruciform church, in the Transition style.

Osterburken is an ancient town on the site of a Roman camp.

Adelsheim lies nearly 2 m. S. of the rly., and has another stat. in Rte. 9.

Seckach, in the pretty valley of the same name.

Mosbach (3500) is an old and busy town on the Elz.

The Neckar is reached at Neckarelz, and the train turns N., following its rt. bank. A tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long leads to Neckargerach, where are extensive quarries. Above rises the red ruin of Minneburg. On the l. is the herony of Reierhalde.

Zwingsberg, a restored feudal

ons thus printed are on short branch

fortress surrounded by high walls, and by 5 out of the 8 towers which once defended the approach of it. Its picturesque appearance, and its situation amidst some of the prettiest scenery of the Neckar, here confined by wooded hills, are very remarkable. After an abrupt turn of the river, Wimmersbach is passed, and beyond it the romantic town of

Eberbach (5000), in a most picturesque valley, with a thriving trade in timber. The scales of the *Cypripus alburnus* are collected here to make false pearls. 20,000 fish yield only one pound of this pearl essence, as the colouring matter which gives lustre to the scales is called. 2 hrs. distant rises the Katzenbuckel (1960 ft.), the highest hill of the Odenwald range. A tower stands on its summit. The Neckar pursues a very sinuous course for 6 m. between hills covered with wood.

Hirschhorn (1500), an ancient town with a ruined church which has some good tracery in the windows.

Neckar-Steinach, at the junction of the Steinach with the Neckar. Its four picturesque castles belonged to the family of Landschaden—literally, "bane of the land;" a name given to the founder of the family, a robber-knight. A pathway leads up the hill to the four castles. The first, Vorderburg, consists of little besides a square donjon; the second, Mittelburg, more extensive and picturesque, has been restored; the third, Hinterburg, shows evident marks of having been destroyed by violence, though, from its position, the thickness of its walls, and the deep ditch around it, partly cut in the rock, it must have been a place of great strength during the feudal times; the fourth and oldest overlooks all the rest, and is distant from the lowest about a mile; it is called by the peasantry *Swallows' Nest* (Schwalben-nest), from its position on a pointed rock, with an inaccessible precipice extending below it towards the river. On the opposite bank of the river rises the castle of Dilsberg.

Neckargemünd. The Elsenz enters the Neckar here, and is spanned by a

bridge of one arch. The l. bank of the river is now followed to **Heidelberg**.

ROUTE 8.

CARLSRUHE TO MÜHLACKER, BY PFORZHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Karlsruhe . . .	N.G. 105
3	Durlach . . .	13
5	Grötzingen . . .	13
19	Pforzheim . . .	20, 21
27	Mühlacker . . .	11

E.—Orient Exp., Paris to Constantinople. Beyond Durlach (7400), the ancient residence of the Margraves of Baden, our line bears S.E. up the valley of the Pfingz, and winds considerably, skirting the Black Forest.

Pforzheim (24,500), an active manufacturing town near the junction of the Enz, Würm, and Nagold, three streams taking their rise in the Black Forest. It has ironworks, cloth manufactories, and a considerable timber trade. Its gold and silver wares are known all over Germany. The **Schlosskirche*, on a height, contains some 10 or 12 monuments, with marble statues, &c., of the princes of Baden, besides that of Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg, the famous warrior, and Albrecht Alcibiades of Baireuth, who died here under ban of the Empire in 1557. In the town is a monument erected in 1834 by the Grand Duke of Baden to the memory of 400 men of Pforzheim, who fell at the battle of Wimpfen in 1622. The market-place has a statue of Margrave Ernest (1558). Reuchlin, the friend of Melancthon, was born here in 1454.

ROUTE 9.

OSTERBURKEN TO BIETIGHEIM, BY HEILBRONN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Osterburken . . .	7
3	Adelsheim . . .	7
10	Möckmühl . . .	
24	Jagstfeld . . .	5, 6
27	Neckarsulm . . .	
31	Heilbronn . . .	13
38	Lauffen . . .	
42	Kirchheim . . .	
45	Besigheim . . .	
49	Bietigheim . . .	10, 11

S.S.W.—Berlin to Stuttgart.

Adelsheim has another stat., 2 m. N., in Rte. 7.

Möckmühl is an ancient walled town, with the family castle of the celebrated robber-knight, Götz von Berlichingen (1519), the Knight with the Iron Hand.

HEILBRONN (28,000), on the rt. bank of the Neckar, here crossed by an iron bridge, is a picturesque old town, with pointed towers, gable-faced houses, and pleasant promenades occupying the site of the old fortifications. It has regained much of its former importance in trade and manufactures.

The **Church of St. Kilian* is remarkable for its beautiful tower (225 ft.), the lower part of which was built in the 13th cent.: the upper part, where it begins to be octagonal, dates from 1529, and is in a richly ornamented variety of Renaissance. The nave was finished in 1037; among the oldest portions are the quadrangular towers rising over the aisles at the beginning of the choir. The latter was not completed till the end of the 16th cent. The **altarpiece* by *Riemenschneider* (1498) is a rich example of painting and wood-carving; on its wings are the Birth of Christ, with the Resurrection, and Death of the Virgin. The church contains some curious monuments and fragments of old painted glass. The tower affords

good view; within it is a finely toned and very massive bell (1479).

Behind the church, flowing out of 7 pipes, is the "holy spring," from which the city derives its name.

The **Town Hall** (1540), with a complicated clock (1579), contains among its records several Imperial Charters and Papal Bulls, also a declaration of war (*Fehdebrief*) against the town from Götz von Berlichingen, whose history is so well told in the drama of Goethe.

Another memorial of him is the tall square red *Thief's Tower* (*der Diebsturm*), or *Götzensturm*—on the bank of the Neckar, above its bridge—in which Goethe places the scene of his death, although he was shut up in it only one night (1519). It is very conspicuous from the rly.

The Swedish Chancellor Oxenstierna summoned hither (April 1633) the leaders of the Protestant States of Germany, to renew the League jeopardised by the death of Gustavus Adolphus. The contract was signed in the *Deutsche Haus*, about 200 yds. S.W. of St. Kilian's, formerly a royal palace, with a chapel which still retains its ancient tower. Opposite is a Restaurant, with an inscription commemorating the visit of Charles V. to Heilbronn.

200 yds. N.E. of St. Kilian's is the tower of the Franciscan ch., destroyed by the French in 1688. E. of it runs the broad *Allée*, in which is the Concert room of the Harmony Club, with an exhibition of modern pictures. Further S. is the Moorish *Synagogue*. Near the river, W. of St. Kilian's, is the **Historical Museum**, containing a number of antiquities and pre-historic remains.

The *best view* of Heilbronn and the Neckar valley is to be obtained from the **Wartberg* (Watch Tower Hill), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. N.E. of the town, and 520 ft. above the river. On the summit is an Inn, with a tower behind it, 60 ft. high.

At its base are the town *Waterworks*, admirably engineered. The banks of the river are clothed with vineyards producing a tolerable wine.

The **Schweinsberg** (820 ft.) rising to the S., may be ascended in an hour and commands a fine view, bounded by lofty hills on every side.

On leaving Heilbronn, the *Wartberg* is visible on the l. The rly. runs along the l. bank of the Neckar, over the narrow strip of plain between it and the vine-clad hills, to **Lauffen**, with an old castle and church, placed on rocks by the river. Then passing through a tunnel, it reaches **Kirchheim**. On the l. stands the castle of *Liebenstein*, with a chapel worth notice.

Besigheim (2350), the *Castrum Valerianum* of the Romans.

6 m. N.W. rises the **Michelsberg** (1280 ft.), crowned with an ancient chapel, formerly a Roman temple.

A little beyond this the railway crosses the river Enz by a lattice-bridge, and leaves the valley of the Neckar, following that of the Enz to **Bietigheim**.

ROUTE 10.

BIETIGHEIM TO BACKNANG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Bietigheim . . .	9, 10
4	Beihingen	}
	3 S. Ludwigsburg .	
8	Marbach	}
16	Backnang . . .	
		28

E.—The line crosses the Neckar on a lofty viaduct to **Beihingen**.

Marbach is a village on the rt. bank of the Neckar, where Schiller was born (Nov. 10, 1759). His cottage has been turned into a small Museum of personal relics. In the *Schillershöhe*, a park close to the village, is a bronze statue of the poet by *Rau* (1876). The rly. now follows the valley of the Murr.

Backnang has large tanneries, and a fine Transition church of 1120. 3 m. distant are the Baths of *Rietenau*.

ROUTE 11.

BRUCHSAL TO ULM, BY MAULBRONN
AND STUTTGART.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BRUCHSAL	N.G. 105
9	Bretten	13
16	Maulbronn	
20	Mühlacker	8
35	Bietigheim	9, 10
41	Ludwigsburg	10
45	Zuffenhausen	19
47	Feuerbach	
49	STUTTGART	14, 15, 19 27, 28
52	Cannstatt	15, 27, 28
54	Untertürkheim	
56	Obertürkheim	
58	Esslingen	
63	Flochingen	15
66	Göppingen	
81	Süssen	
83	Gingen	
88	Geislingen	
106	Ulm	12, 17, 24

S.E.—Cologne to Munich or Vienna. The Orient Exp. falls in at Mühlacker. Frequent local trains between Stuttgart and Esslingen.

Bruchsal (12,000) has a castellated prison, 10 min. walk from the stat. on the l. The *Schloss*, formerly a palace of the bishops of Speyer, is worth visiting. A short tunnel leads into the valley of the Salzach.

Bretten (2800), with its ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497), to whom a monument was erected in front of the school-house in 1864.

Maulbronn. The town lies 2 m. N.E., in a wooded valley. Omn. three times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Here is a well-preserved and most interesting ***Abbey Church** (1137) of basilica form, with late Gothic additions, recently restored. It is approached by a beautiful W. atrium, with rich arcade and vaulting. In the Choir, separated from the nave by a *Romanesque* screen, are some fine windows and elaborately carved stalls.

To the N. lie the ***Cloisters**, of which the side nearest the ch. is of good Transition work. A well-chamber projects into the court, and out of the cloisters open the refectory, chapter-house, and other halls, of extreme beauty and interest.

Beyond Maulbronn a short tunnel carries the rly. out of the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar.

Mühlacker. The deep valley of the Enz is crossed on a *viaduct of 21 arches in two tiers, well seen from the stat., just before arriving at **Bietigheim**. Near Asperg, the rly. winds round the base of the fortress of *Hohenasperg*, situated on an isolated hill on the rt., and now used as a state prison. The poet *Schubart* was confined here from 1777 to 1787, for writing a satirical epigram on Duke Charles of Württemberg. Fine view from the ramparts.

Ludwigsburg (16,500), about a mile W. of the Neckar, was once the residence of the sovereigns of Württemberg. It owes its rise to Duke Eberhard Lewis, who built it (1730) to gratify the caprice of an extravagant mistress, and to revenge himself upon his wife and the Estates of Württemberg, with whom he had quarrelled, intending to make it his capital instead of Stuttgart. It has a military arsenal, staff college for officers, cannon foundry, and a garrison of 4000 men. The deserted *Palace*, one of the largest in Germany, contains a gallery of paintings of no value. The *Palace Gardens*, at one time celebrated over Germany, are falling into neglect. The view from the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin in the Gothic style, is fine. In the ch.-yd. at the S.E. end of the *Schloss-Garten* is Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (1801). Adjoining the *Schloss-Garten* on the N. is the park of *La Favorite*, and a mile further the royal château and farm of *Monrepos*, where is preserved a fine monument by *Peter Vischer* to Walter v. Kronberg, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, brought from Mergentheim.

Beyond **Feuerbach** the rly. passes through the *Prag* tunnel, 924 yards long, and runs side by side with the Cannstatt line to Stuttgart Stat.,

handsome building in the Schloßstrasse, close to the great square in front of the Palace.

STUTT GART (890 ft.), the capital of Württemberg, residence of the Court, and seat of the Chambers, contains with its suburbs 130,000 Inhab. (16,000 Rom. Cath.), including garrison and strangers. It is prettily situated in the small valley of the Nesenbach, surrounded by hills of no great height, entirely covered on their slopes with vineyards.

The Neckar receives the Nesenbach

2 m. from Stuttgart, near Cannstatt, and is navigable for barges thence to the Rhine. Stuttgart, it is said, owes its origin and its name to a Stud, *Stutengarten*, established here by a Duke of Württemberg in the 13th century. It is chiefly indebted for any importance it has attained to the residence of a court, the late king having expended his immense wealth in beautifying and extending his capital. Its handsome public buildings are with two exceptions (the old chateau and Stiftskirche) modern, a large part of the town having been built since



1805, when the sovereign of Württemberg was raised by Napoleon from the rank of Duke to that of King. The town is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by a fine street, the *Königsstrasse*, passing along one side of the Square (*Schloßplatz*), in which are situated the Old and New Palace and the Theatre. Parallel with the *Königsstrasse* is the *Neckarstrasse*, lined with fine buildings.

The New Palace (*Residenz-Schloß*) is a vast and handsome freestone edifice, in the Renaissance style (1746-1807), with two projecting wings,

The roof, immediately above the grand entrance, is surmounted by an enormous gilt crown, of doubtful taste. The interior is handsomely furnished, but now exhibits a somewhat faded splendour. Adm. daily, by card from the resident steward. It contains 365 rooms, and is decorated with numerous works of art, a Bacchante and a Venus by *Dannecker*, a Gladiator by *Canova*, a Bacchus and Bacchante by *Thorvaldsen*, and frescoes on historical subjects, by *Gegenbaur*. There is also a collection of Sevres and Meissen china; and in the

king's private rooms are some fine vases of Urbino ware, only shown by special permission.

The side of the Schlossplatz opposite the palace is occupied by the *Königsbau*, a handsome building with arcades, erected by the architect Leins in 1860, containing concert-rooms above, and below the Exchange, a café, and shops.

To the S.W., or on the rt. hand as you face the palace, and separated from it by an agreeable avenue of trees, lies the *Old Palace* (Altes Schloss), a massive and picturesque building, (1553-1570) bearing the aspect of a feudal fortress, now occupied by officers of the Court or Government. The inner court, with open galleries and twisted columns, is curious, as is also the old Court chapel, restored for public worship. In this court is an equestrian *Statue of Count Eberhard*, the Bearded, first duke (d. 1496), erected in 1859. W. of the Old Palace, and on the same side of the square, is the *Prinzensbau*, inhabited by Prince William of Württemberg. Under this palace is the *Hofkellerei* (Royal cellar), where private persons may purchase wine (but not in small quantities) well known for its purity and cheapness.

Close to the old palace, towards the S.W., is the Protestant late-Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1434-1495). Over the S.E. portal are two reliefs of the 15th century; in the tympanum, Christ bearing His cross, and in niches above, Christ with the twelve Apostles. The interior was restored in 1841 by *Heideloff*. In it is a very fine organ. The reigning family of Württemberg were for centuries buried in a vault under the choir. Their monuments, bearing 11 effigies in stone, from Count Ulrich in 1265 to Count Henry in 1519, are arranged along the l. side of the choir. The stone pulpit is sculptured with reliefs. In the N. aisle is a stone relief of Christ as Judge, and the 10 Virgins. A little S. of the ch. is the market-place and *Rathhaus*; occupying the centre of the old town.

Hence the Markt Strasse leads S.E. to the late-Gothic ch. of *S. Leonhard*,

outside which is a colossal Crucifix with the three Maries.

In the open space between the old palace and the *Stiftskirche* stands a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, designed by *Thorwaldsen* and cast at Munich in 1839. The general effect is poor, but the head is fine.

The building on the N.E. side of the Schlossplatz, and connected by a covered gallery with the New Palace, is the *Theatre*, redecored in 1846.

In the centre of the square, in front of the palace (Schlossplatz), stands the *Jubiläumssäule*, a Column, designed by *Hofer*, and erected on the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Wm. Frederick Charles in 1841. It is of grey granite, 59 ft. high, surmounted by a bronze winged Concordia; the four figures at the angles of the pedestal represent the Instructing, Working, Military, and Commercial classes. On three sides, in bronze relief, are scenes from the campaigns of 1814, in which the king as crown prince commanded the Württemberg troops, by *Wagner*. On each side of this column is a handsome bronze fountain, which plays during the greater part of the day. The Schlossplatz, which was transformed by the late king into a public garden, is now one of the greatest attractions in Stuttgart. Military band every day at noon.

To the N. of the theatre, in the Unter-Königsstrasse, is the *Marstall* or *Mews*, and in the buildings adjoining the Palace is the *Königliche Leibstall*, or *Royal Studhouse*, which contains some fine horses, including many pure Arabians.

Close to the N. end of the Kronprinzensstrasse, which is the next street running parallel to the Königsstrasse, to the westward, is the

Ständehaus—House of Parliament. Entrance into the lower chamber by tickets given by the members, or by officers of the house.

The *Hospital Church* in the N.W. part of the town was completed in 1471, except the tower, added in 1738. It was restored in 1835-41. It contains the clay model of the colossal statue of Christ, by *Dannecke*

at Ratisbon. In the cloister is a cenotaph of Reuchlin, who died at Stuttgart in 1522.

At the S. end of the Neckarstrasse, No. 6, opposite to the rear of the Palace, and next to Princess Mary's Palace, stands the *Naturalien-cabinet*, or ***Museum of Natural History**, erected in 1827 (open daily 11 to 12 and 2 to 3). The lower story is occupied by the public archives. The most valuable part of the Zoological collections are the acquisitions of Professor Ludwig, from the Cape of Good Hope, and of Prince Paul of Württemberg, from Brazil, made by them during their travels in those countries. The Natural History of Württemberg is very completely illustrated in every department. A general notion of its geological structure may be formed from a series of specimens of the rocks. There is a very remarkable group of 12 Mammoths' tusks, embedded in a mass of diluvial deposit not more than 5 ft. square, from Cannstatt; Ichthyosauri from the lias of Boll; a Mastodonsaurus Salamandrius, from an alum slate quarry, near Schwäbisch-Hall; impressions of leaves of plants from the fresh-water formation of Cannstatt, others from the Keuper formation near Stuttgart; leaves and fish from Oehningen, and a numerous collection of bones and teeth from caves in Württemberg. A portion of the skin and hair of the Mammoth found in the ice in Siberia merits notice. There is also a mineralogical and anatomical cabinet. Next to this, No. 8 in the Neckarstrasse, is the **Public Library** (open daily from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5, except Saturdays). It contains about 500,000 printed volumes and 3820 MSS., of which about 1850 are more or less rare. The collection of Bibles is said to be the largest in the world, amounting to 8000 volumes, in 100 different languages. A yearly sum is allowed by the Government for purchasing books, and a copy of all works published in Württemberg must be sent here. Among other curiosities, it contains a fine folio MS. of 1297, written at *Reves*, containing Bible histories in

French. Persons who are known, or recommended by known persons, are allowed to take away books for 6 weeks.

In the same building is the **Collection of Antiquities**, open daily except Monday, from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4. It contains pre-historic and early Roman curiosities; objects in gold, bronze, and iron from the royal tombs; relics of mediæval warfare and domestic life; weapons and ornaments of the Renaissance; costumes, embroideries, church furniture, jewellery, and a large assortment of tile-stoves, porcelain, and terra-cotta ware.

Nearly opposite are the extensive buildings of the **Academy**, once the seat of the *Carls Schule*, where Schiller was educated.

Beyond the Library are the **Law Courts**, 300 ft. long, and excellently contrived. The two large statues are by *Kopp*.

Further on in the same street, No. 16, is the **Royal Cabinet of Medals** (*Münz und Medaillen-Cabinet*). Open Saturday 2-4, at other times tickets obtained at the Library. It contains above 20,000 specimens; the most valuable of which are 700 Greek, 600 Roman, 5300 of the Württemberg mint, 1200 of the middle ages (those called *Bracteate*), and about 5000 modern. Here are also antiquities, bronzes, and gems; and objects of art from America, India, &c.

Still further, on the same side of the Neckarstrasse, No. 32, is the **Museum of Art** (*Museum der bildenden Künste*). Open free, Sund. 11 to 3—Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frid. 10 to 3—Engravings and *Von Müller* Collection on Tues., Wed., Thurs., 2 to 4; other days at same hrs., small fee. In front is a gilded bronze equestrian statue of William I. by *Ludwig Hofer* (1884). Four rooms on the ground-floor contain casts from the most celebrated works of ancient sculpture. In three others are casts from the works of Thorwaldsen (a very interesting collection presented by himself), Dannecker, Rauch, Schwanthaler, &c. The pictures, nearly 800 in number,

are arranged in a handsome suite of rooms on the first floor (Catalogue of 1888, 80 pf.). The third department contains drawings, &c., by Albert Dürer, Nanteuil, &c.; and etchings by Wächter, Hetsch, &c.

In the following *List of Pictures*, the modern painters are distinguished by the date affixed to their names.

Achenbach (b. 1815): Dutch landscape.

Aiwasowsky (b. 1817): Stormy Sea.

Bellini (Giov.): Pieta—Virgin and Child.—Virgin and Child, with SS. Peter and Pantaleone presenting a donor (School-piece).

Bonifazio (Senior): Holy Family, with SS. Elizabeth and Catharine, much repainted; called *Palma*.

Bonifazio (Junior): Virgin and Child with S. Peter; a good picture utterly ruined by repainting (called *Palma*).

Bräkeleer (b. 1818): Peasants drinking, with a girl reading.

Braith (b. 1836): Sheep returning home.

Brion (1824–77): Wedding in Alsace.

Brueghel (Peter, the Elder): Entry into Jerusalem.

Bürkel (1802–69): Pass in the Tyrol.

Cesare da Sesto: Virgin and Child, with S. Jerome.

Cranach (Lucas): Judith.—Male portrait.

Decker: Village scene.

Defregger (b. 1835): The wounded sportsman.

Dietrich: Small landscape, on wood.

Doss (J. van der): Sheep, with a girl milking; large.

Dutch School (Old): Deposition from the Cross.

Everdingen: Norwegian landscape in a threatening storm.

Flemish School (Old): Virgin and Child in a landscape.

Geest (W. van): Dutch family group.

Goyen (J. van): Small landscape.

Gude (b. 1825): *Calm Sea*.

Hals (Frans): Portrait of a Man holding a falcon.

S. Germ.

Hobbema: Dutch village, on a stream.

Hondekoeter: Fowls and Ducks.

Jordaens: Vertumnus and Pomona.

Koch (1768–1842): Landscape after a storm.—Landscape with river.

Kursbauer (1840–79): The first picture-book.

Laupheimer (b. 1846): The bashful Suitor.

Lessing (1808–81): Landscape in the Franconian Switzerland.

Lier (1827–82): Scottish coast-scene.

Löffler (b. 1845): Erasmus of Rotterdam.

Memling: Bathsheba.

Morales: Ecce Homo.

Morgenstern (1805–67): Moonlight on the Elbe.

Moucheron: Landscape.

Neer (Aart van der): Landscape by moonlight.

Oswald: Female portrait.

Palma: Holy Family, with S. Barbara, Tobias, and the Archangel, repainted; "a very early work" (Morelli).

Penni (Il Fattore): Holy Family, oval.

Rembrandt: S. Paul in prison; an early work.—Boy holding an apple (School-piece).

Schaffner: S. Nicolas of Bari.—S. Roch.

Schendel (1806–70): Woman selling vegetables.

Spanish School: Pope Clement XII.

Swabian School: Altar-piece carved in wood, with painted wings and a predella.—Virgin and Child with SS. Anna, Helen, Elizabeth of Hungary, Catharine, and Gertrude.—Duke Welf of Swabia, holding a church in his hand, and his wife, Judith of Flanders.

Tiesenhausen (1837–76): Scene on the Baltic.

Ulm (School of): S. Lucius, first Christian king of Great Britain, the prophet Elijah, and S. Vitus.

Vandyck: Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise.

Waterloo (Antonie): Wooded landscape with figures.

Zeitblom: The Visitation, S. John Evan., S. John Bapt., Annunciation.

SS. George, Florian, Margaret, Valentine, and the four Latin Fathers; a series of fine single figures.—Nativity of Christ.—S. John Baptist.

Zimmermann (b. 1809): The Obersee, near Berchtesgaden.

In the Alleenstrasse is the **Polytechnic School**, a fine stone building by Egle (1865). Flanking the door are statues of Dürer and Kepler, and above are allegorical statues, reliefs, and medallions. W. of this is the **Stadtgarten** (frequent concerts, 50 pf.), facing which are the handsome *Real-Gymnasium* and the *Agricultural School*. W. of the latter stands the domed red-brick *Garrison Church*; and further on the *Liederhalle*, said to contain the largest concert-room in Germany, and built by Leins in 1875. The garden has a bust of *Uhland* in bronze, and one of *Schubert* in marble.

The Jewish **Synagogue** in the Hospitalstrasse, in the Moorish style (1861), is one of the most gorgeously finished structures of the kind. It may be seen at all times on payment of a small fee: on Friday evening, during service, it is open to the public.

The ***Palace Gardens** (Anlagen), to which the public are admitted, form one of the most agreeable features of Stuttgart. They extend along the bottom of the valley to (2 m.) *Rosenstein*, and are traversed by carriage-roads shaded by trees, and by winding footpaths, ornamented with groups of statuary. Some of the orange-trees placed here in the summer are 300 years old. Adjoining the Palace Gardens on the E. side is the *Botanic Garden*.

At the S. end of the Königsstrasse is the **Industrial Museum**, an interesting collection of native products, open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 6. Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. stands the modern Gothic ch. of St. John (Leins), surrounded by water. Another fine ch. is the R. C. *Marienkirche*, near the S. extremity of the town, an early-Gothic building by Egle, with twin spires. *Adjacent, on the S., is a fine Gymnasium, or grammar-school.* About

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, bearing up hill to the l., is the Stat. of the *Zahnradbahn* (toothed rly.), whence frequent trains ascend in 15 min. to *Degerloch*, a pretty village, 400 ft. above the level of the valley, and a popular resort on Sundays. At the foot of the hill to the W. lies the suburb of *Heslach*, with a new Romanesque ch. by *Wolf*. Beyond it rises the *Hasenberg* (Rte. 6). The **Central Cemetery** on the *Prag*, 1 m. N. of the rly. stat., is worth a visit, and commands a good view.

In the **Fangelsbach Cemetery**, just outside the town to the S.E., is a War Monument of 1871. N.E. of it, on the Bopser, is the *Schillerhöhe*; and a mile further N. the *Uhlandshöhe*, both affording magnificent views over the town and valley of the Neckar.

ENVIRONS.—Cards of admission to the Royal Villas should be applied for in Stuttgart at the office of the Obersthofmeister, on the ground-floor of the *Alte Schloss*, between 8 and 9 A.M.

Rosenstein, a modern Grecian villa, contains a few pictures, copies in marble of celebrated statues, and some works of modern sculptors. Among these the best are *Dannecker's* Cupid, *Wagner's* Psyche, and *Hofer's* angry Cupid.

Berg, a suburb of Stuttgart, nearly 2 m. N., may be reached by tramway. The **Royal Villa**, a renaissance building by Leins (1853), has a few pictures and statues. The beautiful gardens command extensive views.

Hohenheim, 6 m. S. of Stuttgart (omnibus several times daily), a deserted palace, built by Duke Charles in 1768, is now a celebrated school of agriculture, with nearly 1000 acres, a large stock of cattle and sheep, and agricultural implements for the use and instruction of 100 pupils. In the neighbourhood is *Weil*, where there is a considerable breeding stud, and at *Scharnhausen* a Swiss dairy farm.

Most of the other points of interest in the neighbourhood are conveniently reached from stations on the following rly. The valleys of the Neckar and

Fils, along which the rly. runs as far as Geislingen, are two of the most beautiful in Suabia.

Leaving Stuttgart, the line skirts the Anlagen, descends along the N.W. side of the palace gardens, and passes through a tunnel 398 yards long, under the royal villa of Rosenstein, on coming out of which it crosses the Neckar.

CANNSTATT (18,500) is prettily situated on both banks of the Neckar, connected by a stone bridge. It was founded by the Romans, and numerous antiquities discovered here are in the Museums at Stuttgart. It is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing industry, and has four fairs, besides an important popular festival, held every alternate Michaelmas. It forms a more pleasant summer sojourn than Stuttgart, and is chiefly remarkable for its mineral springs, of which nearly 40 burst forth in and about the town, discharging 800,000 cubic feet of water in the 24 hrs. Only a few are employed for medicinal purposes. They contain carbonic acid, sulphur, salts, and a small quantity of iron, the latter being here called Sulzen. They are efficacious in disorders of the digestion, and are resorted to by increasing numbers of patients from all parts. The country about Cannstatt is volcanic, and was much disturbed at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. One spring is tepid, the rest are cold. The principal is the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* on the Sulzerrain, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the town. A large *Kursaal* has been erected here, approached by an avenue of trees. In front of it is a bronze equestrian statue of William I. (1864) by *Halbig*, erected in 1875. Agreeable walks are laid out on the hill behind it, from the summit of which are beautiful views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar.

The *Inselquelle*, the richest in carbonic acid and iron, is in the island formed by the Neckar between Cannstatt and Berg. Close by is the *Koch'sche Sprudel*. At the Carlsbad

is a *floating bath*, in the Neckar, a little above the stone bridge. The stone-quarries near Cannstatt disclose some singular fresh-water fossils, plants, &c.

The favourite resort of the late king Wilhelm I. was the *Wilhelma* Palace, S.W. of the town. On this gorgeous structure he expended more than 3 million florins. Tickets of admission are given on application at the *Alte Schloss* in Stuttgart between 8 and 9 A.M. The palace, completed in 1851, is built in the Moorish style, and the dining-hall, ball-room, &c., resemble, on a much larger scale, the *Alhambra* Court at the Crystal Palace. (Fee to the attendant.) The gardens and grounds are tastefully laid out, and very extensive.

2 m. W. of Cannstatt rises the **Burgholz*, from which a grand view is obtained of the valley of the Neckar. 4 m. further W., reached by carriage from Stuttgart, is the

Solitude, an abandoned palace built by Duke Charles in 1767, on a secluded summit. View extensive; red deer and wild boar in the park. The buildings adjoining the *Jagdschloss* were occupied by the *Carlschule* previous to its transference to the *Akademie* in the Neckarstrasse at Stuttgart; and here (1773-5) Schiller studied law against his will by order of Duke Charles.

On leaving Cannstatt the rly. ascends the rt. bank of the Neckar. Both sides of the valley are completely lined with vineyards, while on the lower ground are orchards and rich fields of maize.

Untertürkheim (3165).—This village and the *Rothenberg* give their names to two of the best wines of the neighbourhood of Stuttgart.

On the l. rises the hill of *Rothenberg* (1350 ft.) crowned by the Greek chapel erected in 1824, by Salucci, for King William I., to contain the remains of his first wife, Katharina Paulowna, a Russian princess. The king himself is also buried here. The building, a rotunda with three porticoes, contains statues of the four Evangelists, by Dannecker. It stands on the spot

once occupied by the feudal castle of Württemberg, the cradle of the present regal family, all traces of which have been cleared away to make room for this chapel. Fine view. Greek ch. service on Sunday.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Untertürkheim is the village of **Wangen**, from which a pleasant footpath descends to Stuttgart in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Obertürkheim, whence a longer but more agreeable path ascends to the Rothenberg.

ESSLINGEN (21,000) a manufacturing town on the rt. bank of the Neckar, formerly an Imperial city, and in perpetual feud with the dukes of Württemberg. It was ceded to them at the peace of Lüneville (1802). It retains its old walls, built by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1216, and still bears a picturesque mediæval aspect, but suffered much from fire in 1701. Its manufactures are of wool, cotton, hardware, and of a sparkling wine (Neckar-Schaumwein) imitating Champagne. It has a beautiful Gothic church, the ***Liebfrauenkirche**, with reliefs over the doorways and a tower surmounted by an elegant octagonal open spire, 245 ft. high. The ch. was begun in 1406, and completely restored by Egle in 1862. Within are the tombs of the architects, Hans and Matthew Böblinger.

The **Stadtkirche** of **St. Dionysius**, in Romanesque style, has a lofty choir, and towers of the 13th century: it was enlarged in the 15th. It has some painted glass, a rood-screen, and a **Sacramentshäuschen** of 1486. The Byzantine **St. Paul's Ch.** (1268), restored for the use of the Catholics, is spoilt by an incongruous modern wooden tower. The **Wolfsthor** is of the age of the Hohenstaufen. The old **Rathhaus** dates from 1430, and bears their lion carved in the stone. The view from **Schloss Perfried**, whose walls descend to the town, is fine.

An island in the Neckar, called the **Maille**, is laid out as a Promenade.

Plochingen (2000), at the junction of the **Fils** with the Neckar, which

latter stream is crossed by a curious wooden bridge, constructed in 1777 by a carpenter of Stuttgart, named **Etzel**.

Here the rly. quits the valley of the Neckar, and follows that of the **Fils** as far as Geislingen.

Utingen, near which rises the castle of **Filseck**.

Near the river, to the rt. is the village of **Faurndau**, with a remarkable Romanesque Church.

Göppingen (12,000), a flourishing modern town on the **Fils**. At the S.W. corner of the court in the **Schloss** (1562) is a winding stone staircase, in the fashion of a vine (**Traubenstiege**). About 5 m. S. of this lies **Boll**, a frequented watering-place, prettily situated at the foot of the **Rauhe Alb**. Its springs are cold and sulphureous.

Soon after quitting **Göppingen**, the eye is attracted by the **Hohenstaufen**, a remarkable conical hill, about 2 m. to the l. of the rly. On its summit once stood the **Castle** of the noble family of that name, who, from simple barons and owners of a single tower, became emperors of Germany (the House of Swabia) from 1138 to 1254. The only vestiges now to be discovered of the ruins are a few stunted walls barely projecting above the turf. It owes its destruction to the "Peasant War" of 1525, and its stones were afterwards employed to build the Castle at **Göppingen**. On the slope of the hill lies the village of **Staufen** (5 m. from **Göppingen**; carriage 4 marks). Within its little Church may be seen a rude painting of the Empr. Frederick Barbarossa, and the words "Hic transibat Cæsar," inscribed over an ancient doorway, to mark the way the emperor went to mass. The *view from the summit (2240 ft.) is most extensive. Behind the **Hohenstaufen**, at some distance on the N.E., rises the **Reichberg** (2315 ft.).

Süssen. Omnibus twice daily in 3 hrs. to **Gmünd** (Rte. 7).

Gingen, 3 m. S. of which rises the **Kuchalb** (fine view). The rly. makes a great sweep before reaching **Geislingen**, picturesquely situated

in a narrow glen at the foot of the Rauhe Alb, with the domineering round tower of the decayed Castle (*Helfenstein*), destroyed in 1552. A crowd of girls and old women offer for sale toys in bone, wood, and ivory, which are manufactured on the spot. Here is a pumping station for the supply of the Rauhe Alb with water (Rte. 5). In the *Marienkirche* (1424) are finely carved stalls. The upper end of the deep defile in which the town lies is singularly beautiful,—clothed with rich foliage on the one side, overhung by gigantic rocks on the other, while the Fils, here a mere millstream, runs at the bottom.

A good road ascends the valley S.W. to (12 m.) *Wiesensteig*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond which rises the picturesque **Reussenstein*, with a ruined castle. An hour further N.W. is the **Breitenstein* (2592 ft.), a spur of the Swabian Alb, projecting boldly into the plain. Thence to (1 hr.) *Teck*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Owen* (Rte. 9).

The rly. is carried up a steep incline of 1 in 50, along a fine terrace built up against the hills on the E. side of the valley, on to the high land called the Schwäbische Alb, dividing the waters which join the Neckar from those which flow into the Danube. The country becomes open and somewhat dreary. On descending into the valley of the Danube, the rly. passes several detached forts or towers, including the citadel of *Wilhelmsburg*, before reaching

ULM (1205 ft.), a fortress and frontier city of Württemberg, on the l. bank of the Danube, here navigable and joined by the Blau, connected by two bridges with Neu-Ulm on the rt. bank, which is Bavarian. It has 34,000 inhab. and some trade and manufactures, though not enough to give it the appearance of activity and prosperity. From the 14th to the end of the 16th centuries Ulm was an Imperial Free city. In 1803 it was Bavarian, but in 1806 transferred to Württemberg, and from 1842 to 1866 a *Bundesfestung*. The manufacture of linen alone employed 400 master

weavers, whereas at present there are but 68. It still carries on a great trade in corn. Among the exports are grits (*Gersten*) and snails (*Helix pomatia*); the latter, being fattened in the surrounding district, are packed in casks to the extent of 4 millions annually, and exported to Austria and other Rom. Catholic countries, where they are esteemed a great delicacy for the table, especially during Lent. A great quantity of pipe-heads are made here. The streets are narrow; the houses for the most part have pointed gables turned to the street.

Ulm is ingloriously distinguished in modern history, through the surrender of the place to the French by General Mack in 1805, when 30,000 Austrians, through the incapacity of their leader, capitulated without striking a blow, and were made prisoners of war. A body of 12,000, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, made a bold attempt to break out, but all his infantry and the greater part of his cavalry were slain or captured, and a few hundred men alone succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy into Bohemia.

The *Fortifications*, already at that time dilapidated, and dismantled after the surrender, have been replaced since 1842 by works on a vast scale from plans by Prussian engineers, including 12 detached forts or towers, and a citadel (*Wilhelmsburg*), embracing both banks of the Danube in a wide circuit. Thus Ulm is again a first-class fortress, and a bulwark to Germany and the valley of the Danube against France. It has a garrison of 6000 men.

The most interesting object in Ulm is the **MÜNSTER**, one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany, and the largest Protestant ch. in the world. It was begun in 1377, and continued down to 1494, when war and commercial ruin arrested the progress of the work. It was erected entirely at the expense of the citizens, without the aid of contributions from abroad, papal indulgences, or remission of taxes. In 1841 a committee was formed for its completion, with the King of Würt

temberg at its head, and the architects Thrin, Schem, and Beyer, successively took in hand its restoration.†

The **Tower**, a bold structure, 317 Eng. ft. high, is in process of completion, and will rise to the height of 495 ft. The view from the top extends as far as the Alps in clear weather, and includes a large part of Swabia and Bavaria, with the fields of Blenheim and Hochstädt. The conspicuous Benedictine monastery of Wiblingen, seen to the S., is now a dragon barrack.

Six doorways lead into the church, of which the finest is the principal portal on the W. It consists of three pointed arches, 45 ft. high and 6 ft. deep, recessed within pillars, mouldings, and niches occupied by statues. The tympanum reliefs illustrate the first chapter of Genesis. The sculpture over the 4 portals on the N. and S. sides belonged to the old church which stood on the site of the present cathedral.

The exterior length of the church is 455 ft.; the internal length is 391 ft. The nave, 146 ft. high, simple in effect, rests on 12 clustered columns of huge size bearing lancet pier-arches, without triforium, flanked by double aisles on slender shafts. The main support of the roof comes from huge external buttresses. The aisles were originally single, and of the same breadth as the nave, but in 1507 a row of slender pillars doubled them. The choir and nave are built partly of brick. In the choir are several windows of rich painted glass, executed in 1480, by Hans Wild and Cramer: the two finest contain the genealogical tree of Christ, the Life of the Virgin Mary, and the Life and Passion of the Saviour. The *winged picture at the altar is by *Martin Schaffner*, an artist of Ulm (1521). The *carved oaken stalls in the choir, by *Jörg Syrlin*, also of Ulm, are in a quaint

style of art, adopting the local costumes of the artist's time. (Casts at S. Kensington.) Busts supply the place of poppy-heads: on the L. (N.) side of the choir the 7 heathen sages, including Pythagoras, Pliny, Cicero (in a hat), and the artist himself in the corner, with name and date 1469. Behind these, against the wall, are 20 heads of saints and prophets of the Old Testament. Above these, smaller, are apostles and saints. The opposite or S. side of the choir has in the lowest row the 7 Sibyls, and Syrlin's wife; the middle row, celebrated women of the Bible; the upper row, holy women and virgins, flanked by two doctors, St. Cosma and St. Luke. The font, in the S. aisle, near the sacristy, resting on 4 lions, and surrounded with 8 busts of prophets of the Old Testament, is by an unknown sculptor of 1470. The stone pulpit is by Engelberger (1500), and its carved canopy of lime wood by Syrlin the younger (1510). The **Sacraments-Häuslein**, a remarkable fretted Gothic pinnacle of filigree stone-work, 90 ft. high, with statues of St. Sebastian and St. Christopher below the stairs, and numerous statuettes and figures in niches above, is by the Master of Weingarten (1469). The chapel of the *Besserer* family, S. of the choir, contains 6 painted windows of the Romanesque period, placed in it at its foundation in the 16th century, and a good portrait of a burgomaster of the family by Schaffner (1516). The church contains some remarkable 14th-cent. *Brasses*. The organ is first-rate, and the largest in Germany—100 stops; built in 1856 by Walker of Ludwigsburg. In the **Sacristy** is a folding altar-piece with a Crucifixion carved in wood, and Passion Scenes on the wings, painted by *Schon* (1460). On the walls, the Annunciation, Assumption, and Virgin and Child, with the Magdalene and S. Elizabeth of Hungary, by *Schaffner*. Opposite are several panels by *Zeitblom*, a portrait of Conrad Dietrich (1575-1639), and a large Trinity by *Hans Schieten*. The church is undergoing judicious repairs and restora-

† The interesting little book "Ulms Künstlerleben in Mittelalter," by Prof. Grünstein, one of the warmest promoters of this Society, is a valuable contribution to the history of the "primitive" schools of German art.

tions, which advance slowly for want of funds.

The *Rathhaus* is a late Gothic building with Renaissance features, and remains of early frescoes. In the market square before it is a very handsome *Fountain* (*Fischkasten*), wreathed with flowers, and bearing on each face the statue of a knight by Jörg Syrlin the elder (1482). 100 yds. to the E., on the S. side of the *Taubengasse*, is the *Industrial Museum*, containing fragments of sculpture, iron-work, old furniture, and a few paintings. The *Deutsches Haus*, half-way to the stat., which existed before the year 1226, but was thoroughly repaired in 1726, is a picturesque edifice.

ROUTE 12.

WERTHEIM TO ULM, BY CRAILSHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Wertheim . . .	40
5	Bronnbach	
8	Gamburg	
19	LAUDA . . .	7
21	Königshofen . . .	7
26	Mergentheim	
29	Markelsheim	
33	Weikersheim	
39	Niederstetten	
45	Schrozberg	
54	Roth-am-See	
63	Crailsheim . . .	13, 53
76	Ellwangen	
82	Goldshöfe . . .	27
85	Wasseraltingen	
88	Aalen . . .	27
88	Unterkochen	
95	Königsbronn	
100	Heidenheim	
104	Heimbrechtingen	
107	Giengen	
121	Langenau	
124	Unter-Eichingen	
131	Ulm . . .	11, 17, 24

Wertheim (4570), an ancient town beautifully situated at the confluence of the Main and Tauber, is the residence of Prince Löwenstein-Freudenberg, whose dominions are now incorporated in the duchy of Baden. On a wooded hill are the fine ruins of the ancient castle, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The ancient and interesting ch. contains a singular rood-screen and a noble 14th-cent. *monument, in red stone, to the memory of George Count of Wertheim and his two wives. A foot-path leads up to the ruins, which cover more ground, with the exception of Heidelberg, than any other in South Germany. The keep and chapel are of the 14th cent.; the outer walls and towers of the 16th. A remarkable feature of the castle is the "Altana," a sort of balcony supported on an arcade, affording beautiful views. Pleasant walk along the hill to the modern *Schloss*, half way to which is an interesting monument to a former prince and princess, who fed the poorer inhabitants during a severe famine. A Roman Catholic church has been built from the designs of *Gärtner*. In the first week of October a Volksfest is held at Wertheim, in the meadow below the town, between the mouth of the Tauber and the village of Bestenheid. It lasts three days. This is perhaps the prettiest spot on the whole course of the Main, and the most convenient centre for excursions on the banks of that river and in the valley of the Tauber.

[Dil. along the l. bank to (13 m. W.) Freudenberg, a beautiful spot, with ancient walls and the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, and (18 m.) Miltenberg (3700), at the junction of the Mudau with the Main. The ruins above the town are those of a castle destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. It contains a collection of antiquities and works of art (adm. free). There is another collection in the town, where also are several fine examples of timber architecture, and some remains of ancient gateways. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. E. of Klein-Heubach is an abandoned Roman quarry, with 14

large columns of syenite. Two views here are worth being particularised;—one from a spot immediately over the town, which is reached by passing through the old castle,—the other about a mile and a half from Miltenberg, on the rt. bank of the river, from the front of the Franciscan monastery of Engelsberg, S.E. of Gross-Heubach, with a pilgrimage ch., to which you ascend by 676 steps.]

Leaving Wertheim, the rly. proceeds S. through Baden territory to

Bronnbach, with the interesting 12th-cent. ch. of a Cistercian abbey, passes through two tunnels, and crosses the Tauber twice before reaching **Gamburg**, where is an old castle. Thence along the pleasant valley to **Lauda**, whence Rte. 7 is followed as far as **Königshofen**. Here the line turns S.E. to

Mergentheim (4260), an old town on the Tauber, with the *Palace* of the Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order* (1527–1809), now a barrack. The late Prince Paul of Württemberg formed in it a *Museum* of Natural History, partly collected by himself in his travels. The two corkscrew staircases and a well in the inner court deserve notice. The late Romanesque *Ch. of S. John* is interesting. Mergentheim is frequented in the season for its mineral waters, saline chalybeate, containing Glauber salt. The Bathhouse, outside the town, is called Carlsbad.

Proceeding E. by **Markelsheim**, celebrated for its vineyards, we reach **Weikersheim** on the Tauber, with a fine château. Dil. to (12 m. E.) **Creglingen** (37). The rly. now resumes its S. direction.

Niederstetten, an old walled town, is the residence of Prince Hohenlohe-Jagstberg.

Schrozberg is the nearest point to **Rothenburg** (38). Carriage in 2 hrs., 7 marks, besides Trinkgeld. From **Roth-am-See** a dil. runs to (14 m. N.E.) **Rothenburg**, in 3 hrs.

Crailsheim (4700) has a handsome town-hall and Schloss, now occupied as civic buildings. The late Gothic *Church of S. John* has a winged altar-

piece with paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, and a tabernacle of 1498.

The rly. now ascends the valley of the Jagst, and crosses the river before reaching **Ellwangen** (4800), ruled by a prince bishop until 1803. The **Stiftkirche* (770), rebuilt in 1124, is a Romanesque basilica, with an unaltered crypt. Bronze inscriptions by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. Less than a mile distant are the *Baths of Schrozheim*. At **Wasseraufingen** are important ironworks, in connection with which a little toothed rly. ascends the hill-side.

Aalen (6600), once a free town of the Empire, lies at the confluence of the Aal and Köcher.

Unterkochen. Dil. to (12 m. S.E.) **Neresheim**, E. of which, on the **Ulrichsberg**, is a palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, until 1803 a Benedictine Convent.

Königsbrunn, with important ironworks, at the source of the Brenz.

Heidenheim (6200), an industrious town, above which rise the picturesque ruins of **Hellenstein**, destroyed in 1821. Good road to (25 m. N.E.) **Nördlingen**, passing **Neresheim** half-way (see above). The Brenzthal is followed hence, passing **Herbrechtingen**, whose church has an early Gothic choir, and **Giengen**, where is a Gothic church with two towers. 5 m. further the rly. quits the valley of the Brenz, and turns S.W. to **Langenau** (3700), a pleasant little town.

Unter-Elchingen. Here Marshal Ney won his ducal title in Oct. 1805. The Danube is crossed to **Ulm**.

ROUTE 13.

CRAILSHEIM TO CARLSRUHE, BY HALL.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Crailsheim . .	12, 53
4	Maulsach	
13	Sulzdorf	
17	Hessenthal . . .	28
22	Hall	28
31	Waldenburg	
34	Neuenstein	
38	Oehringen	
47	Willsbach	
51	Weinsberg	
55	Heilbronn . . .	9
70	Eppingen	
85	Bretten	11
96	Grötzingen . . .	8
98	Durlach	8
100	Carlsruhe . .	N.G. 105

W.—Exp. as far as Heilbronn. The rly. winds considerably, traversing a picturesque and hilly country.

Passing **Maulsach**, with a chalybeate spring, and **Sulzdorf**, where the **Bühlerbach** is crossed, we reach **Hessenthal**, where the line turns N. to

Hall (9200), a picturesque old town, on the steep banks of the **Kocher**, formerly a free Imperial city, with a territory containing in the 13th cent. 16,000 Inhab.; some of the old towers and walls still remain. As its name implies, it possesses considerable salt-works. The money called **Heller** (**Häller**) is said to have been first coined here, and hence to have derived its name. **St. Michael's**, the principal church, approached by a lofty flight of steps on the W. side, dates from 1424-1525. The fine tower is of the 12th cent. The interior contains much curious coloured wooden sculpture; in the S. aisle is the *Entombment*, with figures life-size.

Another wood-carving has old paintings on the shutters: 1. Bearing the Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Deposition. The *Sacramentshaus*, with good carving, has been much damaged by whitewash. The church of *St. Catharine*, on the l. bank of the river, has a fine high altar.

The brine evaporated in the extensive salt works is brought in pipes from (9 m. S.) **Wilhelmsglück** (28), where the rock-salt occurs in large masses in which great chambers are excavated. It is accessible either by a staircase of 680 steps, or by a sort of tramway, and is worth a visit when lighted up.

A pleasant road up the banks of the **Kocher** leads to (2 m. S.) **Steinbach**, above which rise the picturesque buildings of **Komburg**, formerly a Benedictine fortress-monastery, now a hospital for invalided soldiers. A covered way runs round its walls, from which are pleasing views of the surrounding scenery. The church has 3 towers, for the most part Romanesque. The nave is modern, but contains some works of the 12th and 15th centuries; an altar frontal of copper (1130), embossed and gilt, and a branched candelabrum. Close by is the 11th-cent. basilica of *Klein Komburg*, with some early frescoes, restored.

About 5 m. N.W. of Hall is the Cistercian Nunnery of *Gnadenthal*, of the 13th cent., with a choir having a quadrangular apse.

Two tunnels are now passed, and the rly. mounts to its summit-level of 1380 ft., and descends to **Waldenburg**, with a conspicuous *Schloss* of Prince **Hohenlohe-Waldenburg**. Another *Schloss* is seen at **Neuenstein**.

Oehringen (3700), the residence of the princes of **Hohenlohe-Oehringen**. The church contains some ancient monuments of the **Hohenlohe** family, and at the E. end a relief, erected by one of the princes in commemoration of his Golden Wedding. In the choir-towers is a group of the Virgin and Child with the four Latin doctors beneath a canopy of elaborate fr

work, all carved in wood. Under the town are large cellars.

Near *Willsbach* rises on the l. the little town of *Lowenstein*, with a ruined castle. At the N.W. foot of the hill are the springs of *Thäusser-Bad*.

Weinsberg. On the summit of a hill stands the shattered ruins of the *Castle of Weinsberg*, called *Weiber-treue* (woman's fidelity), from a story connected with it, which may be found in the 'Spectator,' No. 499, and which has also furnished the subject of one of Bürger's ballads. During the wars of Guelph and Ghibelline the castle was besieged in 1140 by Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, who became at length so irritated at the resistance offered by the garrison, that he vowed to put all the men in it to the sword, permitting the women, however, to depart in safety, carrying with them their most valuable property. The gates were opened for this purpose, and out marched the women, each carrying on her back her husband or lover. Here lived and died (1862) *Justinus Kerner*, M.D., poet and ghostseer. Near the pretty little Romanesque Church is his monument. Within the building a picture of 1659 represents the procession of the women.

The rly. now passes through a tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, skirts the *Wartberg Tower*, and crosses several branches of the *Neckar* to *Heilbronn*. From *Eppingen*, dil. to (9 m. N.) *Steinsfurth* (5). At *Grötzingen* we join Rte. 8, and follow it to *Carlsruhe*.

ROUTE 14.

STUTTGART TO HORB (DIRECT).

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUTTGART	11, 15, 19, 27, 28
5	Hasenberg	
9	Vaihingen	
16	Böblingen	
19	Ehningen	
26	Herrenberg	
36	Eutingen	4, 19
42	Horb	15, 19

S.W.—Berlin to Zurich. Beyond a short tunnel the rly. ascends steeply, affording fine views on the l., and crosses the *Vogelsang Thal* on a lofty viaduct to

Hasenberg (1210 ft.), one of the most attractive spots in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart, rising 400 ft. above the city. 250 ft. higher up is the **Jägerhaus*, and near it the *Belvedere*, a stone tower from which a *magnificent view is gained. A direct path leads from the *Jägerhaus* to Stuttgart in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The rly. now ascends the flanks of wooded hills, crossing a succession of deep ravines, to its summit level at

Vaihingen, on the *Fildern*. 6 m. E. lies *Hohenheim* (11). Woods are traversed to *Böblingen*, an old town with a castle and some weaving factories. Extensive *view from the *Waldburg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. outside the town. The rly. crosses the river *Würm* at *Ehningen*, and proceeds to

Herrenberg, an ancient town in a charming situation. Beyond *Eutingen* the narrow *Mühlen-Thal* is descended to

Horb (2300), on the l. bank of the *Neckar*, with a large ch. worth notice. On the hill above it is an old tower and a chapel.

ROUTE 15.

STUTTGART TO IMMENDINGEN, BY TÜBINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUTTGART	11, 14, 19,
		27, 28
2	Cannstatt	. 11, 27, 28
14	Flochingen	. . . 11
19	Unterboihingen	}
	4 Kirchheim	}
23	Nürtingen	
24	Neckartailfingen	
31	Metsingen	}
	7 Urach	}
36	Reutlingen	
41	Kirchentellinsfurt	
45	Tübingen	. . . 25
52	Rottenburg	
54	Niedernau	
60	Eyach	
65	Horb	. . . 14, 19
74	Suls am Neckar	
81	Oberndorf	
92	Rottweil	. . . 16
101	Spaichingen	
106	Wümlingen	
109	Tuttlingen	
115	Immendingen	N.G. 108

S.—At Horb, the main line is joined between Carlsruhe and Zurich.

Unterboihingen. On the opposite bank of the Neckar, near Köngen, is an ancient stone bridge from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped when pursued by Swabian troops in 1516. [Rly. S.E. to Kirchheim unter Teck, with an important wool market; a good starting-point for excursions in the Swabian Alb (see below)].

Nürtingen (5370), a busy town, from which the **Hohenneuffen* (2400 ft.), crowned with its imposing ruins, may be ascended in 2 hrs.

Neckartailfingen. Here the rly. turns due S., away from the river, and *fine views* of the *Hohenneuffen* and the *Teckberg* are gained on the l.

Metsingen. Fine views from the **Floriansberg* (1600 ft.), 1 hr. N.E. [Rly. S.E. to Urach (1510 ft.), an industrious town engaged in the linen trade, and a good centre for pedestrians (see below). The *Church of St. Amandus* retains the beautifully carved oak throne of Duke Eberhard (1472). The *castle*, built partly of wood (1443) possesses in the Ritter-saal gilt carvings and armorial bearings. In the market-place a good Gothic *Fountain*, like that at Ulm. On the rt. of the road rises the ruined *Hohen-Urach*, the residence of the Dukes of Württemberg before Stuttgart. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant through the forest is the pretty *waterfall* of Brühlbach.]

The rly. skirts the base of the *Achalm* (2300 ft.) and continues W. to

Reutlingen (17,500), during the middle ages constantly at war with the princes of Württemberg. It retains many picturesque old houses, and the waters of the Echaz are carried through its streets. The weaving of wire webs for sieves is carried on, and Lucas' Pomological Institute was founded here in 1859. The noble Gothic **Church of St. Mary* (1247-1343), restored in 1844, with tower 325 ft. high, contains a beautiful Font (1499) and a well-carved group of the Entombment. Friedrich List, the political economist, was born here, and his *statue*, erected in 1863, stands in front of the stat.

The *Castle of Lichtenstein*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S. of Reutlingen, is a mimic feudal stronghold, built in 1842 by Heideloff, perched on the apex of a towering rock, on the edge of precipices 800 ft. above the valley, and approached only by a drawbridge. It belongs to Graf Wilhelm von Württemberg, who has decorated the interior with frescoes illustrating the story of Prince Ulrio, as told in Hauff's charming romance named after this castle. It contains many interesting Old-German *paintings* by *Holwein*, *Schafelein*, *Wohlge-muth*, &c.; an armoury, library, and chapel. The site is very roman-tic, and the view in clear weather

embraces the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland. Cards of admission at the mansion of the Duchess of Urach, in the Neckarstrasse, Stuttgart. 3 m. W. is the *Nebelhöhle*, a stalactite grotto, best visited from Oberhausen. A smaller cave, the *Olgahöhle*, near Honau, at the foot of Lichtenstein, is more easily accessible. An hour S.W. of the castle is a third cavern, the *Carlehöhle*, to which a circuitous carriage road through the Honauer Thal also leads. The stalactites here are fantastic in form, and the effects of illumination beautiful. Admission to all these grottoes is fixed by tariff.

Kirchentellinsfurt. Here the rly. re-enters the valley of the Neckar.

Tübingen (12,700). This ancient and picturesque town, of 10,000 Inhab., situated on the Neckar, in one of the prettiest and most fertile districts of Swabia, is built on very irregular ground, sloping down to the river. It is chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the *University* of the kingdom of Württemberg, founded in 1477, and numbering among its earliest professors Reuchlin and Melancthon. It maintains both a Catholic and Protestant theological faculty, and possesses rich endowments, supporting fellows and scholars. It is attended by about 1000 students. There are also two large Seminaries: one for 100 Protestant students in divinity, called *das Stift*; the other for 130 Roman Catholic students, called *das Wilhelmstift*.

The plain but substantial building for the *University* stands on the E. side of the town, in the modern *Wilhelmstrasse*. It contains a small cabinet of pictures by old masters, including Correggio, Murillo, and L. Cranach. The 5 adjoining rooms contain portraits of the eminent professors from the first rector Johannes Nauclerus (1477) downwards; and in the entrance hall are busts of Dannecker, Hegel, Schelling, Wieland, Kepler, Schiller and Uhland. The collection of *Fossils* in the Old *University*, near the ch., deserves a visit.

The choir of the Protestant church

of *St. George* contains 12 monuments, chiefly of princes of Württemberg, who are represented in full armour on their tombs: two—that of Duke Ludwig, d. 1593, and of his wife—are richly decorated with sculpture; Count Eberhard, d. 1496, founder of the *University*; also, Duke John of Schleswig-Holstein (d. 1613). Many of the monuments have been much injured. The painted glass in the choir dates from 1420, and there is here also an ancient painting by Lazarus Bertsch, of Württemberg (1574). The vaulting of the nave is curious, the ceiling being made up of flower-pots embedded in cement.

At the end of the market-place, where is to be seen every variety of Swabian costume, is the *Town Hall* (1508), restored in 1698, with its ancient wooden pulpit projecting from the first story, for haranguing the townspeople. Storks are to be seen on the chimney tops.

The *Castle* of Hohen-Tübingen, on the height of the W. of the town, was built in 1535, in the place of the old stronghold of the preceding Pfalzgraves of Tübingen. Their family became extinct in 1631, and the castle has been conceded by the Government to the use of the *University*, and contains an Observatory, Laboratory, and collection of Casts. Ascend through the decorated gateway, in the style of the Renaissance (built about 1600), with the façade of a triumphal arch, and bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Proceed through a second gateway, in the same style, and thus enter the quadrangle, on the N. side of which is the valuable *University Library* of 140,000 volumes. There are also here vast cellars and a giant tun.

On the W. side of the quadrangle, a low, vaulted passage leads to a high point outside the castle wall, from which there is an excellent view of the valleys of the Neckar, Ammer, and Steinlach, and of the chain of the Swabian Alb, S.E. and E. But the view from the *Oesterberg*, E. of the town, on which stands Ludwig Uhland's house, is the finest. Ascend

quite to the top through the vineyards or orchards, when the sun is in the W. The range of the Swabian Alb is then seen finely lighted up. The castle of Hohenzollern rises against the sky, bearing S.S.W. Below lies Tübingen, with the castle above it, and far to the W. stretch the slightly diverging valleys of the Neckar and the Ammer.

Uhland was born here in 1787, and died in 1862. A granite slab marks his grave in the cemetery. *Wurmelingen* chapel, alluded to in the well-known lines of his—

Droben stehet die Kapelle,
Schauet still ins Thal hinab,

stands on a height about 1 hr. N.W., and commands a fine view.

3 m. N.W. of Tübingen, on the old Stuttgart road, is the Cistercian convent of *Bebenhausen*, one of the finest Gothic edifices of Swabia, founded in 1183. Tower of open work (1409), cloister and fine rose-window. The building has been restored as a royal shooting-box, and contains valuable collections of armour, tapestry, and majolica.

Rottenburg (7200). The Archbishop's see of Württemberg, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Neckar, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of Ehingen. A large and valuable collection of Roman antiquities, found in the neighbourhood on the site of the Roman station *Sumelocennia*, is to be seen in the *Bischofshof*, the former college of the Jesuits. *St. Martin's* Church, a late-Gothic structure, is worth a visit. Here is a *Penitentiary*, admirably organized. A large proportion of the prisoners are employed in silk-spinning. The cultivation of hops is carried on here to a very great extent. The Neckar is crossed to *Weidernau*, not far from which, on the other side of the river, lie the *Baths* of the same name. The Neckar is crossed again, and a long tunnel entered, beyond which on the rt. is the château of *Weilerburg*.

Eysach, above which on the l. stands

the ruin of *Frondeck*. Omn. to (3 m. S.) *Bad Imnan*, well fitted up, with pretty walks, and a chalybeate spring. Beyond *Horb*, the valley contracts, and the ruin of *Wehrstein* is passed on the l.

Suls am Neckar, with a Gothic ch., beyond which, on issuing from a tunnel, the ruin of *Geroldseck* is seen on the l.

Obernärdorf. The royal gun foundry occupies the former Augustinian monastery. The line now becomes very picturesque, traversing several bridges and tunnels to *Rottweil*, an old walled town (6000) on the Neckar. It fell to Württemberg in 1802. The *Kreuzkirche* is a fine edifice of the 14th cent., nearly destroyed by fire in 1696, but well restored by *Heideloff*. The picture on the high altar is by *Christoph. Krafft*, 1659. The *Kapellenkirche*, rebuilt in 1723, has a fine tower of 1374. *View from the *Hochthurm* to the W. of the town, an old watch-tower, the foundations of which are Roman. In the cemetery chapel of *S. Lawrence* are some good mediæval carvings. Our line turns E., crossing the Neckar, traversing a fruitful populous plain, with pretty glimpses of the spurs of the Alb.

Spaichingen, from which the *Heuberg* (2895 ft.) on the l. may be ascended in 1½ hr. Splendid *view. Beyond *Wurmelingen* the rly. describes a wide curve, and crosses the Danube to *Tutlingen* (8400), on the rt. bank of the Danube, ½ m. from the rly., rebuilt since a fire in 1803. Above the town is the ruined *Castle of Honburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

From *Urach* (see below) the pedestrian may follow the picturesque *Uracher Thal* to *Seeburg*, in a romantic situation at the entrance to a rocky valley. ¼ hr. above *Urach* is a fine waterfall.

From *Kirchheim* a road leads to (5 m. S.) *Owen*, whence the beautiful *Lenninger Thal* may be followed to *Gutenberg*. An hour above *Owen* rises the ruined **Castle of Teck* (2550 ft.), commanding a magnificent view.

ROUTE 16.

ROTTWEIL TO VILLINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Rottweil . . .	15
11	Schwenningen	
15	Marbach	
17	Villingen . .	N.G. 108

This rly. runs S.W., connecting Rte. 15 with the Black Forest line between Offenburg and Constance. 3 m. S. of Schwenningen is the Source of the Neckar. Between this stat. and Marbach the train crosses the frontier, and enters the duchy of Baden.

ROUTE 17.

ULM TO RADOLFZELL, BY BLAUBEUREN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Ulm . . .	11, 12, 24
10	Blaubeuren	
21	Ehingen	
33	Rechtenstein	
41	Riedlingen	
48	Herbertingen . .	26
52	Mengen	
57	Krauchenwies	25
6	Sigmaringen . .	
63	Messkirch	
70	Schwackenreuthe .	18
76	Stockach	
87	Radolfzell	

S.W., striking at first due W. into the romantic valley of the Blau.

Blaubeuren (2600). In the old *eh* of the Benedictine convent are

fine wood-carvings, consisting of a bishop's throne, stalls in the choir, and an *altar-screen* nearly 40 ft. high, with figures of the 12 Apostles (1470), closed in front with double doors, also carved with figures, &c., by Jörg Syrlin. The inner central frame is occupied with statues in niches of the Virgin and Child with 5 saints. On either side the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi in relief. It is one of the finest and most elaborate wood-carvings in Germany. Four subjects on the exterior of the screen represent the history of the Passion; 16 within, the history of John the Baptist. The paintings at the back, of saints, are by *Zeitblom*.

Close to the convent is the small blue lake called the *Blautopf*, from which the Blau issues. At Blaubeuren is one of the principal pumping-stations by which the formerly barren Rauhe Alb is supplied with water, from springs 1000 ft. below its level—a most important engineering work, established in 1870. (See *Geislingen*.)

Ehingen (4200), at the junction of the Schmiechen with the Danube. The church of *St. Blasius* has a Gothic tower. The line now ascends the vale of the Danube to *Rechtenstein*, with a ruined castle, where it crosses and afterwards recrosses the river.

Riedlingen, on the l. bank of the Danube, whence a carriage road leads in 2 hrs. to the *Bussen* (2485 ft.), an isolated hill with a pilgrimage ch., commanding an *extensive* view. At its foot lies the *Federsee*.

Mengen, on the Albach (2500). Rly. W. to *Sigmaringen*, forming a triangle with the main line and the branch from Krauchenwies.

Krauchenwies, with an old castle and park belonging to Prince Hohenzollern. Rly. N. to Sigmaringen.

Messkirch, with a château of Prince Fürstenberg, and some Roman remains. In the church is an altar-piece by *Schäufelein*.

Stockach, in a wooded valley, near which the Archduke Charles defeated

the French under Jourdain in 1799. Dil. S.E. to (4 m.) *Ludwigshafen*, or (11 m.) *Ueberlingen*, on the Bodensee (84).

Radolfzell, an old town with a late Gothic church of 1436. Rly. to (13 m.) *Constance* (Northern Germany, Rte. 108).

ROUTE 18.

SCHWACKENREUTHE TO ALTSHAUSEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Schwackenreuthe	. 17
10	Fullendorf	
20	Hoskirch-Königssegg	
26	Altshausen	. . . 26

E.—The rly. trends a little N. before reaching

Fullendorf, an ancient town with a church tower worth notice. Hence coach to (9 m.) **Heiligenberg**, a château of Prince Fürstenberg, with a magnificent *Renaissance ceiling and an interesting chapel. Beautiful view over the lake of Constance, which lies 1000 ft. below. A few min. N.W. of the Inn are the interesting grottoes of the *Freundschafts-Höhlen*. Dil. to (15 m. S.) Meersburg on the lake, passing Salem, a Cistercian convent with a modernized but sumptuous church, containing a fine late Gothic *Sacramentshaus*.

Meersburg is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the powerful bishops of Constance, in which has been arranged a valuable collection of mediæval antiquities. The *Neue Schloss*, an episcopal palace of about 1740, is now an admirably conducted Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, open to Catholic and Protestants without distinction, and containing more than 60 boys and 40 girls. Meersburg is

celebrated for its wine. In the churchyard was buried Mesmer (1815), the inventor of Mesmerism. Hence the steamer crosses the lake due W. to (4 m.)

Mainau, a beautiful little island, once a Teutonic lodge, and now laid out in pleasure grounds. A long bridge connects it with the Baden shore. The steamer re-crosses the lake to **Ueberlingen** (4000, 300 Protestants), an ancient town, with almost perfect walls, and several buildings of interest. The 14th-cent. *church, with double aisles and fine wood-carving, and the hall of the Gothic ***Rathhaus**, adorned with 43 statuettes of Margraves and Electors, and several portraits of Emperors, are worthy of notice. The *Steinhaus Museum* has various local collections. An immense trench, dug for defence against the Swedes on the land side of the city walls, has been converted into a charming Promenade. Dil. N.W. to (11 m.) Stockach (17).

ROUTE 19.

STUTTGART TO HORB, BY CALW.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUTTGART	11, 14, 15
		27, 28
4	Zuffenhausen	. . 11
6	Kornthal	
13	Leonberg	
20	Weil der Stadt	
34	Calw	. . . 20
37	Teinach	
41	Wildberg	
43	Thalmühle	
46	Nagold	
52	Hochdorf	. . . 4
56	Eutingen	. . . 4, 14
61	Horb	. . . 14, 15

S.W.—The rly. runs, however, due N. as far as Zuffenhausen.

Kornthal is the seat of a Protestant sect resembling the Moravians, and maintaining several good schools. At Leonberg is a church of 1414. Here Schelling was born (d. 1854). The place is noted for its fine breed of dogs.

Weil der Stadt (2100) has a late-Gothic church of SS. Peter and Paul. Kepler was born here in 1630, and his *statue adorns the market-place.

Calw (4700), on the Nagold—of considerable importance as the centre of the timber trade of the Black Forest with Holland.

The rly. now follows the valley of the Nagold, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the stream a number of times.

Teinach. Omn. in 25 min. up a lateral valley to the pleasantly situated Baths of Teinach, where there is an acidulous and a chalybeate spring, much frequented in the summer. Fine view from Zavelstein, on a height above, with a ruined castle (21).

Thalmühle. Close by, in the woods, is *Burg Waldeck*.

The mountains are for the most part composed of granite, and are covered to their summits with forests of black firs, mixed with beech and birch.

Wildberg, on a hill, nearly surrounded by the stream.

Nagold (2700), a busy town, with the ruins of the Castle of Hohen-Nagold on the Schlossberg. The rly. now leaves the Nagold-Thal, which bends W., and continues due S. through the valley of the Steinach, passes through a long tunnel, and reaches its highest point at

Hochdorf (1650 ft.), whence it descends to Eutingen and Horb.

ROUTE 20.

PFORZHEIM TO CALW.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Pforzheim . . .	8, 21
2	Brötzingen . . .	21
3	Weissenstein	
8	Unterreichenbach	
12	Liebenzell	
15	Hirsau	
17	Calw.	19

S.—Beyond *Brötzingen* the rly. passes through a tunnel, and enters the beautiful Nagoldthal. Another tunnel leads to *Weissenstein*, with a picturesque ruin on a height, and a third is passed through on the way to *Unterreichenbach*, near which the rly. crosses the river.

Liebenzell, an old-established watering-place, in a charming situation, with a ruined castle.

15 m. *Hirsau*, with the remains of a Benedictine monastery, destroyed by the French under Melac in 1692. The Nagold rly. falls in on the l. before reaching Calw.

ROUTE 21.

PFORZHEIM TO WILDBAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Pforzheim . . .	8, 20
2	Brötzingen . . .	20
7	Neuenbürg	
32	Calmbach	
34	Wildbad	

S.W.—Exp. from Paris, Mayence, and Vienna. The rly. ascends the valley of the Enz.

Neuenbürg (2000) is an old town, mostly rebuilt since a fire in 1783, with a ruined castle (*Fruchtspeicher*) of Roman origin, and a Schloss of 1658. Dil. to (14 m. S.W.) Herrenalb (22). Calmbach has a handsome modern church.

The retired but famous watering-place of **Wildbad** (3600 Inhab.; 6500 visitors) lies on the rt. bank of the Enz (1475 ft.).

The principal building is the handsome *Kurhaus*, with reading and assembly rooms. It contains 30 private and 2 public baths, one for men, the other for women, holding 20 each. Hours, 5, 7, 9, and 11 A.M.; and 3, 5, and 7 P.M. Tariff, public bath, 1 mark; private, 1 m. 80 pf.

The *Bath-house* is a grand establishment in Byzantine style, with coloured decorations, and cost 100,000l.

Wildbad is a cripple's bath. The natural hot waters are considered beneficial for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the limbs after wounds or fractures, paralysis, and also for some diseases of the skin.

The waters are nearly pure; their principal chemical ingredient is common salt. The mean temperature varies from 26° to 30° Réaumur (= 90° to 100° Fahr.).

The baths consist of basins formed round the springs as they bubble forth from the crevices of the granitic rocks, which are covered with a layer of sand for the comfort of the bathers. The water is continually running through the basins, but every hour the greater part is allowed to run off, and the sand stirred up by sweeping it, and some time allowed to elapse before the bath is again filled for a new patient. They are therefore used only every other hour. Twice a day the baths are emptied altogether. The number of places being limited, it is advisable to secure tickets in good time. The baths are the property of the Government. There is a special Bath, the *Katharinenstift*, for the use of the poor.

The season lasts from May 15 to September 15. The place is quiet and S. Germ.

well adapted for invalids. Instead of donkeys or mules the invalids make use of Bath chairs (*Tragsessel*). There is music from 8 to 9 A.M., and from 6 to 7 P.M., on the *Kurplatz*.

English Church service every Sunday.

The situation is romantic, and the neighbourhood has some pleasant rides and walks. A shady path leads in an hour by the side of the brook Enz, here running rapidly among large stones, up to the Windhof on the S. side, and to the *Kühle Brunnen* on the N.

The valley is narrow; in the middle are meadows, on the steep sides thick black firwoods. The snow sometimes lies on the neighbouring hills from November to May. In the streams between Wildbad and Calmbach some trout and grayling fishing may be had.

EXCURSIONS.—On foot or in a carriage (9 marks, two horses 15 m.) to (2 m.) Calmbach (8 m.), Röthenbach and (11 m.) Zavelstein Castle, an imposing ruin; send round carriage to (13 m.) Teinach Baths (19); return by Calw, Hirsau, and Liebenzell (5 hrs. walk).

By the *Wilder See*, a mountain tarn in the midst of a peat-bog, in which the dwarf pine (*Pinus pumilio*) grows abundantly, to (9 m.) Kaltenbrunn, a shooting lodge in the forest; thence to the (¼ hr.) *Hohloithurm* (3625 ft.); fine view.

By carriage-road up the valley of the Enz to Freudenstadt (Rte. 16), descending the picturesque Murgthal to Baden. (See Rtes. 15 and 16.)

ROUTE 22.

BADEN-BADEN TO WILDBAD, BY
CARRIAGE ROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Baden . . .	N.G. 106
3	Oos	
9	Rastatt . .	N.G. 105
18	Gernsbach . .	N.G. 106

The rly. may be taken as far as Gernsbach. On leaving Baden the carriage-road runs through a fine avenue of oaks for 2 m. up the pretty Lichtenthal. Soon after begins the ascent over the mountain ridge dividing this valley from that of the Murg. The road is skilfully conducted, rising by a long and easy ascent through pleasant forest scenery, with glimpses of the valleys below. Soon after crossing the summit it leads by the gate of Schloss Elberstein (N. G. 106), whence the descent is rather rough and steep, to (10 m.) Gernsbach, where the river Murg is crossed.

Hence an alternative road, somewhat less steep, passes through *Reichenbach*, a small village on an affluent of the Murg, mounts, by a series of skilful gradations, to a small *Jagdschloss* of the Grand Duke of Baden, on the summit of the chain, commanding beautiful views, and descends into Wildbad. The high road (dil. twice daily in 2½ hrs., 1½ in the reverse direction, as far as Heerenalt) crosses the frontier of Württemberg to

15 m. *Loffenau*; in the hill near the village are several caverns, called *Teufelskammern*, formed apparently by the force of running water. A little way above them is the *Teufelsmühle*, a prominent and projecting height, commanding a fine view from its top (2 hrs.' walk), which is covered with a confused heap of fallen rocks of sandstone.

Crossing a steep hill called the Capelle, we reach

17 m. *Herrenalb*, a small hamlet grouped round the buildings of a once celebrated *abbey*, founded in 1148, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Near the inn is a fine ruin of a chapel. In the churchyard are many tombstones of the abbots.

Hence a continued ascent leads to 24 m. *Dobez* (2425 ft.), commanding a fine view over the valley of the Rhine. Pleasant woods are traversed on the descent to Wildbad (Rte. 8), which lies about 1000 ft. higher than Baden (21).

ROUTE 23.

BADEN-BADEN TO THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU. CARRIAGE ROAD.

The first stage from Baden is to 10 m. Gernsbach (22). Dil. twice daily to

19 m. *Forbach* (in 2 hrs.), the road, good but hilly, ascending the valley of the Murg, first on the l. bank, under the castle of Neu-Eberstein (N. G. 106), and afterwards crossing the river at Hilpertsau. At the bottom of the deep, winding valley, whose sides are clothed to the top with luxuriant forests of pine and beech, runs a clear and lively mountain stream, its banks alternately bold cliff and green meadow, fringed with trees and shrubs. The road passes *Weissenbach*, *Langenbrand*, occupying a striking position on a lofty granite rock, and *Gausbach*, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland.

[Footpath from Forbach to Baden in 3½ hrs., by *Bemersbach*, *Schmalbach*, *Geisbach*, and over the *Rehberg* to *Ober-Buern* and *Lichtenthal*—guide advisable.] The dil. proceeds S. to

25 m. *Schönmünzach*, on a small tributary of the Murg, passes the ruins of *Königswart*, on the top of a

rock, and the abbey of *Reichenbach*, and reaches

35 m. *Baiersbrunn* (3000), where the scenery becomes less striking. The valley opens, several glass-houses and other manufactories are passed, and at the end of a long ascent a sort of table-land is reached, on which stands the town of *Freudenstadt*. From this point the view is gained of the *Vorarlberg* mountains in *Tyrol*.

38 m. *Freudenstadt* (4) lies nearly a mile distant from its rly. stat., to which the dil. proceeds. Another dil. plies daily between the stat. and *Rippoldsau*, passing through the town, but the two coaches are not in correspondence. Our road still follows up the *Murg*, which dwindles to a rill as we approach the summit of the *Kniebis*. The scenery is wild and wooded, the valley and its stream dwindling until a wide open heath is reached (3000 ft.). Here we re-enter *Baden*, and soon after the road to *Rippoldsau* turns off abruptly to the l., and plunges at once, by a well-wooded descent, into the valley of the *Schappach*. In about 2 hrs. from *Freudenstadt* we reach the baths at

48 m. *Rippoldsau*, "one of the most attractive but least known of the *Brunnen* of Germany, situated nearly in the centre of the *Black Forest*. It is a small village, or rather collection of accommodations for travellers. All the food supplies are brought on women's heads from *Freudenstadt*. The property belonged originally to the *Grand Duchy of Baden*, but was purchased of *Prince Fürstenberg* by the proprietor. Few similar places, in point of scenery, mineralogy, and mineral waters, can rival this secluded spot."—*Stanley*. The *Bath-House* is a very handsome establishment. There are 5 mineral springs, all cold. Sulphate of soda and carbonate of lime are the chief ingredients. The waters are considered very efficacious in affections of the stomach, glandular system, and skin. The vale of *Schappach*, at the head of which *Rippoldsau* is situated, is distinguished for the picturesque, or rather grotesque, costume of its inhabitants, and the rustic fashion

of their houses, as well as for its constant variety of pleasing prospect. Dil. twice daily (3 times in the season) to (14 m. S.) *Wolfach* Stat. (4). Dil. in summer to (15 m. W.) *Petersthal*, chief place of the *Kniebis* Baths; thence 3 times daily to (5 m. N.W.) *Oppenau* Stat. (N. G. 105).

ROUTE 24.

ULM TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Ulm . . .	11, 12, 17
7	Erbach	
21	Warthausen	
23	Biberach	
31	Essendorf	
36	Schussenried	
39	Aulendorf . . .	26
49	Niederbiegen	
53	Ravensburg	
59	Meckenbeuren	
65	Friedrichshafen, Town Stat.	
	Friedrichshafen, Harb. Stat.	

S.S.W.—Berlin to Basel.

On quitting *Ulm* this rly. proceeds up the l. bank of the *Danube* (passing on rt. one of the detached forts) as far as

Erbach. Shortly after this it crosses the *Danube* and runs for some distance in a perfectly straight line over the lowlands, which is watered by many small streams and contains peat bog. On the rt. rises the castle of *Warthausen*, 2 m. before reaching *Biberach* (7500), a picturesque old town, formerly a free Imperial city. Children's toys are manufactured here. The poet *Wieland* was born in the neighbouring village of *Oberholzheim* in 1733.

Essendorf. The rly. now leaves the valley of the *Ried*, and crosses

the watershed between the streams which flow to the Danube and those which feed the Lake of Constance. Fine distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and the Vorarlberg are obtained towards the S.E. and the S.

Schussenried, at the source of the Schussen stream, which the rly. follows to **Aulendorf**, where is a château and deer park of Count Königsegg. To the l., beyond **Niederbiegen**, rises **Weingarten** (see below).

Ravensburg (11,500)—a highly picturesque place within a circle of 10 or 12 old towers of different shapes—formerly a free Imperial city (1455 ft.). The *Rathhaus* is of the 15th century. From the *Veitsberg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), on which stood formerly a castle, there is a beautiful view over the Lake of Constance. The old tower, called the *Mehlsack*, was built in the 15th century to defend the town against the *Veitsberg*. An hr. E. is the **Castle of Waldburg* (2500 ft.), the stronghold, in olden times, of the Truchsess of Waldburg, now famous for its magnificent view over Upper Swabia.

[Branch rly. (9 trains a day in 20 min.) to the Benedictine Abbey of **Weingarten** (1054), a popular place of pilgrimage. There is a fine Italian church (1725), with a dome and two towers. The Tomb of the Guelphs, its founders, was restored by the King of Hanover in 1859, from Klenze's design. Fine organ.]

Meckenbeuren. About 2 m. E. is *Tettwang* (1400 Inhab.) whose huge castle belonged to the now extinct family of Montfort. Omn. meets every train. The lake is seen on approaching

* **Friedrichshafen** (3200), a busy and increasing town, on the N. shore of the Lake of Constance (Bodensee), formerly the free Imperial town of *Buchhorn*. It was acquired by Württemberg in 1810, but having received the addition of many new houses and a harbour, built by King *Friedrich* of Württemberg, it has

changed its name, and become the principal port on the lake for goods shipped between Switzerland and S. Germany. The King of Württemberg occupies, as a summer residence, the *Château*, with 2 lofty towers, which was originally the Benedictine Priory of *Hofen*, belonging to the Abbey of *Weingarten*. *Friedrichshafen* and its vicinity command splendid prospects across the lake over the influx of the Rhine, to the Alps of Tyrol (Vorarlberg) on the E., and Glarus and Appenzell on the S. Interesting Museum of pre-historic antiquities and Natural History at the rooms of the *Bodensee-Verein*.

Branch rly. to the port, in connection with the steamboats for Switzerland or Constance.

The Lake of Constance (1300 ft.) is more fully described in the *Swiss Handbook*; its N. shores consist of gentle slopes and grassy or vine-clad hills, fertile, and sprinkled with villas, houses, and villages, while above its S. shore rises the silvery outline of the Alps of Appenzell. Its greatest depth (912 ft.) is between *Friedrichshafen* and *Arbon* (due S.); length 42 m.; breadth 8 m. Frequent steamers S.E. to (15 m.) *Lindau* (64) and (19 m.) *Bregenz* (279); S. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rorschach* in Switzerland; S.W. to (1 hr.) *Romanshorn*, whence rly. to (13 m. N.W.) *Constance*; W. to (17 m.) *Constance* direct; thence N.W. to (17 m.) *Ueberlingen* and (25 m.) *Ludwigshafen*, from both of which places a coach runs to *Stockach* Stat., for *Ulm* (17).

The banks of the lake being shared by Switzerland, Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, the waters are considered neutral, and luggage is liable to examination at every port. Travellers not proposing to land in Switzerland or Austria, may, however, obtain a ticket at any landing-place within the German Empire, which will free them from further trouble at any other.

ROUTE 25.

TÜBINGEN TO SIGMARINGEN, BY HOHENZOLLERN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Tübingen . . .	15
14	Bodelshausen	
16	Hechingen	
19	Zollern	
26	Balingen	
29	Frommern	
34	Lautlingen	
37	Ebingen	
41	Strassburg	
55	Sigmaringen . . .	17

S.S.E.—Soon after leaving Tübingen, the rly. passes on the l. the small Baths and Chapel of S. Blasius, and crosses the Steinlach, ascending the stream. The Rossberg, Dreifürstenstein, and other hills of the Swabian Alb, become conspicuous objects in the view. After re-crossing the Steinach, the Belsener Capelle is seen on a hill to the l., and on the rt. the sulphur baths of Sebastiansweiler. The summit level of the line is reached at Bodelshausen, soon after which the Prussian frontier is crossed, and the castle of Hohenzollern rises boldly against the sky. The train now descends to

Heichingen (3700; 500 Jews), a dull and dilapidated town until 1849, residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, one of the oldest noble races of Swabia. In the principal ch. (1782) is a monumental relief by Peter Vischer to a Count v. Zollern and his wife. The view from the Weilerberg is fine. On the S. side of the town is a modern Gothic ch. (Protestant), and just beyond it the villa Eugenia, a *château* of the prince, surrounded by agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds. Carriage to Hohenzollern, 6 marks. The rly. crosses the Starzel, and through several cuttings reaches Zollern, which

has a pretty stat., turreted like the castle. Hence a good carriage-road, the zigzags of which may be cut off by steep paths, leads to (3 m.)

*Castle Hohenzollern, the nest of the black eagle, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia. While the elder branch of Hechingen gradually lost ground and influence in perpetual contests with the Dukes of Württemberg, till reduced to the condition of princes in little else but name, the younger branch became Burg-graves of Nuremberg, and, augmenting their influence, purchased in 1417 the Mark of Brandenburg, with the electoral dignity, from the Emp. Sigismund. Two centuries later they obtained kingly rank. The old *Castle* (2840 ft.) stands on the summit of a table-rock of limestone, with precipitous sides. It was ruined by the forces of the Hanseatic League in 1423. It is now the property of the Emp. of Germany, who built (1851-67) on the site of the old castle a modern palace (designed by Stüler)—the fort by engineer officers. Entering by the Eagle Gate, with equestrian relief of the Elector Frederick I., and crossing a draw-bridge, you are led by ingeniously planned zigzags and through a curved tunnel to the upper *Bail*, 75 ft. above it, ornamented with two lance bearers in stone, and at the end of the terrace a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. The fortress, in plan a heptagon, follows the outline of the old castle, with bastions, and corner towers rising 50 or 60 ft. high above the precipice, and forming as it were a continuation of it. The modern Schloss is a building of 5 stories, the two lower casemated, surmounted by towers. Attached to one wing is the R. C. Chapel of *S. Michael*, the only ancient fragment now preserved, and to the other a modern Gothic ch. (Protestant), for the Hohenzollern family is Catholic, but the Imperial branch Protestant. The place is garrisoned by a company of infantry, and adjoining the guard-room is a restaurant. The mitrailleuse on the rampart was captured at Strassburg. The armaments (small fee) are handed

fitted, particularly the *Stammbaumhalle*, or hall decorated with genealogical trees, the Gothic *Grafensaal*, the *Kaiserhalle*, and the *Bischofs-halle*, respectively embellished with statues and portraits of emperors and prelates. W. of the *Grafensaal* is the *Library*, adorned with historical frescoes by Peters.

The *view from the Warthurm on three sides is extensive, but wants water. The eye ranges over the undulating district of Swabia: N. to the Black Forest, where the Feldberg is conspicuous; and S., in clear weather, extends to the Bernese Alps. A little further E. rises another outlying rock of the Swabian Alb, the Zollerhörle, 200 ft. higher, in Württemberg territory.

The rly. proceeds to Balingen on the Eyach, with sulphur baths. Fine view, including the castle of Hohenzollern on the N.E., from the massive hexagonal tower of the ch. The rly. now turns S.E., and ascends the slopes of the Swabian Alb. The Schafberg and Lochenstein rise on the rt. At Frommern the gradient becomes very steep, and some bold cuttings carry the rly. to Lautlingen, soon after which the highest point (2420 ft.) is attained, on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. The train now descends to Ebingen (2360 ft.), a busy old town, in a pretty situation. Good view from the *Schlossfels* (3250 ft.), to which a path leads in 40 min. Beyond Strassberg, with its finely-placed castle on the l., the line quits Prussia, and continually crosses the Schmeie in its descent through the wild and tortuous valley. The rly., admirably engineered, passes through two tunnels, crosses the Danube, and reaches

SIGMARINGEN (3800), on the rt. bank of the Danube (1860 ft.). The castle, on a rock rising from the river, is the old *Stammschloss* of the princes of Sigmaringen, the Catholic branch of the house of Hohenzollern. The prince, in 1849, ceded the principality for an indemnity to the King of Prussia. The *Schloss* contains an

armoury, a Library with valuable MSS., and a room with family portraits dating from the 9th cent. There is a *Museum* in the modern *Kunstbau* containing a collection of antiquities, objects of mediæval art, majolica, pottery, and a small but choice Collection of Pictures:—*M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Birth of Christ. *Bart. Zeitblom*, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; similar subject by *Schüle*, his father-in-law. *Gerard David*, Annunciation, "a marvel of polished finish" (Kugler). Several good works of the early Cologne School. Adm. daily, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4; 40 pf.

ROUTE 26.

HERBERTINGEN TO ISNY.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Herbertingen . . .	17
6	Saulgau	
13	Altshausen . . .	18
18	Aulendorf . . .	24
23	Waldsee	
32	Wolfegg	
36	Kisslegg }	
	8 Wangen }	
43	Leutkirch	
53	Isny	

S.E.—The rly. winds considerably. At *Saulgau* is an interesting Gothic church. *Waldsee* lies in a pretty situation, between two small lakes, and has a late Gothic church and castle. Passing on the rt. *Schloss Wolfegg*, we reach *Kisslegg*. Rly. S.W. to *Wangen*. whence Dil. to (3 m.) *Hergatz* (64).

Leutkirch (2500), a manufacturing town. Dil. to (20 m. S.E.) *Kempten* (64). Here the rly. turns due S. to

Isny, on the Argen, at the S.E. extremity of Württemberg. The Protestant church of *St. Nicholas* has a finely carved altar. Dil. to (16 m. E.) *Kempten*, and (8 m. S.W.) *Böhenbach* (64).

ROUTE 27.

STUTTGART TO NÖRDLINGEN, BY GMÜND IN SWABIA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUTTGART	11, 14, 15, 19, 28
2	Cannstatt	11, 15, 28
6	Fellbach	
8	Waiblingen	28
12	Endersbach	
14	Grunbach	
19	Schorndorf	
25	Waldhausen	
27	Lorch	
32	Gmünd	
41	Mögglingen	
47	Aalen	12
49	Wasseraffen	
52	Goldshöhe	12
55	Westhausen	
64	Bopfingen	
73	Nördlingen	65, 66

E.—Exp. as far as Aalen. The Remsthal rly. turns l. from the line to Ulm beyond Cannstatt, and ascends in long curves above the valley of the Neckar, affording beautiful views. At Fellbach the line begins to descend, and enters the Remsthal at Waiblingen (3000), a very old town, whence the family of Hohenstaufen derived their name of Waiblingen, which the Italians converted into Ghibellini. The church outside the town (1456–88), has a fine tower. Beyond Endersbach is a fine viaduct. In a valley to the rt. lies Beutelsbach, with an ancient ch., and Schnaitz, both celebrated for their wines; to the l. is Gross-Heppach.

Grunbach. Fine view from the village of Buoch, on a neighbouring height.

Schorndorf (3800), where is a late Gothic ch. with a handsome choir and portal (1477).

Waldhausen is the reputed birth-

place of the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa.

Lorch. In the church of the Benedictine monastery (1102) on the Marienberg, many of the Hohenstaufen lie buried. Opposite is a bleak hill, on which are some slight vestiges of the castle of Waschenbeuern, the original seat (Stammsitz) of the Hohenstaufen family. Fine views just beyond the stat. of the hill of Hohenstaufen and the double-peaked Rechberg.

GMÜND, *Schwäbisch* (15,000). An ancient town, beautifully situated on the Rems, formerly a free Imperial city, famous for its jewellery. It retains its ancient *Gates and Towers*, many timber houses (15th centy.), and 12 churches, several of which are of great interest. The *Kreuzkirche*, begun in 1351 by Heinrich Arler, one of a family of mediæval architects, natives of Gmünd, was the type of many Swabian churches, and of the Dom at Prague, built by his son. It has a finely carved portal and altarpiece. The cathedral of Milan also was built by Peter Arler of Gmünd (de Gamodia); and this ch. shows some likeness to it. It consists of a nave of 8 bays (1410) and a choir of 4, terminating in an apse, and 11 radiating chapels. There are 4 superb portals. In the N. transept chapel is a wonderful altarpiece, a tree of Jesse, with many figures carved and painted. Of secular buildings, the *H.-Geist-Spital*, and *Schmalz-Hall* are worth notice. (Schmalz is melted butter, in which Gmünd once traded.) The pilgrimage Ch. of St. Salvator, on a neighbouring hill, is partly excavated in the rock. It is in two stories, the lower probably of the 10th or 11th cent., the upper of the 15th; at the S.W. angle, an octagon tower. St. John's is a very interesting Romanesque ch., with rich tower of later date, square below, octagon above. The chancel is late Pointed.

Omnibus twice daily (3 hrs.) to (15 m. S.) Süssen, passing the (4 m.) *Rechberg, the view from whose summit (2415 ft.) is finer than that from the Hohenstaufenberg. *From*

Mögglingen the *Rosenstein* (2400 ft.), commanding a most extensive view, may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Aalen (6600), an old Imperial city at the junction of the Aal with the Kocher. Here our line turns N. for 5 m., following Rte. 12.

Wasseraalengen, with extensive iron-furnaces, to whose founder, Fabre du Four, there is a monument. A toothed rly. mounts the hill-side. Hence a steep ascent to *Goldshöhe*.

Beyond **Westhausen**, on a height to the rt., is the *Kapfenburg*, a castle of the Teutonic Knights. Through a tunnel of 700 yds. the watershed is crossed between the Rhine and Danube, and the valley of the Eger is entered.

Bopfingen. The Gothic ch. of *St. Blasius* contains a winged picture by F. Herlen (1477), and a tabernacle of 1510. Above the town stands the ruined *Flochberg* on the rt., and the summit of the *Ipf* (2235 ft.) on the l. Dil. twice daily to (10 m. S.) *Neresheim* (12). The valley of the *Ries* is traversed to *Nördlingen*.

line is followed as far as **Waiblingen**, where the Murrthal rly. turns l., crossing the valley of the Rems by a lofty viaduct.

Neustadt. On the l. are the Baths of *Neustädte*. A tunnel leads to

Winnenden, whose Schloss is now a lunatic asylum. The valley of the Murr is entered before reaching **Backnang**.

The rly. now crosses the *Weissach* and descends to the level of the Murrthal. Several châteaux are passed, and a river is crossed to

Murrhardt, an ancient and interesting town, whose *Stadtkirche* was formerly attached to a Benedictine abbey. Against the N. tower of the ch. is a beautiful late Romanesque chapel. The *Walderichskirche* is built up of fragments taken from the ruins of a Roman fort, the Murrthal having once formed the boundary of the Roman Empire in this direction.

Fornsbach, beyond which are two tunnels, and a lofty bridge over the Kocher. Before reaching *Wilhelmsglück*, whose salt-mines are noticed in Rte. 13, the rly. turns due N., and maintains that course as far as *Hessenthal*.

ROUTE 28.

STUTTGART TO HALL, BY HESSENTHAL.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUTTGART	11, 14, 15
		19, 27
8	Waiblingen.	27
11	Neustadt	
14	Winnenden	
19	Backnang	10
30	Murrhardt	
33	Fornsbach	
43	Wilhelmsglück	
46	Hessenthal	13
61	Hall	13

N. E., winding considerably. —
Prague to *Nuremberg*. The Remsthal

ROUTE 29.

NECKARELZ TO MECKESHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neckarelz	7
13	Waibstadt	
17	Neidenstein	
21	Meckesheim	5

W.—The rly. winds a good deal, crossing the Neckar, and following for some distance its l. bank. Three short tunnels are passed, and the line turns S.W. to *Waibstadt*, which has a late Gothic church. Here the *Schwarzbachthal* is entered, and the château of *Niedenstein* rises on the l.

SECTION II.

BAVARIA.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Beer.—Sketch of the Chief Objects of Curiosity in Bavaria: Scenery, Church Architecture, Tabernacles, and Altar-pieces.

ROUTES.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
37. Aschaffenburg to Munich, by Würzburg, Ochsenfurt, Ansbach, Eichstätt, and Ingolstadt	44	58. Hof to Steben	120
38. Steinach to Rothenburg-ander-Tauber	85	59. Münchberg to Helmbrechts.	120
39. Aschaffenburg to Amorbach	86	60. Munich to Hof, by Freising and Landshut	121
40. Lohr to Wertheim	87	61. Bayreuth to Alexandersbad, by the Fichtelgebirge.—Carriage-road	122
41. Neustadt-an-der-Saale to Bischofsheim	87	62. Forchheim to Pegnitz, by Carriage-road. — The Franconian Switzerland	124
42. Würzburg to Bamberg, by Schweinfurt and Hassfurt	88	63. Eger to Wiesau	126
43. Meiningen to Kissingen	91	64. Munich to Lindau, by Buchloe, Kempten, and Immenstadt	126
44. Oberndorf - Schweinfurt to Kissingen	93	65. Pleinfeld to Buchloe, by Nördlingen and Augsburg	128
45. Würzburg to Passau, by Nuremberg and Regensburg.	93	66. Nördlingen to Dombühl	133
46. Gemünden to Oberndorf-Schweinfurt	113	67. Augsburg to Schongau	133
47. Gemünden to Hammelburg	113	68. Neuoffingen to Ingolstadt, by Donauwörth and Blenheim	134
48. Roth to Greding	114	69. Ulm to Munich	135
49. Neumarkt - an - der - Sulz to Beilngries	114	70. Munich to Simbach	136
50. Straubing to Neufahrn	114	71. Hof to Eger, by Franzensbad	136
51. Nuremberg to Eger	114	72. Neuenmarkt to Weiden, by Bayreuth	137
52. Schnabelwaid to Bayreuth	115	73. Rosenheim to Eisenstein, by Plattling and the Bavarian Forest	138
53. Crailsheim to Furth, by Heilsbronn and Nuremberg	117	74. Landau to Landshut	139
54. Weiden to Neukirchen	118	75. Ulm to Kempten, by Memmingen	139
55. Hof to Treuchtlingen, by Bamberg and Nuremberg	118	76. Neumarkt to Pocking	140
56. Hochstadt - Marktzeuln to Saalfeld	120	77. Augsburg to Regensburg	140
57. Erlangen to Gräfenberg	120	78. Buchloe to Memmingen	142

BEER.]

One of the characteristics of the Bavarian is his inordinate love for beer, to which he seems even more addicted than the natives of other parts of Germany. The moment the frontier is crossed this devotion to beer becomes perceptible in the breweries of the great towns, where they are almost

variably the largest and most imposing buildings, and in the number of cellars and *Bierschenke* in the environs, whither the citizens resort to drink it. Brewing is the most flourishing trade in Bavaria; it employs more than 5600 establishments, and nearly 96 million gallons are made annually. It also forms the largest source of revenue to the state, furnishing, it is said, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole amount.

SKETCH OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY IN BAVARIA.

Bavaria may be described as consisting of two great undulating plains, nearly surrounded by mountains, sloping gradually the one from the N. and the other from the S. towards the valley of the Danube. The country is more or less fertile, generally producing corn, chiefly rye and barley, but often lying waste and uncultivated, invariably interspersed with tufts and patches of fir-trees, looking like fragments of some great forest once continuous. They supply the place of coal-mines in a large part of the country, being kept up to furnish the inhabitants with fuel. The lower levels of these plains, on the banks of the Danube and Isar, are occupied by extensive morasses. The most fertile districts are the circle of the Rezat and Upper Danube, the hop-garden of Bavaria; while the circle of the Lower Danube and the neighbourhood of Ansbach may be termed a vast granary, supplying a much larger quantity of corn than is required for the consumption of the country.

Coal of an inferior quality and brown-coal or lignite are produced in Southern Bavaria.

To find romantic scenery the traveller must repair to the south of Bavaria, close under the high wall of the Alps, which bound the land from the Lake of Constance (Bedensee) to the territory of Salzburg; and which, though not belonging to the principal chain of the Alps, yet attain, in some of their peaks, a height of nearly 10,000 feet. The narrow fringe of wooded hills at the base of this mountainous district is intersected by verdant pastoral valleys, penetrating deep into the interior of the chain, terminating in snow and glaciers; above all, it abounds in beautiful lakes, varying in character of scenery from the pleasing to the sublime. Though they are inferior, on the whole, to those of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, a traveller proceeding from Munich eastward may explore their beauties with profit and pleasure, skirting the Alps, and visiting in succession the lakes of Ammer, Staffel, Starnberg or Würm, Kochen, Walchen, Tegern, Chiem (the largest in Bavaria), and concluding with the most beautiful of all, the Königssee, on the borders of Salzburg, situated in a narrow slip of Bavaria, almost enclosed within the Austrian territory.

Fisheries.—The waters of these lakes and mountain-streams are usually let to different proprietors, but permission to fish in them is easily obtained. The regulation observed is, that all the fish caught be transferred to the owner's banks, or, if kept, be paid for at so much a pound. The proprietor sends his own servant along with the angler, to carry his fish in a small barrel of water.

The other mountainous districts of Bavaria are not wanting in pleasing scenery, especially that of Muggendorf, called the Franconian Switzerland, famed for its bone-caves, in the north of Bavaria, between Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Baireuth; the same may be said of the Fichtelgebirge, touching the frontier of Bohemia. The banks of the Main are pleasing and fertile, and, near Würzburg, are clothed with the vineyards producing the Franconian wines of Stein and Leist, considered inferior to those of the Rhine only.

In ancient church architecture Bavaria has much to boast of. The country contains a number of very ancient and venerable *cities*, formerly free towns of the Empire, in their day of prosperity focuses of wealth, the emporia of commerce, and the cradles of liberty, created and fostered by the extensive carrying-trade over-land from Italy and the East, to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. They were ruined by the civil and religious dissensions, and the long and bloody wars which desolated Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the discovery of the Cape, and by the rivalry of the maritime powers of England and Holland, whose merchants chalked out a fresh track for commerce, and thus the sources of the ancient prosperity of many of the Imperial cities of Germany were dried up. They still, however, exhibit unequivocal marks of the wealth and splendour of their merchant-nobles. Nuremberg, in particular, is deserving of especial mention for its various monuments in almost every department of the arts. Little less remarkable are the episcopal cities Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of Ecclesiastical Principalities, although they have declined even more than the Imperial towns. The vast acquisitions of the Romish Church, exhibited in the number, size, and splendour of the churches and monasteries (for the most part suppressed by the French, but in some instances restored since), cannot fail of exciting surprise. Such monuments of priestly wealth and power are met with both in Franconia (on the borders of the Main) and in Swabia at the foot of the Alps, near the pretty lakes mentioned above; where, within the space of a day's journey, no less than twelve such colonies were planted in the middle of a fat and fertile district, called, from its monkish owners, the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel).

The Tabernacles (Sacramentshäuschen), for holding the consecrated wafer, surmounted by a spire of stone tracery, foliage, and bower-work, sometimes 50 or 60 feet high, are almost peculiar to this part of Germany, and well deserve attention. The finest are at Nuremberg, Ulm, Regensburg, Ochsenforth, and Nördlingen. They are chiefly of the 15th century, a few of the 14th.

Of the same class of work and age are the Altar-pieces (Reredos), of Gothic carved niche-work, and pinnacles of wood or stone, enclosing statues or even pictures of saints and sacred subjects—very often arranged as a *Triptych* to open and shut.

The central point of attraction, however, to the traveller in Bavaria is the capital. From the beginning of the reign of King Lewis, Munich became the chosen seat of the fine arts; and ranks, for architectural embellishments, galleries, and collections of all kinds, public and private, among the chief cities of Europe.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 37.

ASCHAFFENBURG TO MUNICH, BY WÜRZBURG, OCHSENFURT, ANSBACH, EICHSTÄTT, AND INGOLSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Aschaffenburg . .	39
11	Heigenbrücken . .	
23	Lohr	40
32	Gemünden . .	46, 47
34	Wernfeld . . .	46
41	Carlstadt . . .	
52	Veitshöchheim . .	
56	Würzburg . . .	7, 42, 45
60	Heidingsfeld . .	
70	Ochsenfurt . . .	
73	Marktbreit . . .	
92	Steinach	38
94	Burgbernheim . .	
112	Ansbach	53
128	Gunzenhausen . .	65
144	Treuchtlingen . .	55
148	Pappenheim . . .	
151	Solnhofen	
156	Dollnstein	
162	Eichstätt	55
177	Ingolstadt, Local .	55
179	Ingolstadt, Central	55,
		68, 77
224	Allach	
230	Munich 55, 60, 64, 69, 70	

S.E.—Cologne to Munich, Würzburg, and Vienna.

ASCHAFFENBURG (13,000), on the rt. bank of the Main, was a station of the 10th and 23rd Legions. On the ruins of the Roman castle the mayors

of the palace of the Frankish king built a hunting-palace. The conspicuous red *Schloss*, on a commanding eminence above the river, is a large square edifice (1605-14), with a tower at each angle, 190 ft. high, built by the Archbishop-Electors of Mayence for a summer residence. The town has, however, belonged to Bavaria since 1814. The *Schloß* contains a gallery of 382 pictures, among which is a Virgin and Child by *Lucas Cranach*, and a curious painting of Christ at the Column, by *Grünevald*; a fine *Library*, with MSS. illuminations and early printed books, and a cabinet of 20,000 engravings. The most remarkable miniatures are a missal and prayer-book, by *Glockethon* of Nuremberg (1524).

The *Abbey church or *Stiftskirche* on the Badberg Hill, founded A.D. 974, has received many additions in different styles. The 12th-century cloisters present an early example of the use of the pointed arch in Germany. The nave has double aisles on the S. side, and the interior has been well restored. In the choir is the monument of Card. Albert of Brandenburg, consisting of bronze reliefs, the Cardinal's effigy and the Virgin in glory, executed in 1525, by *Peter Vischer*, under a later canopy. That of Duke Otto of Bavaria (1574) and a bronze monument by *Haeck* are also remarkable. The three *first paintings of the Resurrection, S. Valentinian, and a Pietà, by *Grünevald*, formed part of an altar-piece of which several panels are now at Munich.

In the secularized Abbey adjoining the ch. is an interesting collection of Roman pre-historic and mediæval antiquities, visible on application.

The church of **S. Agata*, between the stat. and the Schloss, is a good transition building of 1115, with numerous ancient tomb-stones.

5 min. W. of this point, beyond the Park or *Schloss-Garten*, is the **Pompeianum*, a copy of the house of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, with similar decorations, built in 1842 for King Lewis of Bavaria, under the direction of the architect *Gärtner*. It stands near the river, and commands a fine view of the old bridge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. E. of the town is a pretty wood called the *Fasenerie*. 2 m. W., beyond the bridge, on the l. bank of the Main, is the royal villa, park, and orangery of *Schöne Busch*.

Beyond *Aschaffenburg* the rly. soon enters rock-cuttings in the new red sandstone, gradually ascending among wooded hills, crosses the *Laufach*, and threads a tunnel to

Heigenbrücken. Thence it descends by a clear trout stream to *Partenstein*, and follows the pretty *Lohrthal* into the valley of the Main at *Lohr* (3700), a flourishing town on the rt. bank of the Main, with some trade in paper, iron, and boat-building. It has two rly. stations, rather more than a mile apart.

Carlstadt, a very picturesque town, said to have been built by *Charlemagne*, has old walls and towers, and the ruins of the *Carlsburg*, an ancient fortification of the former bishops of Würzburg, on whose frontier it stood. It is the birthplace of the reformer *Bodenstein*, known under the name of *Carlstadt*, who died in 1543.

Veitshöchheim has a royal château in a park. Further on, to the l., is the *Steinberg*, covered with vineyards, which produce the *Stein wine*. Opposite lies *Oberzell*, formerly a monastery of the *Premonstrants*, now a machine and engine factory.

WÜRZBURG (560 ft.), with 56,000 Inhab., of whom 9000 are Protestant, is a clean and cheerful city, beautifully situated on the Main, whose hilly banks are covered with vines. It was for more than 1000 years the capital of an ecclesiastical principality,

ruled by a line of 82 bishops, who were princes of the Empire, and by their power and wealth exercised great influence in Germany. This will account for the number of churches in the town, all of which, however, are either incomplete or have been injured by modern alterations. The narrow streets, overhanging houses, and pointed gables, mark the antiquity of the town, which contains many picturesque and handsome buildings.

A stone bridge (1476-1607) connects the city with the suburb *Mainviertel*; it is ornamented with statues of saints.

A wide street, called the *Domstrasse*, runs E. from the bridge to the

Cathedral (*Dom*), founded in 862 on the spot where *St. Kilian* suffered martyrdom: he was an Irish missionary, who came hither to preach Christianity, and is regarded as the apostle of Franconia. The present edifice, distinguished by its four towers, was rebuilt between 1189 and 1230, the two E. towers being of the latter date. One of these towers is built in alternate courses of red and white stone, but the other is entirely of white stone; both of the western towers are striped.

The small dome-capped chapel adjoining the north transept was erected by Bishop *Schönborn*, who died in 1721, and is buried here. The Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* was married in this church. The interior, modernised since 1700 and covered with stucco figures and ornaments, with tarnished gilding, and worthless pictures, contains a long series of monuments of the prelates of Würzburg. Their marble effigies, in high relief, planted upright against the walls and piers, each bearing the sword of temporal rule in the right hand, and the crosier in the left, are curious in the history of art and of religion. The finest are those by *Riemenschneider*, at the 6th and 7th pillars rt. Of the various brasses in the l. aisle, the best is one of 1522 at the 9th pillar. To the l. of the W. door is a bronze font (1279), with re-

liefes representing events in the life of our Saviour. The cloisters on the S. side present one of the few examples of purely Perpendicular tracery to be found out of England, and are further remarkable for their peculiar vaulting, the diagonal forming the main rib.

On the N. side of the Dom stands the Neumünster Church (1000), in the Romanesque crypt of which—the remnant of a much earlier building (854)—is the plain sarcophagus tomb of St. Kilian. The E. portion of the building, and the very elegant octagonal tower, are probably not earlier than the 13th cent. The W. portion of the church is covered by a vast octagonal dome and lantern, completed in 1731. Outside, at the E. end of the church, a monument was erected (1843) to Walther von der Vogelweide (d. 1230), the most popular of the Minnesingers, who was buried in the cloisters. He left a sum of money to buy corn to feed the birds at his tomb every day at noon; a vase was placed on the top for that purpose; the German epitaph, by King Lewis I., and the relief refer to this; but the money has been long since applied by the chapter to their own use. On the N. side of the church are some remarkable cloisters.

N. of the Domstrasse is the Market-place, a very gay and animated scene on a market morning; on the N. side of it stands the *Marienkapelle, the finest church in Würzburg, an elegant pointed Gothic building (1377-1479), with a tower of red stone in the same style. It has tall lancet windows, sculpture over the portals, and statues attached to the piers within. It was built on the site of a Jewish synagogue, destroyed in 1348, when the Jews were burnt, with their wives and children, in their houses, by the zealous Christians.

S.W. of the market-place is the Bathhaus, the oldest part of which (1456) faces the Domstrasse.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., on the way to the Rly. Stat., stands the Julius-Spital, a magnificent asylum for poor, *infirm, and sick*, and at the same *as a school of medicine*; it is named

after Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn, who founded it in 1572. It has a range of 62 windows in front, and contains 28 wards, each with 12 beds: the whole establishment is remarkable for its cleanliness. Passing under the archway, over which is a relief representing the founding of the hospital, you enter a spacious quadrangle with fountains, a handsome building in the Italian style. Beyond this is a pretty garden. In the planted *Graben*, or *Untere Promenade*, in front of the hospital, the late king of Bavaria erected, in 1847, a bronze statue by *Schwanthaler* to the founder.

Further E. is a large domed church in the Italian style (1671), called *Stift Haug*. The interior is entirely covered with tarnished gilding, bad pictures, and whitewash.

E. of the cathedral is the *Royal Palace, situated in a square flanked by two tall pillars; it was erected by two bishops of the family of the Counts of Schönborn in 1720-40, and was formerly the episcopal residence (Adm. daily, 8 to 5). Its architect was a German, John Balt'r Neumann, and few royal palaces surpass its now faded splendour. The staircase is very stately and original in its design. The 284 apartments contained in the building, including the suite occupied by the Emperors of Germany on their way to the coronation at Frankfurt, are chiefly remarkable for the fine Gobelin tapestry and mirrors. The *Chapel*, well worth seeing, is a very rich specimen of internal decoration, in the taste of the time of Louis XIV. The whole edifice, not undeserving of the title of a German Versailles, is a remarkable evidence of the unbounded wealth of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, nearly to the end of the last century, when it was swept away in the changes which followed the French Revolution. The *Gardens* attached to it are a very agreeable walk, and the gates leading into them are fine specimens of iron-work. Beneath one of the wings of the building are the fine vaulted stone cellars, in which the wine from the royal vineyards is stored. One of

the tuns is capable of holding 10,000 gallons, and dates from 1784.

From the S.W. corner of the Hofgarten a broad street leads to the *University*, founded by Bishop Julius in 1582: it enjoys some celebrity as a school of medicine, and has a Library of 200,000 vols. The adjoining *Neubaukirche* dates from 1591, and the Protestant Church of St. Stephen, to the S.E., from 1789.

The once numerous monastic establishments of Würzburg are diminished to five; among those that remain is an *Ursuline Nunnery*.

The fortress of **Marienberg**, 425 ft. above the river, was the stronghold and original residence of the bishops, and is supposed to occupy the site of one of the 50 Roman castles built by Drusus in Germany. It consists of a tall donjon and several other relics of a feudal edifice, associated with more recent constructions.

The *view hence is fine. The town with its towers and steeples is backed by the hill producing the celebrated Stein wine, and the Main, winding through the landscape, adds a charm to the view. The flanks of the hill of the citadel, also clad with vineyards, the property of the king, furnish the other principal Franconian wine, called Leisten. The best sort grows on the *Nicolausberg* (or *Käppele*), a neighbouring hill, with a white pilgrimage chapel on its summit, to which a line of stations leads. The view from St. Nicholas is quite as fine as that from the citadel.

Stein wine is sold in squat flasks, called "bocks beuteln," but the price in London is considerably less than that which the genuine commands on the spot, and the greater portion here sold is merely one of the commoner Palatinate growths.

Close under the hill of the Citadel, between it and the river, stands the church of St. Burkhard, a very ancient building, with nave and towers in the round style, but modernized within.

The city ceased to be a fortress in 1866, and the glacis has been laid out as a *Public Promenade*.

There is a club furnished with

newspapers, called *Harmonie* (close to the cathedral), and a *Theatre*.

Leaving Würzburg, the Bavaria and Baden rly. follow the same rails as far as

Heidingsfeld, where there are two stations, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart. The church contains a fine late Gothic pulpit. Here the Main is crossed, and our rly. ascends its l. bank towards the S.E.

Ochsenfurt (2200) has a large 14th-cent. church with a triple apse, octagonal piers, lofty windows with some good tracery, and a tall Romanesque tower. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a magnificent *Tabernacle* for the Sacrament, of stone, 50 ft. high. The carved stalls, chandeliers with statuettes, and a bronze font with Gothic tracery and reliefs, are worth notice. The *Chapel*, in the churchyard, has a rich portal.

At *Marktbreit* the rly. quits the Main, which bends abruptly N. **Burgbernheim** has an old castle. About a mile S.W. lie the mineral springs of *Wildbad*.

ANSBACH (15,000), formerly capital of the Margraviate of the same name, is prettily situated on the Rezat. The principal building is the deserted *Palace*, which exhibits nothing but the poverty of the architect's invention, built in 1713, as a residence for the Margraves of Ansbach, who were scions of a younger branch of the family of Hohenzollern. The last of the line sold his dominions to Prussia in 1791, married Lady Craven, retired into private life, and died in 1805 at Brandenburg House near London. The principality was made over to Bavaria in 1805. In front of the place is a bronze statue by *Halbig*, of the poet A. von Platen (1835). The late Gothic Church of St. Gumbert, with three towers, has been mostly rebuilt. The choir, with 9 pointed windows, some painted glass, and 12 monuments of knights of the Order of the Swan (founded in 1443), is worth notice. It contains some paintings by Wohlgenuth. The crypt of the *Johanniskirche*, in the Obere Markt, contains the gilt and decorated coff

of the Margraves of Ansbach. Some bear the Margraves' arms, of many quarterings, emblazoned among texts of Scripture. In the *Johanniskirchhof* is the grave of Casper Hauser, bearing the inscription, "*Enigma sui temporis: ignota nativitas, occulta mors, 1833;*" and in the *Palace Gardens*, which form an agreeable promenade, is an octagonal cippus, bearing this inscription—"Hic occultus occulto occisus est 14 Dec. 1833,"—which marks the scene of his mysterious assassination.

At Gunzenhausen the rly. crosses the Altmühl, an important tributary of the Danube, and descends its rt. bank.

Pappenheim, on the Altmühl, once the seat of a family of counts, who possessed the rank of hereditary marshals of the Empire, fell to Bavaria in 1806. The old *castle*, rising above the picturesque town, is conspicuous for its tower, 100 ft. high, said to be Roman, and commanding fine views. Count Pappenheim lives in the modern *Schloss* in the town, built by *Klenze* in 1822. The *Liebfrauenkirche* contains some good carvings and stalls of 1496.

On the high table-land near Pappenheim is the Fossa Carolina, or remains of the canal by which Charlemagne, in 792, attempted to unite the Rhine and the Danube, through the Altmühl and Rezat, which have their sources here.

Solnhofen, on the rt. bank of the Altmühl, is remarkable for its quarries, which supply Europe, and indeed the whole world, with lithographic stones. It is also used for roofing and paving; and the working of it employs upwards of 3000 hands. It is a dull yellow limestone, occurring in slaty beds and thin slabs, easily separated. Its fossils are so numerous that it may be regarded as a perfect museum of organic remains. Fish, plants, insects, and crabs, occur in abundance, intermixed with the bones of no less than 7 distinct species of the pterodactyl, or flying lizard, whose varied organs fitted it alike for earth, air or water.

A long tunnel leads to Dollnstein,

with old walls. Below it, on the l. bank of the Altmühl, stands the *Burgstein*. At Eichstätt Junct. Stat. carriages are changed for (3 m. N.)

EICHSTÄTT (7500), picturesquely placed in the deep valley of the Altmühl. It is the chief town of a small principality of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Germ. sq. m., with a population of 24,000, and a revenue of 120,000 fl., and was bestowed in the year 1817 on Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg. It fell to Bavaria in 1815, and is a bishop's see. The *Cathedral*, commenced in 1259, with nave of 1365 and late Gothic choir, is an interesting edifice, and contains the shrine and statue of Wilibald, to whom the ch. is dedicated, and some fine painted glass. The cloister is remarkable for its diagonal alternate vaulting, an uncommon feature, of which the best English example is in the roof of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. In the Church of St. Walpurgis are preserved the remains of that saint, who is said to have been a native of Britain. On St. Walpurgis' Day (May 1) many thousand pilgrims repair to his shrine. On a height overlooking the town is the castle of Wilibaldsburg, once the residence of the saint, and of his successors the bishop-princes, whose rich revenues were chiefly derived from their hop-grounds. A wooded and hilly tract of country is now traversed to

Ingolstadt (local Stat.), a strongly fortified town, whose defences have lately been extended (17,000) by the construction of detached Forts on the Danube, with armour-plated towers between them. Its old fortifications had withstood sieges from the troops of the League of Schmalkalden, from Gustavus Adolphus (1632), who besieged the town when Tilly was lying within it mortally wounded, and Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and resisted Moreau (1800) for 3 months; but he, succeeding at length, caused them to be demolished. Ingolstadt lost its University (at which Dr. Faustus studied) in 1800; it is now transferred to Munich. This was

the first place in Germany where the Jesuits were allowed openly to establish themselves, and appear in the character of public teachers. Loyola called it affectionately "his little Benjamin." Tilly died here in 1632, of the wound he received at Rain (see above).

The *Church of Our Lady* (1439) contains monuments of Dr. Eck, one of Luther's opponents; of Tilly (buried at Alt-Oetting), the antagonist of the great Gustavus; and of Marshal Mercy, the Bavarian general, opposed to Condé and Turenne, who fell at Allersheim in 1645.

Skirting the glacis, and crossing the Danube on an iron bridge, the train reaches

Ingolstadt Central Stat., 2 m. from the town. An uninteresting tract of country is now traversed S. to

Allach, where the Würm is crossed, and the royal part of Nymphenburg is skirted on the l., the rly. joining the Augsburg line, and turning abruptly E. to reach

MUNICH (1705 ft.), on the banks of the river Isar, in the midst of a plain neither fertile nor picturesque. Its climate is variable, and its elevated position renders it chilly towards evening; the dust is often intolerable, but the city is by no means unhealthy; and on the score of its architectural and art collections it is one of the most charming places of residence on the Continent. Its population amounts to 262,000 (20,000 Protestants). Living is cheap in Munich, and the place offers great advantages for education.

The annals of the city are singularly uninteresting. It owes its origin to some warehouses erected on the spot for the reception of the salt brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg, and its name to the *Monks* (Mönche) who owned them. Henry the Lion erected a wooden bridge over the Isar in 1158, but it first became the residence of the Bavarian Duke Lewis in 1255. Munich, in the last century, was an ordinary second-rate German capital, *S. Germ.*

distinguished neither for its situation nor architecture, but merely as being the residence of an Elector. It was surrounded by walls and a ditch (removed and filled up in 1791), and entered by castellated gates, several of which have been preserved. The houses were built in the quaint picturesque style adopted also at Augsburg: irregular in size and form; their fronts, crowded with windows, ornamented either with stucco patterns and scroll-work, or with rude fresco paintings. They have often a lantern-like projection or oriel window at the corner, and are surmounted by high roofs perforated with 3 or 4 tiers of small windows, giving that part of the house the appearance of the hull of a three-decker with the ports open. The great market-place (Marienplatz) and neighbouring streets of the old town preserve the character of ancient Munich, which, however, is rapidly disappearing before the advance of modern improvements.

Since the beginning of the present century new quarters and suburbs have been formed beyond the line of its former walls, its population has doubled, and a number of fine buildings have risen up on all sides. Its increase has been so rapid that it already stretches over an extent of ground more than treble that of the old town, which forms the centre or nucleus.

Munich owes its present prominent position, as the seat of the fine arts, mainly to the late monarch Ludwig I. (d. 1868). Himself a poet, he made the study of art his favourite pursuit; and even while Crown Prince had formed a first-rate gallery of sculpture (the Glyptothek) and a valuable cabinet of paintings. The improvements in the town, including the erection of a vast number of splendid edifices, museums, churches, &c., were planned and executed under his auspices, chiefly by the eminent architect Klenze. The example set by Ludwig was followed by his son, Maximilian II. (d. 1864), who opened up the wide and handsome Maximilianstrasse. Most of the buildings,

from their uniformity of surface and want of projections, are deficient in picturesque effect. There is little originality, and Munich is full of imitations. The moulded brickwork employed in several of the buildings deserves praise. The Königsbau is an enfeebled copy of the Pitti Palace at Florence, for the massive grandeur of the latter is its great merit; the Hall of the Marshals is a repetition of the Loggia de' Lanzi; the Siegesthor is the Arch of Constantine; the Church of St. Boniface is imitated from St. Paul's, without the walls, at Rome. The late king's patronage was not, however, confined to architecture; since no sooner was the plan of a new building decided on than work was chalked out for the painter and sculptor in furnishing decorations for the exterior and interior. The arts of painting in fresco, in encaustic, and upon glass, were revived and executed with great spirit and the best intentions, but the real secret of the ancient art of fresco painting had still to be sought for, and many remarkable designs of undoubted artistic merit are crumbling away from the attacks of frost and rain. From the Marienplatz, the central point of the city, four streets crossing divide it into the Graggenau, Kreuz, Hacken, and Anger quarters. The suburbs on the left bank of the Isar are: E. and S., St. Anna, and the Isar; N. and W., Schönfeld, Maximilian, and Ludwig. On the right bank of the Isar: Au, Haidhausen, and Giesing.

The following route embraces the principal objects of interest in the city:—From the rly. stat. or Karlsplatz, E., through the Neuhauserstrasse; on l. *St. Michael's Ch.* and the *Frauen Ch.* to the Marienplatz, with *Rathhaus* and fountain: down the Thal, through the *Isarthor* and over the Ludwig Bridge to *St. Mariä-hilf Ch.* Thence N. to the *Maximilianeum*, and W. across the Isar and down the Maximilianstrasse, on the right the Government Buildings, to the Max-Josephs-Platz, with the Hoftheater and the Palace; N. up the *Residenzstrasse*, on l. the *Hall of*

the *Marshals*. N.E. through the *Hofgarten* to the *English Garden*, as far as the *Pagoda*. W. to the *Siegesthor*, and S. down the *Ludwigstrasse*, on rt. the *University*, l. *St. Lewis Ch.*, rt. the *Blind Asylum* and *Ladies' College*, l. the *Library*. N.W. up the *Theresienstrasse*, on rt. the *Neu*, and on l. the *Old Pinacothek*. Passing the *Polytechnic School S.* by the *Louisenstrasse* to the *Glyptothek*, the *Propylæum*, the *Basilica* of St. Boniface, and the *Botanic Garden* to the Rly. Stat.

The following are suggestions for an afternoon's drive.—1st Drive. About the town, along *Ludwigstrasse* to *Siegesthor* by the two *Pinacotheks* to *Glyptothek*, *Basilica*, round the *Theresienwiese* to the *Bavaria Colossus*, back by *Sendlinger Thor* and *Marienplatz*. 2nd Drive. Cross *Maximilian Bridge* to *Aukirche*, return by *Haidhausen Ch.* along the *Maximilians-Anlagen*, in view of the town and river, home by *English Garden*. 3rd Drive. Through *Kaufingergasse* to *Neuer Friedhof* (cemetery), to *Isar-Auen*, green meadows and shady plantations, by the side of the river and its tributaries beyond the rly. bridge; return by *Isarthor*.

CHURCHES.—The *Frauenkirche* or *Cathedral* (E. 3) is a vast pile, entirely of brick, erected in 1488, restored in 1862; it is distinguished by its two dome-capped towers, 357 ft. high, which is also the length of the church. The aisles are of the same height as the nave (109 ft.), supported by octagonal pillars without capitals. The style is heavy and quite destitute of ornament. The buttresses stand within the church, and form side chapels. The windows, 66 ft. high, nearly all contain coloured glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. In front of the high altar is the imposing **Monument of the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian* (1347), raised to his memory by the Elector Maximilian I. in 1622. It is supported on each side by the figures of two Bavarian dukes, Albert and William V., and at the angles by kneeling knights, all in bronze, and



as large as life. It was designed by the painter Peter de Witte (Candido), and executed by J. Krumper. The crypt below the monument is open to the public on All Saints' Day. On the S. side is the tomb of a blind organist (b. 1473), remarkable for the musical instruments depicted upon it. The monument to Lothar Anselm (1846), 1st archbishop of Munich, near the W. entrance under the organ-loft, is by *Schwanthaler*. The high altar (1861) has paintings by *Moritz Schwind*, and some fine wood-carvings by *Knabl*. The Turkish standard suspended from the pillar opposite the finely carved modern pulpit was taken at Weissenburg by Max Emanuel in 1688. Munich is the seat of an archbishop, conjointly with Freising.

St. Michael's (1583), the Court Church (D. 3), is an edifice in the later Italian style, remarkable for its spacious interior, unsupported by pillars. Its length, exclusive of the choir, is 269 ft.; its width is 81 ft. The façade is adorned with statues of our Saviour, of several emperors and princes of Germany, and between the doors with one in bronze of St. Michael, designed by P. de Witte (Candido). In the transept is **Thorvaldsen's* marble Monument of Eugène Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg (d. 1824), erected by his wife, sister of the King of Bavaria. It consists of a whole-length statue of the duke, standing in front of the closed door of the tomb, divested of all earthly decoration: his crown and arms lie at his feet. Military mass is performed every Sunday at 9. The compositions of Palestrina, Lotti, Lasso, Pergolesi, and other old masters, are admirably performed at Easter. On Good Friday evening the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi is usually sung on the illumination of the Cross.

St. Peter, S. of the Marienplatz (E. 4), is the oldest church in Munich (1170), but has been repeatedly restored. Its Romanesque tower commands an extensive view (40 pf.).

**The Church of St. Lewis* (F. 1), built at a cost of 78,128l., was de-

signed by Prof. Gärtner, in a style of Italian Romanesque (1829-44). The height of its two towers is 234 ft., the length of the nave 237 ft. It is constructed of brick, with a façade of limestone, 104 ft. high. In a row of niches above the porch are statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*; over these is a fine circular window; and colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the same sculptor, decorate the ends of the gable. The walls and vaulting of the choir and transepts are covered with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, and painted by his pupils, with the exception of that of the Last Judgment, on the E. wall of the choir, which is entirely his own work. The compositions have a triple division: those on the walls of the choir and transepts relate to Christ; the operations of the Holy Spirit are represented on the vaulting of the transepts; God the Father is depicted on the ceiling of the choir above the high altar.

The drawing of the Last Judgment was made at Rome, and owes something certainly to the great work of Michel Angelo. Among those whom the angels are bearing up to heaven are Dante and Fra Beato, as the poet and painter who have most successfully depicted the regions which lie beyond "the bounds of place and time." The partial artist has placed his royal patron among the elect. The figure of Christ, though nearly 12 ft. high, is scarcely important enough: the attention is too strongly drawn to the lower part of the picture. St. Michael is a fine conception. Satan is of monstrous proportion. All kinds of decoration, painted sculpture and glass, &c. &c., have been lavished on the interior of this church, yet the general effect is not pleasing.

The Church of the Theatines (E. 3), dedicated to St. Cajetan, founder of the order, surmounted by a dome, and internally coated with stucco-work to exuberance, was restored in 1856. Beneath it are the burial vaults of the Wittelsbach Royal Family, where the remains of the late King Maximilian II. were deposited, March 10th, 1864.

The Church was built in 1675; the façade was added in 1767. One of the N. side altars has a Deposition by *Tintoretto*.

The *Chapel of All Saints (Allerheiligen Hofkirche, F. 3), by Leo von Klenze (1826-1837), is in the style of a Byzantine church of the 11th century, but without an exterior dome. The carvings of the doorway and circular window by *Prof. Eberhard* are well executed. The interior, entirely painted in fresco, on a gold ground, by *Hess* and his pupils, is deserving of minute attention. The roof is supported by pillars of red Salzburg marble, having gilt capitals. The cost of the internal decorations exceeded 40,000 fl. The subjects on the walls and vaulting illustrate the Old Testament, and, as its centre, God the Father; the New Testament, and, as its centre, God the Son, and continued working of revelation in the Church, referring to God the Holy Ghost. On either side of the symbolical dove are the seven gifts of the Spirit and the four Fathers of the Church. Above the altar, the seven sacraments are symbolically represented. Over the organ-gallery is a fresco, representing the connection between the Church and the fine arts. Fine musical services are well performed here every Sunday at 11 A.M. Entrance from the Fountain Court of the palace. In Easter week are given selections from *Palestrina*.

The **Basilica of St. Bonifacius (C. 2) was founded in 1835, by King Lewis, in commemoration of his Silver Wedding, and finished in 1850. He (d. 1868) and his queen (d. 1854) are buried beneath a sarcophagus in a chapel on the rt. of the entrance. It was built by Ziehlend, in imitation of a Roman basilica of the 5th and 6th centuries. It is of red brick, except the portico of 8 round arches resting on columns; the interior is supported by 64 beautiful monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble, each 20 ft. long, with carved capitals of white marble. It is divided by them into a nave, 76 ft. high and 50 wide, and 4 aisles. Its length is 284 ft., and its

width 113 ft. The pavement is of marble; the roof of wood painted blue, with gold stars, the beams being carved and gilt. The *Frescoes* which decorate the interior were designed and painted by *Hess* and his pupils. In the tribune behind the high altar is Christ in glory, with the Virgin and the Baptist, and under them the first saints and martyrs of Bavaria; in the spandrels are the four Evangelists: all by *Henry Hess*. In the nave are 36 frescoes, by *Hess's* scholars; they form the upper series, between the round-headed windows, and represent events in the lives of the saints and martyrs who were instrumental in establishing Christianity in Germany, from the middle of the 3rd to the end of the 9th century.

The lower series, devoted to the history of St. Boniface, consists of 12 large compositions, with small monochrome compartments between them, by *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, *Müller*, and *Koch*. One of them, by *Hess*, shows the departure of the saint from the monastery of Nuscella (Netley), in Hampshire, on his way to Rome, to be consecrated apostle of the Germans. At the end of the l. aisle, to the Virgin enthroned with angels, and the patron saints of the children of King Lewis; *Hess*. Corresponding with this, on the other side, is the Stoning of St. Stephen, the protomartyr; *Müller*. In the spandrels of the arches, over the columns, are medallion portraits of the last 34 popes, beginning with Julius III. (1550), and ending with Gregory XVI. (1831). In order not to break the space of the nave, the pulpit is pushed back on rails into the aisles. Beneath the church is a crypt for the burial of the Benedictine monks, 24 of whom occupy the monastery. In the refectory is a large fresco of the Last Supper, by *Hess*.

The *Church of Mariahilf, in the suburb Au (F. 6), is a handsome building of brick in the German pointed style of the 14th century, erected by Ohlmüller in 1830-39. Its length is 222 ft., breadth 76 ft., height 80 ft. The height of the sandstone spire is 256 ft. The statues of the Virgin

over the principal portal and of the Evangelists over the side portals are by *Schwanthaler*. The *large windows of painted glass, the gift of King Lewis I., were designed by modern painters, and executed under the direction of Hess in the china manufactory at Munich, in co-operation with the artist Frank of Benediktbeuern, who succeeded in bringing back this art to a high degree of perfection. Beginning on the l. side: 1. The Annunciation to Joachim that he will have a child by Anna when he returns home. 2. Return of Joachim. 3. Birth of the Virgin. 4. First visit of the Virgin to the Temple. 5. Espousal of Joseph and the Virgin. 6. Annunciation. 7. Visitation. 8. Birth of Christ. 9. Death of the Virgin. In the central window is the Burial and Assumption of the Virgin. On the rt.: 1. The Adoration of the Magi. 2. Presentation in the Temple. 3. Flight into Egypt. 4. Christ in the Temple. 5. Marriage of Cana. 6. Departure of Christ from His Mother

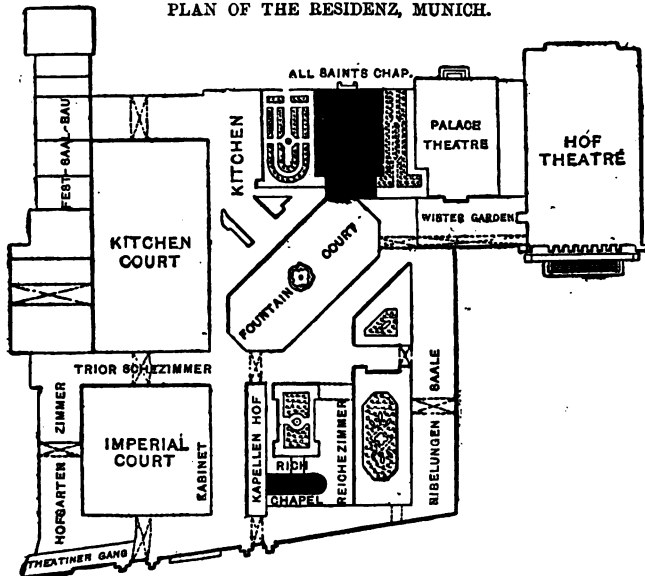
before the Crucifixion. 7. Christ bearing the Cross. 8. Crucifixion. 9. Entombment. The 14 Stations carved in wood on the walls, and the 2 altar-pieces, are well worth notice. Further S. is the *Giesinger Kirche*, a Gothic building erected by *Dollmann* in 1866-84.

The Church of St. John (H. 4), consisting of a nave and choir without aisles, and a tower 280 ft. high, was erected in 1853-62.

The **Royal Palace** or *Residenz* (F. 3) consists of the *old palace*, or block of central buildings, facing the *Residenzstrasse*, connected with the *new palace* (Königsbau) to the S., and the *Fest-saalbau* to the N.

The **Old Palace** (Alte Residenz), begun at the end of the 16th century, and finished in 1616, from designs of Peter Candid, though of great extent, has not much claim to architectural beauty. It includes 4 irregular courtyards. The entrance is by the centre

PLAN OF THE RESIDENZ, MUNICH.



gateway in the Residenzstrasse, leading into the Capellenhof. Visitors assemble in the Hercules Hall at 11 daily, except Sunday. Only a portion of the palace can be seen, including the Reiche and Kaiserzimmer, the Festsaalbau, and the Nibelungen and Odyssey halls. Beneath the archway leading from the Court to the Fountain-court, a curious memorial of the athletic prowess of an ancestor of the reigning family (1409), called, from his agility, Christopher the Leaper, is preserved. It is a huge black stone, now chained to the pavement, which he is said to have lifted and hurled to a considerable distance.

The first floor contains the handsome apartments called the *Kaiserzimmer*, consisting of the dining-room, reception room, audience hall, with portraits of Roman emperors, the Green Gallery with Italian and other pictures, the bed-room with splendid bed, the glass cabinet, and the miniature cabinet.

The Treasury, only shown by express permission of the Chamberlain, was founded by Duke Albert V. in 1551, and contains a fine blue 36-carat diamond, a half black palatinate pearl, regalia, &c., and a 6-ft. model of Trajan's column, the result of Valadier's 20 years' labour.

The Reiche Capelle, founded in 1607 by Maximilian I., has at the entrance an Annunciation by P. Candid. The floor is inlaid with precious stones, and the walls are covered with Florentine mosaic. The Descent from the Cross, in wax, by Michel Angelo, and the small enamelled altar of Mary Queen of Scots, should be noticed.

In the Marstall-Platz, E. of the Residenz (F. 3), are the Royal Stables, with interesting state coaches and sledges of Lewis II. Adm. on Wed. 2 to 4, free; Sun. 9 to 12, and week days, 2 to 4, 50 pf.; week-days, 8 to 12, 1 m.; closed on Mon.

The ****New Palace (Königsbau)**, a massive structure facing the Max Joseph Square, and copied for the

most part from the Pitti Palace at Florence, was built by the architect Klenze for King Lewis I. in 1835. The apartments on the first floor, designed for balls and public entertainments, are open to the general public. On wet days no one is admitted. The interior is an admirable example of a style of decoration prevalent in Germany, but little known in England, which, properly speaking, is a revival or imitation of the ornaments of the Loggie of the Vatican, and of a still more ancient model, the houses of Pompeii. [The apartments of the late King Maximilian II. and of the Queen are not shown to the public.]

The KING'S APARTMENTS are on the First Floor, and the landing-place at the head of the stairs is adorned with figures representing the 8 provinces of Bavaria by *Schwanthaler*. *1st Antechamber*, painted in encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, in the style of the ancient Greek vases, with scenes from the tale of the Argonauts as said to be told by Orpheus. *2nd Antechamber*.—The subjects are taken from Hesiod; those in the frieze from the 'Theogony'; those on the walls from the 'Works and Days' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The painting is encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, executed by *Hiltensperger* and *Streidel*. *Service Chamber*.—The hymns of Homer to Venus, Ceres, Apollo, and Mercury, are here illustrated. The drawings were by Schnorr; the execution by *Hiltensperger*, *Oliver*, *Streidel*, and *Schulz*. *Throne Room*, ornamented with reliefs in plaster by *Schwanthaler*: the subjects from Pindar. In the 5 following apartments the paintings on the ceiling are in fresco, those on the walls in encaustic. *Banquet Room*.—Anacreon furnishes the subject of these paintings. The drawings were by *Zimmermann*. *Reception Room*, with 24 pictures from *Æschylus*, drawn by *Schwanthaler* and executed by *Schilgen*. *Writing Room*.—Here are 31 compositions from *Sophocles*, drawn by *Schwanthaler*, and painted by *Rückel* and *Hanson*. *Dressing Room*, with

27 pictures from Aristophanes, painted by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*. *Bed Room*.—The paintings here are from Theocritus, executed by *Röckel*, *Schulz*, and *Bruckmann*.

THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS are in the west half of the palace.

FIRST ANTECHAMBER.—Frescoes by *Gassen*, from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, a Minnesänger of the 13th century. *Second Antechamber*.—The life of Parival of Wolfram von Eschenbach in fresco by *Hermann*. *Service Chamber*, with 20 paintings in encaustic from the poems of Bürger, by *Foltz*, assisted by *Dietz* and *Wendling*. *Throne Room*.—The poems of Klopstock are here illustrated by *Kaulbach*. The ceiling is in fresco, the walls encaustic. *Drawing Room*.—Encaustic paintings from the poems of Wieland. The frieze, illustrating Oberon, is by *Neureuther*, who also painted the architectural decorations of the walls from the designs of *Klenze*. The rest was painted by *Förster* from the designs of *Kaulbach*. The *Bed Room* contains 36 compositions from Goethe's works, painted by *Kaulbach* in fresco on the walls. In the *Writing-room* are 22 pictures from Schiller by *Foltz* and *Lindenschmit*. *Library*.—Subjects from the poems of *Tieck*; painted by *Moriz v. Schwind*.

GROUND FLOOR.—The rooms in the W. wing contain frescoes from the *Nibelungenlied*, the ancient national epic of Germany, by *Julius Schnorr*. On the walls of the *Entrance Hall* are represented the personages of the poem. Over the entrance is the poet, between figures who typify Narration and Song. On the ceiling are the 4 most remarkable incidents of the poem. The 2nd, or *Marriage Hall*, contains the most important event of Siegfried's life: above, opposite the windows, his first arrival before the palace of the Emperor Gunther, at Worms; over the windows, his return to his parents with Kriemhild. In the lunettes are *knighly contests*. The 2 large paintings are—1. Siegfried's return from

the Saxon war; 2. Brunhild's arrival at Worms (a finely coloured fresco). Opposite the windows, Kriemhild's and Siegfried's Marriage; between them, Betrayal of the Secret of Brunhild's girdle. Over the doors are 4 small frescoes. In the 3rd, or *Hall of Treachery*, are, on the ceiling, Kriemhild's dream: in the 12 lunettes, painted in monochrome, are as many events in Siegfried's life. Over the doors—1. Kriemhild points out to Hagen where Siegfried is vulnerable, in order that he may protect Siegfried. 2. Siegfried departs for the chase. 3. Sigmund learns the death of his son Siegfried. 4. Hagen sinks the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine. The 4 large pictures are—1. Contest of the Queens before the cathedral door. 2. Hagen treacherously kills Siegfried. 3. Kriemhild finds the corpse of Siegfried as she is going to the cathedral at early morning. 4. Kriemhild discovers Hagen to be the murderer of her husband by the wounds of the corpse bleeding at his entrance. The 4th, or *Hall of Revenge*, represents the downfall of the heroes brought about by Kriemhild's revenge. On the ceiling are the Sea-witches who prophesy the downfall. Surrounded by arabesques are—1. Kriemhild exciting war by presents. 2. By entreaties. 3. She has recourse to fire. 4. She takes Siegfried's sword from Hagen's side, who is in chains. In the lunettes:—Kriemhild prays Etzel to invite the Burgundians. 2. The heroes cross the Danube. 3. Rüdiger before the last battle gives his shield to Hagen. 4. Kriemhild between Gunther and Hagen, who are chained. Over the doors:—1. Hagen slays the child of Etzel and Kriemhild at a feast. 2. Death of Rüdiger and Gernot. 3. Dietrich gives up to Kriemhild Gunther and Hagen in chains. The large pictures are—1. Kriemhild reproaches Volker and Hagen, who are keeping guard before the palace, for their faithlessness to Siegfried. 2. The great fight on the staircase of the burning palace. 3. Dietrich conquers Hagen. 4. Kriemhild, after she has taken vengeance with her own hand

on Gunther and Hagen, falls by the sword of Hildebrand. The 5th, or *Hall of Lamentation*, represents—1. Etzel, Dietrich, Hildebrand, and the women, weeping as the corpses are being removed. 2. Return of the messengers with the weapons of the slain. 3. Bishop Pilgrim, upon hearing the details of the tragic event, orders masses to be performed for the repose of the souls of the heroes.

The old winter garden at the E. end of the Königsbau was erected by Kreutler for Maximilian II. in 1856, and connects the palace with the theatre.

THE N. WING (facing the Hofgarten) was built in 1832-42, and internally decorated with even greater splendour than the Königsbau. It is also from the designs of Klenze, and is called the *Festsaalbau*, because it contains the state apartments for drawing-rooms and court festivities, as well as apartments for the reception of royal or distinguished visitors. This front, nearly 800 ft. long, is in the style of Palladio. Beneath is an arcade, with an entrance formed by 3 of the arches; above are 10 Ionic columns, supporting a broken entablature, on which rest 2 lions and 8 statues, representing the 8 circles of the kingdom, by *Schwanthaler*. On the *Ground Floor* are 6 apartments (*Odysseus-Säle*) painted in encaustic by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*. The subjects are from the *Odyssey*. An antechamber at the head of a broad flight of stairs leads by a small cabinet into the *Ball-room*, 123 ft. long, and 47 ft. broad, decorated with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, and paintings, in the Pompeian style, of Greek dances. The Caryatides supporting the gallery are of papier-maché. On the E. side of the ball-room are two rooms for card-playing, called the *Halls of the Beauties*, containing 36 portraits from life (1827-50), by *Stieler*, of beautiful women, chiefly Bavarian, from the queen to the actress peasant-girl and Munich dressmaker. The *Banquet Hall*, or *Schlachten Saal*, painted with battle scenes in which

the Bavarian army was engaged, including Eikmühl, Wagram, Borodino, Brienne, Bar sur Aube, &c., between 1805 and 1814, by *Peter Hess, Kobell, Adam, Heideck, and Monten*. In the *Hall of Charlemagne*, 12 pictures, by *Schnorr* and his pupils, represent:—1. Charlemagne, 12 years old, anointed future king of the Franks by Pope Stephen II. at St. Denis, in presence of his father. 2. He takes Pavia, and makes Desiderius, King of the Lombards, prisoner. Opposite to these, 3. He conquers the Saxons. 4. He makes the Saxons converts. Opposite the windows, 5. He regulates the affairs of the Church at the Synod of Frankfurt. 6. His Coronation at Rome. On the side of the windows, his friends Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard, and 2 small pictures representing his exertions for education and the fine arts.

In the *Hall of Barbarossa* the large pictures from *Schnorr's* designs represent:—1. Frederick Barbarossa elected Emperor (1152). 2. His entrance into Milan as a conqueror (1162). Opposite to these, 3. His concluding peace with Pope Alexander III. at Venice (1183). 4. His celebration of a national festival at Mayence (1185). Opposite the windows, 5. His victory at Iconium in the 3rd Crusade. 6. His death in the Calycadnus near Seleucia (1190). On the side of the windows are, 1, the deposition of Henry the Lion by Frederick from the Dukedom of Bavaria, which, 2, is granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. The frieze in relief above the paintings represents Frederic's crusade, and is by *Schwanthaler*.

In the *Hall of Rudolph of Hapsburg*, the frieze, designed by *Schwind* and painted by *Schnorr*, &c., represents the effects of the restoration of internal tranquillity to the German empire by Rudolph, e.g. Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The large paintings, composed and drawn by *Schnorr*, are—1. Rudolph giving his horse to a priest that he may pass a stream and carry the Host to a sick man. 2. He hears, while attacking Basle, that the Electors

at Mayence have chosen him Emperor 1273. He defeats King Ottocar of Bohemia, who refused to recognise his election (1278). 4. He brings the Robber Knights to justice, and destroys their castles.

Throne Room (Thronsaal), a magnificent and stately hall, 106 ft. long and 73 ft. wide, flanked by 12 columns, all white, like the walls, with gold capitals and ornaments. Between the pillars stand 12 colossal statues in gilt bronze of Princes of the House of Wittelsbach, designed by *Schwanthaler*, 10 ft. high:—1. Otho the Illustrious, Elector Palatine and D. of Bavaria, d. 1253. 2. Lewis, the Bavarian Emperor, d. 1347. 3. Rupert, Emperor, d. 1410. 4. Frederic the Victorious, Elector Palatine, d. 1476. 5. Lewis the Rich, D. of Bavaria, d. 1479. 6. Albert IV., the Wise, D. of Bavaria, d. 1508. 7. Frederic II., the Wise, Elector Palatine, d. 1556. 8. Albert V., the Magnanimous, D. of Bavaria, d. 1579. 9. Maximilian I., Elector, d. 1651. 10. Charles XI., K. of Sweden, d. 1697. 11. John William, Elector Palatine, d. 1716. 12. Charles XII., K. of Sweden, d. 1718.

Adjoining the reigning King's apartments on the upper floor is the new *Winter Garden* (not shown), a charming apartment filled with the choicest exotics.

On the opposite side of the Maximilianstrasse is the Post Office (E. 3), with an arcade in the style of Vasari's loggia at Arezzo, erected by Klenze in 1836, ornamented with six frescoes of horses on red ground.

The Hofgarten, a square enclosure, planted with rows of trees, N. of the palace, has on two sides an open Arcade covered with faded frescoes. The 16 on the W. side represent the most remarkable events in the annals of Bavaria from the time of Otto of Wittelsbach, the founder in the 8th cent. of the reigning family. These were executed in 1827-1829, by young artists under the direction of *Cornelius*, chiefly as experiments in fresco on its revival. On the N. side are 39 paintings in colours prepared in wax, re-

presenting scenes from the Greek war of Liberation; the designs are by *Peter Hess*, executed by *Nilson*. Besides the historical paintings, on the W. side are 28 landscapes of remarkable places in Greece, Italy, Sicily, &c., by *Rottmann*; the verses above them are from the pen of King Lewis. These hasty, opaque, and dingy frescoes, however, convey no idea of the bright landscapes of the south. The W. side of the Hofgarten is occupied by the Bazaar, which includes cafés, restaurants, shops, &c.; and on the N. side is the Ethnographic Museum, commencing with antiquities of the so-called prehistoric period, in brass, iron, and stone; flint implements from Picardy and the Dordogne, from Danish kitchen middens and Swiss pile-structures; arms and implements from the South Sea and arctic regions; Japanese curiosities collected by J. von Siebold; collections made in Brazil and on the river Amazon by Drs. von Spix and Martius, of dresses, arms, utensils, implements, and ornaments. Among the curiosities is a sort of pestle, with which one of the tribes grind their corn; it is a small club of wood studded with teeth of enemies slain in battle. Arrows, steeped in the fatal wourale, or urari. The reed tube, 6 or 8 ft. long, out of which they are discharged. The poison itself, and portions of the plant from which it is obtained. An Indian cradle, shaped somewhat like a boat: the head of the infant is bound down tight under a board, by which, in process of time, the skull is completely flattened. A species of clay sometimes eaten as food by tribes of Indians on the Amazon.

On the ground-floor of the N. wing is the Museum of Plaster Casts (Wed. and Sat., 3 to 5), excellently arranged in illustration of ancient and modern sculpture, by Prof. Brunn. Catalogue, 30 pf.

In the N.E. angle of the Hofgarten is the Kunstverein (Art Union), an exhibition of works by modern artists, many of them for sale. (Ticket, available for 4 weeks, 2 m.; gratia, if introduced by a member.)

The **Wittelsbach Palace** (E. 2) was begun in 1843, from the designs of *Gärtner*, and was inhabited by King Lewis I. from his abdication to his death. It is of brick and pink stucco, in the style of a palace of the 14th and 15th centuries.

S.E. of it is the bronze equestrian statue of the **Elector Maximilian I.**, chiefly celebrated for the expulsion of Protestantism from his dominions. It is by *Thorwaldsen*, cast out of Turkish cannon, and was erected by Lewis I. in 1839.

The **Palace of Count Arco-Zinneberg**, 1 Odeon Platz, contains an interesting collection of *Antlers, with other curiosities (fee).

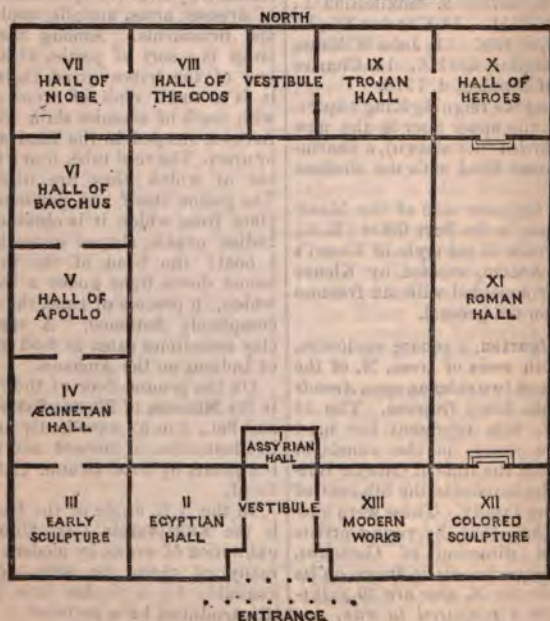
The ****GLYPTOTHEK**, Gallery of Sculpture (*γλυπτὸς*, carved, and *θήκη*, repository), is a classical edifice of the Ionic order, erected by Klenze in 1816-30, for King Lewis I., who,

while Crown Prince, formed the very interesting and valuable collection deposited in it entirely at his own expense. The group in the tympanum of the portico of Minerva and representatives of the plastic arts, is by *Wagner*, who also executed the statues of Hadrian, Prometheus, Dædalus, Pericles, Phidias and Vulcan, filling the niches on each side of the portico. On the W. side, the statues of Ghiberti, Donatello, Peter Vischer, are by *Brugger*; Michel Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, and Giovanni Bologna, by *Lossow*. On the E. side, Canova, Thorwaldsen, by *Widmann*; Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler, by *Lossow*.

Adm. gratis, Mon. and Fri. 8-12, 2-4; Wed. 8 to 12.

I. Assyrian Hall. The chamber opening from the Vestibule is lined with reliefs from Nineveh and other

GROUND PLAN OF THE GLYPTOTHEK.



Assyrian sculptures. On the l. side of the hall:—II. *Egyptian Antiquities.* III. *Earliest Greek and Etruscan.*—IV. **Eginetan*, is entirely devoted to the marbles discovered in the island of Ægina by Baron Haller, Messrs. Cockerell and Foster, Englishmen, and some other artists, in 1811. They adorned the two pediments of a temple, conjectured by some to be that of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Ægina. They were skilfully restored by Thorwaldsen, and are arranged in the order in which they stood on the two pediments, as far as it can be determined by the attitudes of the figures and the relative position they occupied when dug out of the ground. They represent, according to the interpretation adopted here, certain noble actions of the Æacids; Æacus, the founder of the temple, being held in great respect at Ægina. The group from the E. pediment representing Hercules and Telamon (the son of Æacus) fighting against Laomedon and the Trojans, consists of 5 figures, and is far superior to the other. There must originally have been a sixth figure on the l. side. The W. pediment of 10 figures is believed to represent the contest of the Greeks and Trojans over the body of Patroclus, as described by Homer, in which Ajax (grandson of Æacus) holds a conspicuous position. The names of some of the figures have been assigned as follows:—In the first group: 54. Hercules. 55. Laomedon. 56. Telamon. In the second or larger group: 57. A fallen warrior. 58. A stooping combatant. 59. Minerva, who appears at a critical moment, probably to throw a sudden mist over the combatants, in aid of the fallen hero. 60. Patroclus. 61. Ajax Telamonius. 62. Teucer. 63. Ajax Oileus. 64. A wounded Greek. 65. Hector. 66. Paris. 67. Æneas. These marbles were purchased in 1812 by King Lewis, when Crown Prince of Bavaria, for 6000*l.*, though an agent had been despatched from England with authority to offer 8000*l.* for them.†

† "The sale and its conditions were announced for Nov. 1812 (at Zante), but in the

On the wall opposite the window is a model of the front of the temple to which these marbles belonged. The weapons and ornaments of the armour seem to have been of metal; holes for fastening them on may be seen in several of the figures. Around the room are arranged a great number of fragments, also found amongst the ruins of the Temple. "These sculptures may be classed among the most valuable remains of ancient art that have reached us. Considered in an archæological point of view, they constitute a link of the highest importance in its history, in exhibiting the connection between the primitive and prescriptive practice of the art with its perfection in the school of Phidias which so immediately followed the date to which these statues must be attributed."—*Westmacott*. The want of expression in the faces contrasts forcibly with the admirable proportions of the limbs and the skill displayed in the pose.

V. *Hall of Apollo*, for works of the time and school of Phidias.—79. Ceres. 80. Bacchus. 81. Jupiter Ammon. 82. Vase. 84. Æsculapius. 86. Minerva. 87. Ceres. 89. Female bust. *90. Apollo Citharæus. This statue in Parian marble is said to be the work of Ageladas, master of Phidias: it was formerly called the Barberini Muse. 91. Achilles. 92. Pallas. 93. Diana.

VI. *Hall of Bacchus*. 95. "The sleeping, or Barberini Faun, so called from its having formerly been in the possession of the Barberini family, in Rome, represents a colossal male figure of the Satyr class sleeping, half sitting, half reclining, on a rock. It is remarkable for the display of bold invention, and expression, and varied action, with but little ideal beauty.

meantime, owing to fears of the French making a hostile attack on that island, the sculptures had been removed to Malta to be under British protection. Misled by this change, the agent sent by this country proceeded to Malta to be ready for the sale, but it, as originally advertised, took place in Zante in the absence of the figures."—Murray's *History of Greek Sculpture*, vol. i. p. 169.

It is essentially a work of character. The expression of heavy sleep is admirably given in the head and falling arm: while, at the same time, the unconfined and irregular disposition of the limbs, suggesting movement, would seem to be intended to convey the notion of disturbed and uneasy slumber. The precise date of this fine statue has not been determined; but the style of form, and excellent technical treatment of the marble, leave little doubt of its having emanated from the best school of sculpture. If not from the hand even of Scopas or Praxiteles, it may without disparagement be considered the work of a scarcely inferior scholar."—*Westmacott*. It was discovered on clearing out the ditch of the castle of St. Angelo into which it had no doubt been thrown by the Greeks under Belisarius, who defended the castle against the Goths, A.D. 537, by hurling down the statues on the heads of the assailants.—*Gibbon*, chap. xli. 96. Ino or Leucothoe. 97. Hermaphrodite. 98. Silenus. 99. Head of a laughing Faun, called *Fauno colla Macchia*, from a green stain in the marble. 100. The marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, a bas-relief on a sarcophagus. 101. A satyr. 102. A satyr (Winkelmann's Faun). 103. Bacchus and Panther. 104. Venus. 105. 106. Satyri. 108. Bacchus. 110. Colossal bust of Venus. 113. Ceres. 114. Silenus with young Bacchus. 115. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite, a relief in Parian marble, formerly attributed to Scopas, but now recognised as Roman.

VII. Hall of the Sons of Niobe.—The *Ilioneus (142) is a kneeling figure of the youngest son, represented at the moment when Apollo is supposed to point towards him his deadly arrow, before which he is crouching in terror. "The head and arms are wanting, but the supplicatory expression of the attitude, the turn of the body, so deprecatory, so imploring; the bloom of adolescence, which seems absolutely shed over the cold marble; the unequalled delicacy and elegance of the

whole, touched me unspeakably."—*Mrs. Jameson*. This exquisitely finished statue is thought to have belonged to the collection of the Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague, dispersed after his death. It was accidentally discovered in the yard of a stone-mason who had provided it with a head and arms to fit. 121. Hylas (fragment). 122. Female bust. 123. Mercury. 124. Roma (a colossal bust, with bronze helmet). 126. Isis and Harpocrates. *128. Medusa (also a masterpiece, known as "Rondanini"): a beautiful, haughty, cold countenance, fixed by death. 129. Minerva. 130. Venus and Dolphin. 131. *Venus, imitated from the master-piece of Praxiteles, holding drapery at her side—a slight variation from the original (see Handbook for Central Italy, p. 68). 133. Polyphemus. 134. Head of a woman. 135. Paris. 136. Worship of Bacchus. 138. Clio. 139. Venus. 140. Boy with Goose. 141. A dying son of Niobe, stretched on his back, and in his last gasp. 145. Ceres.

Rooms VIII. and IX. and the small apartment between them are decorated with modern frescoes executed in 1820–30 by Cornelius and his scholars Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects in the VIIIth, called Hall of the *Gods*, are taken from heathen mythology; those in the IXth, the *Trojan Hall*, from Homer's *Iliad*.

X. Hall of Heroes.—151. The Warrior binding on his Sandal; a similar statue in the Louvre at Paris is called Jason. 153. Alexander the Great. 158. Nero as a Gladiator.

XI. Hall of the Romans, the most splendid of all in its decorations, while its contents are inferior works, proclaiming the decay of art. Among them is a series of busts of the Roman emperors, and several splendid marble candelabra. Those most worthy of notice are—181. Nero; Geta; 268. Trajan; *216. Cicero; *219. Augustus; A Roman; Ceres; 256. Antinous; 280. Lucilla, daughter of M. Aurelius, and sister of Commodus.

XII. Hall of Coloured Sculpture.—*299. Bronze Bust of a Satyr, of the best period of Greek art: holes are left for the eyes, which were of glass or precious stone. *298. Ceres; the head, shoulder, and arms of white marble; the drapery, flowing elegantly behind, is of black. 302. Bronze bust of an Athlete. 306. Small bronze statue of Alexander, found near Paris.

XIII. Hall of Modern Sculpture, occupied by works executed since the Renaissance or revival of classic taste, showing how ancient art has influenced modern. The most remarkable statues are—*318. Paris, by *Canova*; *335. *Thorwaldsen's* Adonis; 319. *Schadow's* Girl fastening her Sandal; 328. A bust in terra-cotta, a work of the end of the 15th century, supposed to be a portrait of Raphael. 321. A bust of King Lewis I. of Bavaria, by *Thorwaldsen*.

The ****ALTE PINACOTHEK** (D. 1, 2) or *Picture Gallery* (*πινάκ, a picture, and θήκη, repository*), was begun by King Lewis I., in 1826, and opened in 1836. It is built after the design of Klenze, and is one of the most convenient and appropriate receptacles for paintings in Europe. The façade above the corridor is surmounted by a row of

statues of 25 of the greatest painters, modelled by Schwanthaler.

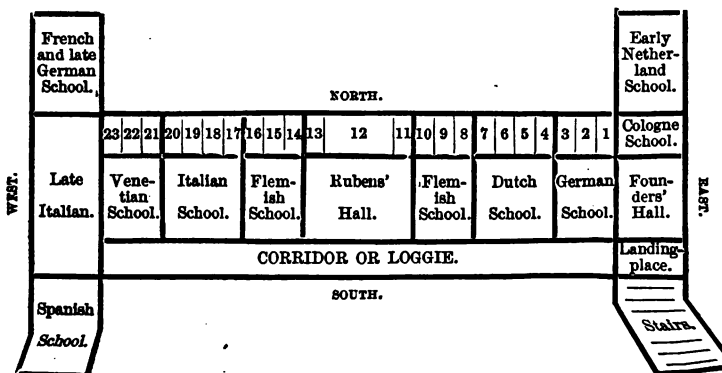
Admission.—Open in summer from 9 to 3, in winter from 9 to 2, every day but Saturday. There is an Eng. *Catalogue*.

The number of paintings is upwards of 1400, consisting of a selection of the best works out of all the collections belonging to the King of Bavaria. They are arranged according to schools, in 12 large halls lighted from above, and 23 small cabinets, on the first floor.

The Corridor is divided into 25 loggie or compartments, ornamented with fresco-paintings designed by Cornelius, executed by Zimmermann, Gassen, and others, his scholars, and intended to illustrate the *History of the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages*. Each compartment is enriched with fanciful grotesque and arabesque borders, medallions; and gold backgrounds, and the paintings in each serve to elucidate some particular period in the history of Art, or incidents in the life of some eminent painter. The corners are filled with medallion portraits, in bas-relief, of the painters' pupils or most distinguished followers.

Thirteen of these loggie, beginning at the E. end of the corridor, illustrate

GROUND PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE OLD PINACOTHEK.



the rise and progress of Italian painting, the 13th being devoted to Raphael or to the perfection of the art. The remaining 12, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, show, in like manner, the progress of painting in Germany and the Netherlands, the 12th compartment being devoted to Rubens. The first two loggie E. and W. show the rise of the Fine Arts under the fostering care of Religion and Chivalry.

Beginning with the Italian series, the 1st compartment contains an allegorical frontispiece, representing King Lewis of Bavaria in the grove of Painting and Poetry, surrounded by the most eminent artists of Italy and Germany, and by the classic poets of Greece and Rome. The paintings on the ceiling are intended to delineate the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. The Crusades in connection with the Arts. On the ceiling, St. Bernard preaching (1142); the battle of Iconium; and other subjects from the history of the Crusades, which had so great an influence in transferring to the West the arts of the East, in illustration of which Giovanni Pisano is represented showing the senate of Pisa his designs for the Campo Santo (1283). 3rd. Cimabue's picture of the Madonna carried in procession through the streets of Florence, and other events in that painter's life. 4th. In the cupola, Giotto (d. 1336), while a shepherd-boy, received as a scholar by Cimabue—showing the pope his paintings—and travelling with the pope to Avignon. 5th. Fra Angelico da Fiesole (d. 1457) refuses the bishopric of Florence; in the cupola are scenes from his life—assuming the monk's habit in the convent of San Marco—ornamenting the monks' cells with his pencil—displaying his architectural plans to Cosmo de' Medici—and painting in the chapel of the Vatican. 6th. Masaccio (d. 1428) in S. Carmine, Florence—with Cardinal Clemente at Rome. 7th. Pietro Perugino (*Raphael's master*) d. 1524. In the cupola, *scholars and their characteristics.*

8th. Fore-runners and contemporaries of Raphael, 1430–1530—Luca Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment.

9th. Leonardo da Vinci supported in his last moments by Francis I., 1519—Leonardo as portrait-painter, and as teacher. 10. Correggio (d. 1534) and his scholars: the Four Elements—the recumbent figure in the lunette represents the artist himself surrounded by allegorical figures of Music, Poetry, &c. 11th. Titian (d. 1576), his master and his scholars: the Bellini and other painters of the Venetian School—Titian painting Charles V.—visited by Giulio Romano, Vasari, &c. 12th. Michel Angelo (d. 1563) in his threefold capacity—as painter, surprised by the pope as he is lying on his back painting in the Sistine Chapel; as sculptor, executing the statue of Moses; as architect, designing the dome of St. Peter's. 13th. Raphael's Death (1520) occupies the lunette. On the ceiling he is represented studying under his father—taken by him to Perugino—showing the designs for the Loggie of the Vatican to Pope Julius—and engaged in painting them with his pupils.

The German series, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, comprises: 1st. Allegorical representation of the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. Origin of German civilization in the days of Charlemagne:—Charles Martel conquering the Saracens at Tours (732)—St. Boniface preaching the Gospel in Germany—lunette, Charlemagne on his Throne. 3rd. German Architecture:—the Emperor Henry the Fowler surrounding a city with walls—the architect of the Dom of Cologne (Master Gerard) presenting the model to the Archbishop—lunette, the relics of the Three Kings carried to Cologne. 4th. William of Cologne (d. 1380) painting, on his knees, the Virgin and Child—his death, in poverty. Reference to their influence on the paintings of Zeitbloom, Holbein, &c. 5th. John and Hubert van Eyck (d. 1445 and 1426):—John and his sister instructed by Hubert—discovery of oil-painting—imparting the secret—

the brothers displaying their works to Philip the Good—lunette, the Worship of the Lamb, from the famous painting by Van Eyck, at Ghent. 6th. Hans Memling (d. 1499):—Apocalyptic visions of Saints, &c.—the artist at Bruges. 7th. Lucas van Leyden on his death-bed (1533); the ruling passion of the artist still strong. 8th. Holbein's life (d. 1654):—lunette, Joyous Gamblers surprised by Death; above it, Vision of the Virgin and Child, as in the paintings now at Dresden and Darmstadt—Holbein embarking for England—taking leave of Erasmus—showing his works to Henry VIII.—painting Sir Thomas More and his family. 9th. Albrecht Dürer (d. 1528) treated with distinction by the painters of Antwerp. In the cupola, scenes from his life—as the scholar of Wohlgemuth—his friend Pirkheimer reading to him, contrary to the will of his wife, while he paints. 10th. Rembrandt (d. 1674). In the cupola, Claude Lorraine (d. 1682). 11th. Le Sueur (d. 1655) working at night among the Carmelites. In the cupola, Nic. Poussin (d. 1665) and his school at Rome—Apollo and Minerva drive away the Furies from him. 12th. Rubens (d. 1640) in England as ambassador and artist. On the roof, Rubens before Mary de Medicis. "From the beauty and richness of its decorations, as well as for the exquisite taste displayed in it, this corridor can scarcely be too highly praised."

The first apartment of the gallery, which is entered from the stairs, is an Ante-room containing portraits of the founders of the Bavarian Picture Gallery; John William, Elector Palatine, founder of the Düsseldorf Gallery; Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria; Charles, Duke of Zweibrücken; Carl Theodore, Elector Palatine, who transferred the Mannheim Gallery to Munich; Max Joseph, who united the Düsseldorf Gallery with it; and the late king, Lewis, who surpassed all his predecessors in his zeal for the arts, and was not behind any of them in the additions he made to this collection; witness the Boissérée

and Wallerstein Galleries, and the vast number of single paintings purchased by him at different times. He also enriched the Munich Gallery with the choicest works from the provincial collections of Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Bamberg, as well as from numerous churches and monasteries in various parts of Bavaria.

The 1st and 2nd Apartments, with 8 side cabinets, are devoted to the German School. They include the élite of the Boissérée Gallery, commenced at Cologne in 1804, by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boissérée, during the time of sequestration of churches and monasteries by the French, and the consequent dispersion of the works of art contained in them. It was purchased by King Lewis, in 1827, for 375,000 fl. The old German masters (together with the series of Rubens) may be said to form the strength of the Munich gallery, and deserve attention, because no similar collection of their productions exist. (See Plan.) The Rubens, Vandyck, and Rembrandt masterpieces, formerly at Düsseldorf, were seen and described there by Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose notes are occasionally given, with his signature.

The name of the artist, and the date of his birth and death, are on each picture. The following may be pointed out as among the best worth attention:

ITALIAN SCHOOL.†—Albertinelli Annunciation, much repainted.—M. † Andrea del Sarto: Holy Family, spurious; imitated from a picture at the Louvre.

Baroccio: Noli me tangere. "The figures have not much grace; the Magdalen looks as if she was scratching her head; it is, however, finely coloured."—Sir J. R.

Basaiti: Virgin and Child, with SS. Sebastian and Jerome.

Bassano: Entombment. — Moses striking the rock.

† A few paintings of the French and Spanish Schools are herewith included.

† Morelli: Italian Masters in German Gallery.

Beccafumi: Holy Family, round.

Bellini, Gentile: Portrait of a young man in a red wig. Spurious and tame.—M.

Bernardino dei Conti: Virgin and Child.

Boccaccio Boccaccino: The Saviour of the World. Perhaps by his brother, Bartolommeo.—M.

Botticelli: *Pieta, with SS. Peter, Jerome, and Paul. The figures are all as living as they can be, and in their several ways take the most heartfelt interest in what is going on.—M.

Brescianino: Holy Family, much in the manner of Fra Bartolommeo.

Canaletto: Four good Venetian paintings; the Grand Canal near the Academy; the Piazzetta; the Riva degli Schiavoni; and the Vegetable Market.

Capriolo: Portrait of a man in a black cap; dirty and repainted, a caricature of Giorgione, with a view of Treviso.—M.

Cima da Conegliano: *Virgin and Child, with SS. Mary Magdalene and Jerome.

Ciro Ferri: Rest on the Flight; by an imitator of Rembrandt.

Claude Lorraine: Morning landscape, with the Expulsion of Hagar.—Afternoon landscape, with Hagar and Ishmael tended by an Angel.—Idyllic landscape at sunset.—Harbour at sunrise.—By an imitator: 1328, 1329 Two small companion landscapes.

Clouet, François: Portrait bust of Claude, Duchess of Lorraine.

Clouet, Jehan: Portrait of a young man.

Coello: St. Peter of Alcantara.

Correggio: Virgin and Child, with SS. Ildefonso and Jerome, and an Angel. Repainted out of all value; perhaps by *Rondani*.—M. *Young Pan, playing the flute, damaged by repainting. A precious little work of *Lorenzo Lotto*.—M. By an imitator: Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome and James; perhaps *Anselmi*.—M.

Cristoforo Allori: Head of a young Faun; probably Bolognese.—M.

Domenichino: "Susanna and the two Elders. She is sitting at a foun-

tain, the two elders are behind a balustrade. Her head is fine, as are those of the old men; but it is upon the whole a poor, barren composition. She is awkwardly placed by herself in the corner of the picture, which appears too large for the subject, the canvas not being sufficiently filled."—*Sir J. R.*

Filippo Lippi: Annunciation; Virgin and Child; and smaller Annunciation.

Filippino Lippi: Christ appearing to His Mother; full of character.—M. On the predella, SS. Francis, Louis, Bernardino, Dominic, Clara, and Catherine.—*Pieta, with SS. John Bapt. and James, John Evan. and the Magdalene.

Fra Angelico: *Torture and Martyrdom of SS. Cosma and Damiano, with their three young brothers.—Entombment. Among the best works of the master.—M.

Francia: *The Virgin adoring the Child.—*Virgin and Child with two exquisite angels' heads; genuine and early.—C. and C.

Garofalo: Virgin and Child, seated on a marble pedestal.

Ghirlandajo: *Virgin and Child, with SS. Michael, John Baptist, John Evan., and Dominic; part of a large picture from S.M. Novella at Florence; the remaining panels are at Berlin.—M. S. Laurence; S. Catherine of Siena.

Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo: Virgin and Children in a landscape.

Giotto: Crucifixion; Christ in Hades; Last Supper. All by a very able scholar.—M.

Girolamo da Santa Croce: Holy Family.

Granacci: S. Mary Magdalene; S. Apollonia; S. Jerome; S. John Baptist; Holy Family.

Greuze: Portrait of a Young Girl.

Innocenzo da Imola: Virgin and Child, with SS. Petronius, Clara, Francis, Sebastian, and Catherine.

Leonardo da Vinci (imitator of): 1042. Virgin and Child; green cushion and vase. School of Gossaert.—M. Virgin and Child, with a landscape background. Flemish.—M.

Lorenzo di Credi: Holy Family,

round; S. Joseph asleep. By a pupil.—M.

Lorenzo Lotto: *Marriage of S. Catharine; S. Joseph on the right: pleasing and early.—M.

Luini: S. Catharine; probably by *Solario*, but hopelessly repainted; the right hand quite new.—M.—Virgin and Children; a copy.—M.

Mazzolini: Virgin and Child, to whom S. Joseph hands cherries. Stiff, hard, and wooden.—M.

Moretto: *Portrait of a black-bearded divine; by *Moroni*, one of his very best.—M.

Moroni: *Portrait of a lady.

Murillo: Two ragged Boys eating Melons and Grapes, full of humour, and true to nature.—*Two Boys playing with Dice, and a third looking on.—A Girl purchasing Fruit.—Two Boys eating Bread and Fruit.—Old Woman and Boy.—St. Juan de Dios healing cripples.

Pacchia: *Virgin and Child with Angel's heads.—*S. Bernardino, with two Angels.

Palma Vecchio: Virgin and Child, with S. Roch and the Magdalene. A copy from Bellini, by *Gir. da Santa Croce*.—M.—Portrait of the Artist.

Palmezzano: Virgin and Child, with SS. Francis, Peter, Anthony the hermit, and Paul.

Paolo Veronese: Cupid holding two spotted dogs with a chain.—Holy Family; the child astonished, the Virgin scornful.

Paris Bordone: Portrait of a lady in red velvet and pearls; a flat soundless copy.—M.—Portrait of a bearded man, holding a book.—Portrait of a man, and a girl with light hair; damaged but interesting.—M.

Pedrini: Virgin and Child; a poor copy; original in the Borghese Gallery.—M.

Pedro de Moya: Card-playing and Trifling.

Perugino: Virgin and Child; inferior, but genuine.—M.—*Vision of S. Bernard, with SS. Bartholomew and John Evan. Formerly at S. Spirito, Florence.—Baptism of Christ, and Resurrection; two predellas. Both by *S. Germ.*

Spagna.—M.—Virgin and Child, with SS. John Evan, and Nicolas. Weak and superficial.—M.

Piero di Cosimo: The Three Archangels. Clumsy; by an inferior Florentine of 1450.—M.

Raffael: Holy Family, figures entire, half the size of life (Canigiani). Infamously repainted, especially the feet and right arm of Christ, and the mass of S. John's hair. Feet of Joseph, and thumb and right foot of Anna, all very bad. The most Raffaell'esque part is the head of Christ.—M.—*Virgin and Child (Tempi);

an early painting, much damaged by restoration. Landscape cleaned off, mouth of the Virgin disfigured, forehead and nose have lost their outline, left eyelid spoilt. Child well preserved, all but outline of left cheek. Hands unfinished.—M.—Virgin and Children, shamefully restored.—M. Replica at Turin (Madonna della Tenda).—Head of the young S. John, painted on tiles in fresco. Spiritless and tasteless curls, ungracefully modelled neck; not genuine.—M.—Portrait of a young man. Entirely repainted; no cracks or strains visible: violet-red flesh without a trace of the brush; green background; untransparent black shadows.—M.—(Copy): S. Cecilia; a bad Flemish copy of Juana de Aragon at the Louvre.—M.—Good copy of the Madonna del Cardellino.

Ribera: Hump-backed woman with a hen and basket of eggs.

Rocco Marconi: S. Nicholas with two Angels, S. John Bapt., and S. Philip.

Salvator Rosa: Small landscape, with view over the sea.

Schiavone: Parnassus.

Schidone: Penitent Magdalene.

Sebastiano del Piombo: Portrait bust of a divine, with black cap.

Sodoma: *Holy Family. Similar to that at Turin, but not so fine.—M.—*Head of S. Michael, oval.

Spagna: 1037. Baptism of Christ, and (1038) Resurrection; parts of a predella, formerly ascribed to Raffael or Perugino.

Spinello Aretino: SS. Maurice, Augustine, Peter, Nicolas, and Ste

phen.—SS. Anthony, Ambrose, John Bapt., Paul, and Catharine.

Tintoretto: Portrait of Andrea Vesalius.—Venetian nobleman with his son.—(School of): 1132. Portrait of a Venetian Admiral, by *Luigi Grimani*.—M.

Titian: Portrait of a Venetian with grey beard.—Venus with a young girl.—The Vanity of earthly pleasures; an early work; violet tone.—*Portrait of a youth in black, with fur-trimmed coat; very beautiful.—M.—Portrait of Charles V., ill and cross. Landscape copied by Rubens in No. 749 and 797.—M.—*Virgin and Child, sitting in front of a building.—Christ crowned with thorns, unfinished.—Virgin and Child with S. John Bapt., and a donor. Too weak for him; lamb spiritless, foliage minute; good colour.—M.

Torrido: *Portrait of a man with a rose; remarkable.—M.

Unknown: 997 Florentine portrait of a youth in red cap, much damaged.—1019 Virgin and Child with two angels, on a gold ground.—School of Bologna (1480)—1023 Virgin and Child, with two bishops and two Franciscans. Paltry, with wooden eyelids; Veronese; probably Fr. Benaglio.—M.—1027 S. Ambrose; 1028 S. Louis; Lombardo-Pavian, coming very near *Piero Fr. Sacchi*.—M.—(Falsely signed *Raffaello*). 1078 Portrait of a young man with swollen nose, lifeless.—M.—1079 Virgin and Child; an uninteresting late imitation of the Umbro-Florentine School.—M.—S. Jerome writing (1088). Probably a Flemish copy from *Moroni*, but completely masked under a thick varnish turned yellow.—M.—The figure is unusually vigorous for an anchorite.—Lombard School of 1580. Penitent Magdalene (1106); by *Schedone*.—M.—Bolognese School (1206). Ecce Homo; an unmistakable work of *Dona. Feti*.—M.

Vasari: Holy Family; two good examples.

Vecellio, Fr.: Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome, Francis, and Anthony. Begun by Titian.—M.

Velasquez: Portrait of a youth in black.

Zurbaran: S. Francis of Assisi.

DUTCH, FLEMISH, AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Aelst, W. van: Two dead partridges and instruments of the Chase.

Aldorfer: Pietà.—S. George and the Dragon.—*Susanna.—Virgin and Child; at the back, *Noli me tangere*.—*Victory of Alexander over Darius at Arbela. See *Kugler*, vol. i. p. 180.

Artois: Landscape.

Asselyn: *Ruined Castle on a rock.

Bakhuysen: Antwerp Harbour.

Balen, H. van: Feast of the Gods; the flowers and landscape by Brueghel.

Bart. Bruyn: Christ taking leave of the Virgin.—Resurrection.—Crucifixion with attendant Saints on separate panels.—Several figures of Saints, sometimes accompanied by kneeling donors.

Barthel Beham: Finding of the Cross.—K. Louis of Hungary.—Death of Curtius.

Beerstraaten: Storm at Sea, on a rocky coast.

Berchem: Italian landscape with river.—*Cattle and peasants at a spring.

Bol: *Portraits of Govaert Flink and his Wife.

Both: 583 *Landscape by evening light, with Mercury and Argus.—Autumn Scene in Italy.

Brueghel the Elder: 697 *Landscape.—Holy Family in a Garland.—683 Landscape.

Brueghel and Rubens: Virgin and Child in a wreath of flowers.

Brouwer: 894 *Peasants singing and drinking round a Cask.—893 *Soldiers playing dice in a tavern.—879 *Card players quarrelling.—882, *884, 887, 890, *891, 892, 895, 896. Peasant life and Tavern Scenes.—894 *Peasants Singing. 880 *Village Surgeon.—883 Three boors smoking.—885 Village Surgeon binding up a wounded arm.—886 Two peasants smoking.—888 *Card playing.—889 Brawling peasants.

Burgkmair: Esther before Ahasuerus.—*Martin Schongauer, the painter.—S. John Baptist.—S. John Evan.—S. John in the island of

2 Patmos.—SS. Liberius and Eustace.
—Duke William IV. of Bavaria, and
his wife Maria Jacobæa.

7 Champagne: Portrait bust of Marshal Turenne.

Cuyp, Albert: Landscape.—*Officer, with grey horse.

Cuyp, J. G.: Town by a River.

Denner: Portrait of a Man and Woman, both in fur. Wonderfully minute in finish.

Dierick Bouts: *Melchisedek's Offering, and the Israelites gathering Manna; two wings of the Last Supper at S. Peter's, Louvain.—*Triptych; Adoration of the Magi; on the wings, SS. John Baptist and Christopher; behind, SS. Catharine and Barbara.

Dou: Old woman cutting bread, with two boys.—*Old Spinster eating.—*Girl looking out of window, with a light and a lantern.—Old woman at a window.—A mountebank "haranguing from his stage to figures of different ages, but I cannot add of different characters; for there is, in truth, no character in the picture. It is very highly finished, but has nothing interesting in it. Gerard Dow himself is looking from a window with his palette and pencils in his hand. The heads have no character, nor are any circumstances of humour introduced. The only incident is a very dirty one, which everybody must wish had been omitted. The rest of the figures are standing round, without invention or novelty of any kind. This is supposed to be the largest composition that he ever made, his other works being little more than single figures; and it plainly appears that this was too much for him—more than he knew how to manage. Even the accessories in the background are ill managed and disproportioned: a stump of a tree is too small, and the weeds are too large, and both are introduced with as much formality as if they were principal objects."—*Sir J. R.*—*Woman selling herrings and onions.—*Portrait of himself.—Lady in yellow satin at a mirror.—An old painter at his easel.—*Hermit praying.—*Woman selling vegetables and herrings.—Quack.—*Girl emptying a can.—400, 408

Hermits praying.—*Woman baking cakes.—*Woman combing a boy's hair.

Dürer: *Portrait of Oswolt Krell, with remarkably well-painted fur.—SS. Simeon and Lazarus.—S. Joseph and Joachim.—*Portrait of Wohlgemuth, his master.—*SS. Peter and John.—*SS. Paul and Mark.—*Death of Lucretia.—*Nativity, with two donas of the Baumgartner family.—*Pieta.—*Portrait of himself.—Portrait of Jacob Fugger, glazed.—*Portrait of a young man, with open throat.

Beckhout, G. van den: Christ in the Temple.

Everdingen: *Cataract in Norway.

Feselen: Cloelia and Porsenna.—Siege of Alesia in Burgundy by Cæsar.

Flemish School: 118 Adoration of the Magi.—125 Virgin and Child with four angels.—126 S. George.

Flink: Three soldiers, playing dice.

Fyt: Boar-hunt, and Bear-hunt.

Goyen, J. van: Landscape with cottages.—Town on a river.

Gerard David: *Virgin and Child, with female Saints.

Gossaert: Virgin and Child (1527).

Grünwald: SS. Maurice and Erasmus; S. Mary Magdalen; Lazarus; S. Chrysostom; and S. Martha.

Hals: *Family group.

Hans Baldung: Margrave Philip (aged 14), and Margrave Christopher, of Baden.

Helst, Bart. van der: 315, 316 Male and female portrait.—*Admiral Martin Tromp.—Adrian, Graf von Carmain.

Hemessen, J. van: Call of S. Matthew.—Isaac blessing Jacob.

Henri de Bles: Adoration of the Magi.—Triptych; Adoration, Nativity, and Flight.—Annunciation.

Heyden, J. van der: *Street scene.

Hobbema: *Landscape.

Holbein the Elder: Eight scenes from the Birth of Christ.—Eight scenes from the Passion.—Triptych; S. Sebastian, with SS. Barbara and Elizabeth on the wings; at the back, Annunciation.

Holbein the Younger: *Portrait of Derich Born (small, oval).—Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke.

Hondecoeter: Poultry Yard.—*The

Challenge (Cock and Turkey).—
*Turkey and Cock, fighting.

Huysum: Grapes, Butterflies, and Bees.—Flowers.

Jardin, K. du: *The Sick Goat.

Jordaens: Twelfth Night.—The Satyr rebuking the man who blows hot and cold. "Well painted. He ought never to have attempted higher subjects than satyrs or animals, or men little above beasts; for he had no idea of grace or dignity of character; he makes, therefore, a wretched figure in grand subjects. He certainly, however, understood very well the mechanical part of the art; his works are generally well coloured, and executed with great freedom of hand."—*Sir J. R.*

Keyser, T. de: Mother and Son.

Koninck: Christ in the Temple.

Kulmbach, H. von: S. Joseph and Zacharias.

Lievens: Portraits of two old men.

Lucas Cranach: Moses and Aaron.—Adam and Eve.—St. Anna, with the Virgin and Child.—Crucifixion.—The Woman taken in Adultery.—Death of Lucretia.

Lucas van Leyden: *Virgin and Child, with the Magdalen, and S. Joseph as donor.—*Annunciation.

Marinus: Tax-gatherer in his Office.

Master of the Boisseree S. Bartholomew: Triptych; SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; rt. wing, SS. Cristina and James the less; left wing, SS. John Evan. and Margaret.

Master of the Death of the Virgin: Crucifixion.—Triptych; Death of the Virgin; on the wings, donors with their patron saints.

Master of the Lyversberg Passion: Purification of the Virgin.—Annunciation.—Marriage of Joseph and Mary.—Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate.—Crucifixion.—Visitation.—Nativity of the Virgin.—Assumption.—Adoration of the Kings, in three panels.—(School of): Coronation of the Virgin, with numerous half-length angels.

Meer, J. van der (of Haarlem): *Forest in Autumn*.—Forest Scene in Autumn.

Meister Stephan (School of): Virgin and Child, in a bower of pinks and roses.

Memling: S. John the Baptist.—*The Seven Joys of Mary. In this curious painting the chief events connected with the birth, death, and resurrection of our Saviour, and the death and assumption of the Virgin, are represented in distinct groups, with singular minuteness and the most delicate finish.

Mengs: Portrait of a Capuchin Friar.—Portrait of the Artist.

Metsu: Cook, in red and blue.—*Twelfth Night.

Mierevelt: *Portrait bust of a man.

Mieris, Frans van: Officer Asleep.—422 Two peasants in a tavern.—Lady in yellow satin playing the lute.—*Lady fainting.—Lady with a parrot.—*Lady in white satin at a looking-glass.—*Oyster-eating.—(School of): Trumpeter at a window.

Mieris, W. van: Fishmonger.

Mignon: Basket of fruit.

More, Anthony: Male portrait.

Mostaert: Adoration of the kings.—Rest on the flight. Presentation in the Temple.

Netherland School: Mary and John with three holy women; fragment of a Crucifixion.

Neer, Eglon van der: Lady fainting.

Netscher: *Concert.—*Young lady with a parrot and page.—Boy playing the flute, by lamplight.

Neuchâtel: *Neudörfer the writing-master, and his son.—Male and Female portrait.

Orley, Barend van: *S. Norbert refuting the heretic Teuchlin, a wild enthusiast who preached in the Netherlands between 1115 and 1124.

Ostade, A. van: Peasants brawling in an ale-house (two subjects).—372 Peasants smoking and romping.—369 Peasants in a tavern, drinking and smoking.

Ostade, J. van: *Village Fair.—376 Cottage interior.—*Winter Scene.—(School of): 377 Winter Scene.

Patinir: Crucifixion.—(School of): S. Roch.

Prew: Victory of Scipio Africanus over Hannibal at Zama.

Potter: *Landscape with cows and goats.—*Cows, sheep, and goats, small, highly finished.

Quentin Massys: *Pietà*.—(School of): Two tax-gatherers.

Ravestejn: Male and Female *portraits.

Rembrandt: *Ascension, Resurrection, and Entombment.—Crucifixion.—Descent from the Cross.—Elevation of the Cross. "The chief merit of Rembrandt's paintings consists in his peculiarity of manner—of admitting but little light, and giving to that little a wonderful brilliancy. The colouring of Christ in the Elevation of the Cross cannot be exceeded."

*Adoration of the Shepherds.—Holy Family.—*Sacrifice of Isaac.—*Portrait of a Turk.—*Portrait of himself.

Rubens: The central and largest hall of the Gallery, and one cabinet, are exclusively occupied by 95 works of the great Flemish master. 784 Portraits of Lord and Lady Arundel. The lady rests her hand on a dog's head; her husband stands behind: a boy (her son) by her side with a hawk, and a dwarf behind the dog. The Arundel arms, a red and white shield, with a lion and unicorn for supporters, and the garter in a label under, are painted on the curtain.—734 A lion hunt. "This capital production appears to be wholly by the pencil of Rubens. His powerful painting and energetic expression are conspicuous in every part. In the composition he has evidently borrowed largely from the *Battle of the Standard*, by L. da Vinci." It is one of Rubens' finest works, excelling in those qualities in which he surpasses all other artists, movement and action.—750 SS. Peter and Paul, "painted in the grand style of the Italian school."—756 Victory crowning Mars.—753 The Sabine Women.—737 The Fall of the Damned, or the Fallen Angels. "It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the powers of Rubens without having seen this picture: he seems here to have given a loose to the most capricious imagination in the attitudes and invention of his fallen angels, who are tumbling one over the other,

'with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition.' If we consider the fruitfulness of invention which is discovered in this work, or the skill which is shown in composing such an infinite number of figures, or the art of the distribution of light and shadow, the freedom of hand, the facility with which it seems to be performed, and, what is still more extraordinary, the correctness and admirable taste of drawing of figures foreshortened, in attitudes the most difficult to execute, we must pronounce this picture to be one of the greatest efforts of genius that the art has produced."—*Sir J. R. Wilkie* considered this picture "the most surprising of Rubens' labours. It combines, in first-rate excellence, his powerful imagination, his daring composition, and his deepest and richest tone of colouring.—789 The Infant Ferdinand of Spain on horseback.—740 The Nativity, with many angels. "Admirably composed; the nearest shepherd is particularly well drawn and coloured. One of the angels, who has her arms crossed on her breast, with curled hair, like the Antinous, seems to be copied from *Farneggiano*: it is much out of Rubens' common manner."—*Sir J. R.*—744 Samson betrayed by Delilah.—782 *Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brandt, "when he was a young man, for his portrait here appears not above two or three and twenty. His wife is very handsome, and has an agreeable countenance. She is by much the best part of the picture, which is rather in a hard manner. The linen is grey: he was at this period afraid of white."—*Sir J. R.*—735 The great Last Judgment, formerly at Schleissheim, now fills the central place in the large gallery. "There is nothing very interesting in this picture; perhaps there is too great a quantity of flesh to have an agreeable effect. Three naked women and a naked man join together to make the great mass of light of the picture."—*Sir J. R.*—794 Helena Forman, Rubens' second wife, in an arm-chair.—746 The Magdalen and three other repentant sinners, coming to Christ

748 Christ on the Cross.—728 **Boys playing with or carrying a festoon of flowers and fruit, painted by Schnyders.* Some of the boys the same as those in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall: it is one of Rubens' best pictures both for colouring and drawing; it is, indeed, soft and rich as flesh itself. Though the flowers are painted with all that beauty of colour which is in nature, yet Rubens has preserved such brightness and clearness in his flesh, though in contact with those flowers, as perhaps no other painter could have done."—*Sir J. R.*—736 Michael combating the fallen angels. "Michael is but an ungraceful figure; his red mantle has but a heavy appearance: it seems as if it were only laid in flat, to be afterwards finished. The picture has certainly suffered by cleaning; there wants, upon the whole, a solidity of effect."—*Sir J. R.*—754 The drunken Silenus supported by satyrs. "One of Rubens' highest coloured pictures, but not superior to that on the same subject at Blenheim. The composition of this varies in many points."—*Sir J. R.*—729 A Madonna and Bambino, within a framework of flowers; "the flowers by *Brueghel*, and eleven boy angels surrounding the garland, who are beautifully coloured, equally brilliant with the flowers."—*Sir J. R.*—803 The Peasants turned into Frogs for insulting Latona.—791 *A Franciscan monk with a skull in his hand; 800 Dr. Van Tulden, in black, holding a book shut; 787, 788 Philip IV. of Spain, and his Queen."—*Sir J. R.*—757 The Murder of the Innocents. A subject in which the painter has put forth all his strength and genius in depicting excited passions.—752 Meleager and Atalanta.—749 The Holy Trinity. This picture was painted by Rubens at Munich, and formerly ornamented the Augustine Church. It is an excellent production, good in design and colour.—755 Peace threatened by Mars, but protected by Minerva.—781 A Boar Hunt; admirable.—795 Rubens' second wife, Helena Forman. (The fair complexioned dame, whose ruddy cheeks in which the blood seems to glow and circulate, whose laughing and sparkling blue eyes, heaving bosom, and curly flaxen tresses, the painter so much doted on, and which he delighted to transmit to posterity in so many of his works.)—758 The Entombment; a very valuable sketch.—745 Susanna and the Elders; one of the best pictures in the room.—797 Portraits of Rubens' second wife and child.—739 An allegory from the Book of Revelation; the Virgin with eagle's wings treads upon the head of the serpent, the archangel Michael hurls the dragon and other monsters into the bottomless pit; in the distance is the town of Freysing, for which place this picture was painted.—790 *Portrait of the Infant Ferdinand of Spain, in a cardinal's dress.—754 Fame crowning Mars. "The Fame is too red, as well as the rest of the picture."—759 *A shepherd kissing a girl; the man is thought to resemble the painter.—798 The Painter with his wife and son, in the garden of his house at Antwerp.—731 Diana and her nymphs; the landscape is by *Brueghel*.—730 Nymphs and satyrs; the birds are by *Brueghel*.—727 Castor and Pollux, with two horses carrying away Phœbe and Elaira, the daughters of Lencippus: "it is a fine piece of colouring, but the composition too artful."—*Sir J. R.*—726 The martyrdom of St. Lawrence; "the colouring appears raw."—764-779 Sketches for the series of pictures designed for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, now in the Louvre, representing events of the Life of Mary de' Medici.—738 The small Last Judgment. "As in the large picture the blessed are the most conspicuous, here the damned make, in a manner, the subject of the composition: the blessed are faintly represented at a distance in the upper part of the picture, near Christ and the Virgin Mary. This picture is far superior to the large one on the same subject in every respect."—*Sir J. R.*—732 The battle of Sennacherib. "In this picture there is a great repose of shadow in large masses; the figures and horses are full of animation."—*Sir J. R.*—742 The Battle of the Amazons.

The woman, who lies dead at the bottom, with her head downwards, is beautifully coloured, in the manner of the woman in the picture of fallen angels; and, though not a correct form, has a grand, free, open outline."—*Sir J. R.*—761 A Landscape, "with a double rainbow across the picture, very slight: the varnish seems to be off this picture."—733 "A small picture of the Conversion of St. Paul. The horse of St. Paul is in a remarkably fine attitude, and there is great spirit and bustle through the whole picture. Tameless or insipidity is not the character of Rubens; in whatever he employs his figures, they do their business with great energy."—*Sir J. R.*—762 A finished small picture of the St. Christopher, the same as on the door of the Descent from the Cross at Antwerp.—760 An exquisite Landscape with Cows; a passing shower, with rainbow.—785 Portrait of Grotius.—786 Portrait of a young man.—796 Portrait of Helen Fourment.

Ruysdael, J. van : 549 Village scene in a thaw.—550 Cataract.—539 Landscape.—546 *Forest Scene.—545 *Wooded landscape in a threatening storm.—544 Landscape.—*Cataract with floating timber.

Ruysdael, S. van : Landscape, with a watch-tower.—540 Canal, with autumn foliage.—541 *Wooded river-bank.—542 *Landscape with river.

Schaffner : Annunciation, Presentation, Descent of the Holy Spirit, and Death of the Virgin.—*Peter Appian the Mathematician.

Schaleken : Girl blowing out a candle.

Schäufelein : The Agony in the Garden.

Schongaur : *Nativity.

Schwarz : The painter's family.

Slingseland : *Mother beside a cradle.

Snyders : Fruit, vegetables, fowls, and game.—958 Boar-hunt.

Steen : *Quarrel between card-players.—*Physician feeling a sick lady's pulse.

Strigel : Conrad Rehlingen of Augsburg and his children, two wings of

an altar-piece.—The Emperor Maximilian I.

Sweerts : Boys and men in a tavern.

Teniers : 912 Village Concert.—902, 903 *Tavern Scenes.—911 Peasant with his wife, smoking.—905 Peasant *Wedding.—907 Four *men smoking and drinking.—904 Village Tavern.—910 Cottage Interior.—Violin player.—Witch.—Fair at Impruneta, near Florence, re-touched.

Terburg : *Boy with a dog on his lap.—*Trumpeter bringing a letter to a young lady.

Vanderwerff : Christ in the Temple.

—The Magdalen in contemplation, as large as life. "The Magdalen was painted as a companion to the St. John of Raphael; but it was not thought even by his friends that he had succeeded: however, he certainly has spared no pains; it is as smooth and as highly finished as his small pictures; but his defects are here magnified, and consequently more apparent. His pictures, whether great or small, certainly afford but little pleasure. In describing Vanderwerf's manner, were I to say that all the parts everywhere melt into each other, it might naturally be supposed that the effect would be a high degree of softness; but it is notoriously the contrary; his flesh has the appearance of ivory, or plaster, or some other hard substance. What contributes to give this hardness is a want of transparency in his colouring, from his admitting little or no reflections of light. However, to do him justice, his figures and his heads are generally well drawn, and his drapery is excellent; perhaps there are in his pictures as perfect examples of drapery as are to be found in any other painter's work whatever."—*Sir J. R.* One of the Cabinets is entirely filled with small pictures by this uninteresting painter.

Vandyck : Pieta (828). The attitude of the Christ would be admirable if the head had not so squalid an appearance.—*Sir J. R.*—Portraits: 848 of an Organist of Antwerp; 884 of Snyders †; 883 of himself; and 847

† Now ascertained to be that of Georg Petel, a sculptor, of Augsburg.

of the engraver, Carl Malery, of Antwerp.—823 S. Sebastian bound to a tree, and 822 Susanna and the Elders: two admirable pictures, done when the artist was very young; highly coloured. "He never afterwards had so brilliant a manner of colouring; it kills everything near it. Behind are figures on horseback touched with great spirit. This is Vandyck's first manner, when he imitated Rubens and Titian."—*Sir J. R.*—830 The Dead Christ in the arms of the Virgin. "Finely coloured, correctly drawn, and finished with the utmost care and precision."—*Sir J. R.*—824 S. Sebastian.—825 Crucifixion.—826 *Virgin and Children.—827 *Rest on the Flight.—835 Portrait of the Marquis of Mirabella.—837 The Grand Duke Wolfgang of Pfalz.—Neuburg, with his dog.—838 Sketch for the above.—839 *Standing figure of a man in black.—840 *The wife of the above.—841 Duke Carl Alexander of Croi.—844 *The Sculptor Colyn de Nole.—845 *The Sculptor's Wife.—846 The painter Jan de Wael and his wife.—849 The artist's wife, Mana Ruthven.—852 Portrait of Prince Franz of Carignan in armour.—855 Wallenstein, in Grisaille.—857 Count John of Nassau; the three last in Grisaille.

Velde, A. van de: Italian landscape with Ferry.—*Shepherd at a fountain.—*Cattle, sheep, and goats.—*Landscape with cattle.

Velde, W. van de: *Calm Sea.

Vos, Cornelius de: Family of von Hutten.

Weenix: 639–40 Hare and pheasant; hare and turkey; peacock.

Weyden, R. van der: *S. Luke painting the Virgin. Triptych; *Adoration of the Magi; on the wings, Annunciation and Presentation. The elder of the three kings is a portrait of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, while the Moor is a likeness of Charles the Bold.

Wilhelm of Cologne: S. Veronica with the napkin.

Wilhelm of Cologne (School of): Virgin and Child, with SS. Catharine, Barbara, Agnes, and Apollonia,

Wohlgemuth: Crucifixion.—Marriage of S. Catharine.—Resurrection.

Wouwerman: 502 *Watering horses.—508 *Sportsmen at rest.—Waggoners at a Ferry.—*Leaving the Stable.—Landing fishes.—496 Stag hunting.—510 Family scene, with grey horse.—503 Watering horses.—501 *Stable.

Wynants: 582 *Landscape.—577 Landscape.—580 *Landscape by Evening light.—Hound in a landscape.—579 Landscape by Morning light.

Zeitblom: S. Bridget.—S. George.—S. Anthony the Hermit.—(School of): S. Cyprian.—Pope Cornelius.

The lower story of the Pinacothek contains collections, formerly at Mannheim, of

Drawings by the Old Masters, amounting to 9000, including 4 of *Raphael*, 10 of *Fra Bartolommeo*; a design for the seal of the Academy at Florence, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, accompanied by his own written explanation of it; a portfolio full of *Rembrandt's* Sketches; many by *A. Dürer*; portraits by *Holbein*; a series of subject from the wars of Maximilian, by *Hans Burgkmair*. The drawings of *Cornelius* for the Loggia, and 3000 collected by *Rugendas*, in Brazil. Adm. on Tues. and Frid., 9 to 1. Here is also the *Cabinet of Engravings*, amounting, with woodcuts and drawings to 360,000. It is open on Mon. and Thurs., 9 to 12, and Tues. and Frid., 9 to 1.

On the ground floor of the W. wing of the Pinacothek is a very choice

Collection of Vases, including 1800 Etruscan, from Viterbo, purchased by King Lewis I. (Open daily, except Sat.; in winter, on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., from 9 to 1.) The rooms are painted in exact imitation of the Greek mural paintings in the tombs at Tarquinii. They represent the funereal and marriage rites, banquets, games, &c., of the ancients. The floors are inlaid with Tyrolese marbles. There are three classes of Vases—Funeral,

Prize, and *Nuptial*—*Δῶρα ἑρκήρια*: the two last also, having been treasured up in the houses of the owners during their lives, were buried with them. Among the most remarkable objects are: *1st Room*.—On the table on the rt. a large vase, on which is represented a young man being instructed in music; in the middle of the room a large vase, on which is the Taking of Troy; on the table on the l. a water-jug, with women at a fountain. *2nd Room*.—Here are some white water-vessels from Attica. *3rd Room*.—In this is the finest part of the collection. On the 1st table on the l. a vase, on which is the contest of Apollo and Hercules for the brazen-footed hind in the presence of the other gods—a fine work. On the 2nd table is a large nuptial vase, with designs of great beauty, representing different parts of the marriage ceremony: this is one of the finest specimens here. Also a funeral vase, on which is the story of Jason and Medea. In the floor of the 4th room is a fine mosaic (16 ft. square), found in the Duke of Leuchtenberg's estate in the S. of Italy, representing Apollo surrounded by the Zodiac, and the Year nursing the 4 Seasons, represented as 4 children. On the l. is a curious collection of earthen vessels, Oriental in style and ornament, found in the Greek islands. Nos. 810 and 849, remarkable vases found at Canossa.

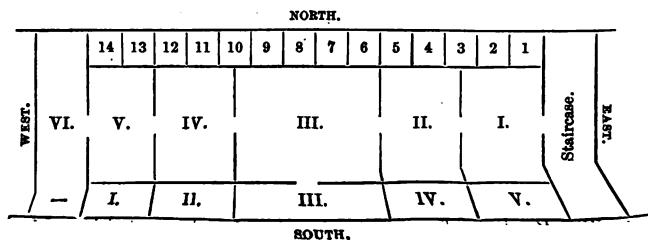
On the N. side of the Pinacothek is the

***NEUE PINAKOTHEK** (D. 1), begun in 1846, by Lewis I., and completed in

1853, from the designs of the architect Voit. Open Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 8-12 and 2-4; in winter from 10-2. It contains 52 rooms on 2 stories for the works of painters of the 19th century, and forms a continuation of the old Pinacothek.

The exterior is decorated with a series of allegorical frescoes, on a colossal scale, executed from Kaulbach's designs by Nilson, "ineffective and oddly recalling the scenic temptations hung on the outside of booths at fairs," and some have already suffered much from the effects of exposure to the weather. Between the windows on the N. side are colossal full-length portraits, on a white ground of Thorwaldsen, Klenze, Cornelius, Ohlmüller, P. Hess, Gärtner, Schnorr, H. Hess, Rottmann, Ziebland, Schwantaler, Schorn, Schraudolph, Kaulbach. The upper floor, which contains the paintings, is divided into 5 large central halls, 5 rooms on the S. side, and 14 cabinets on the N., besides a room at the W. end filled with Rottmann's *Encaustic* paintings, views of historic sites and remarkable places in Greece. The entrance hall contains some tables of oriental granite and marble, on which are placed several handsome vases of serpentine and Swedish porphyry. In the central hall is the finest work of Kaulbach, the Destruction of Jerusalem—Titus entering; the Roman Eagle planted on the altar of the Temple; the High Priests putting themselves to death; the Jewish women in despair; the Christians conducted forth from the walls by good angels; above, the 5

FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW PINACOTHEK.



prophets who foretold the event.
Other pictures worth notice are:—

Achenbach: Storm.

Adam: Battle of Orleans.

Bamberg: After dinner.

Bischof: The First Snow.

Brandt: Horses in a Snowstorm.

Bürkel: Village Street in a Shower.

Camphausen: Cavaliers and Round-heads.

Catel: Spanish Bodega on the Tiber in Rome, with portraits of the Crown Prince Lewis, Thorvaldsen, Schnorr, Veit, M. Wagner, Klenze, and the painter (1824).

Coignet: Temple at Paestum.

Defregger: Storming of the Red Tower, in 1705.

Feuerbach: Medea.—Battle of the Giants.—Portrait of himself.

Gabl: Vaccination in the Tyrol.

Gabriel Max: The Nun, Catharine Emmerich.

Geyer: Physicians in Consultation.

Hasenclever: Hieronymus Jobs under Examination.

Hess: Otho of Greece entering Nauplia.—Apollo and the Muses.

Kaulbach: Portrait of Lewis I.

Kuntz: Landscape with Cattle.—Angry bull.

Kurzbauer: Rustic Feast.

Lenbach: Prince Bismarck.—Pope Leo XIII.

Lier: The Theresienwiese.

Navez: Peasant women of Fondi, spinning.

Overbeck: Holy Family.—Italy and Germany.—Allegorical figures.

Pfeiffer: The Scarecrow.

Piloty: Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus.—Semi before the corpse of Wallenstein.

Preyer: Still-life.

Rottmann: Greek Landscapes, in a separate room.—Gulf of Palermo.—Mount Etna from Taormina.—Stable.—The Barmsee.

Schendel: Antwerp Market at Night.

Schleich: Scene on the Isar.—Village Garden.

Schorn: The Deluge.

Schwind: The Symphony.

Stieler: Goethe.

Voltz: Cattle returning home.

Wilkie: The Reading of the Will.

On the ground floor is the

Collection of Paintings on Porcelain, comprising copies of the most famous works in the Picture Gallery. The ground floor also contains the **Antiquarium**, a series of 5 halls filled with Egyptian antiquities, cork models of classical buildings, &c.

The **Exhibition Building** (*Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude*), in Corinthian style, by *Ziehlend*, opposite the *Glyptothek* (C.D. 2), was opened in 1845. The pediment is ornamented with a group by *Schwanthaler*, representing the professors of the various arts placing themselves under the protection of Bavaria, who, seated on a throne, is distributing wreaths. It contains works of painting, sculpture, painted glass, porcelain, &c., for sale.

To the W. of the old *Pinacothek* is the

Polytechnic School (D. 1) a large and handsome edifice erected in 1869 from the designs of *Neureuther*. The lower part is of granite, the upper brick. Within is a handsome staircase. Upwards of 1500 students attend the classes, among them many Americans.

In 1854 was planned and laid open the **Maximiliansstrasse**, a broad featureless avenue, extending from the theatre and *Max-Josephs-Platz* to the Isar, which it crosses by a fine bridge. On the rt. hand of it is the *Mint*, on l. the Hotel of the Four Seasons. Further on it widens out into a garden, with the Government Buildings on one side, and the National Museum on the other. Between these are placed 4 bronze statues of Bavarian worthies—Gen. Deroy, who fell at Polocz, in 1812, by Halbig; Count Rumford, d. 1814, by Zumbusch; Schelling, the great philosopher, "erected by his grateful pupil, King Max II.," d. 1854, by Brugger; and Fraunhofer, the optician, d. 1826, by Halbig. At the E. end of the street is a monument to King Maximilian II., by Zumbusch, erected in 1875.

The ****Bavarian National Museum**, in Maximiliansstrasse, is an imposing structure, designed by Riedel, and carried out (1858-1866) under the direction of Kuppelmaier, at the expense of King Maximilian II. It is 474 Eng. feet in length, 95 feet high, and crowned with the Bavarian lion in zinc. The collections which it contains relating to Bavaria, her history, antiquities, and manufactures, are most extensive, precious, and interesting. They were derived from suppressed monasteries and churches, and decayed castles, and palaces of the Bavarian house.

This museum, as a whole, far surpasses South Kensington, or the H. de Cluny. Open daily, except Mon., 9 to 2: 1 mark; Sund. and Thurs. free.

Constant changes are being made in the position of the objects exhibited, but the general scheme is as follows:—

Ground Floor.—Roman and other antiquities and Gothic art.

First Floor.—Four departments chronologically arranged to illustrate the history of weapons, costume, ceramic and the smith's art, and musical instruments.

Second Floor.—Renaissance and modern art.

The Entrance-hall contains some French cannon taken at Schlettstadt, and a mitrailleuse.

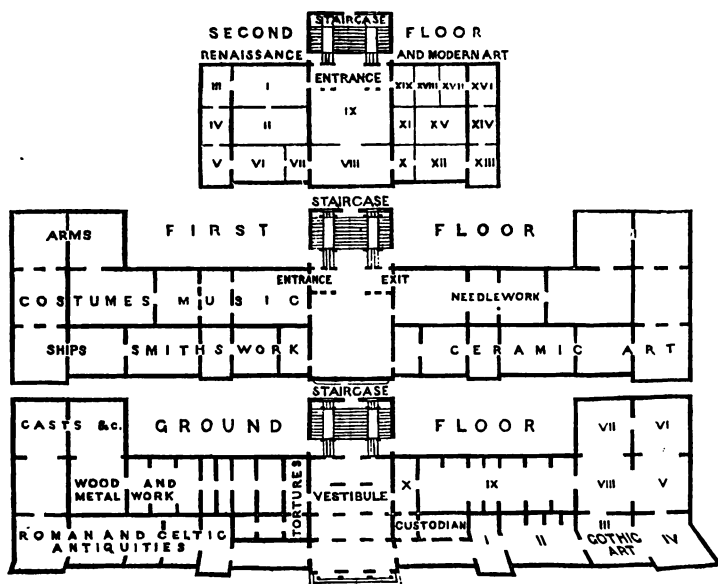
Ground Floor l. of entrance:

Room 1.—Roman remains; milestone from Augsburg; gravestones from Ratisbon; votive and memorial tablets, altars, &c.

Room 2.—Mosaic from Ingolstadt. Work in forged iron.

Room 3.—Roman vessels in clay; Celtic implements.

The adjoining rooms contain photographs and casts of the principal objects in the museum, together with an extensive collection of wood-carvings (1440 to 1800).



Plan of Bavarian National Museum, Munich.

At the end of the Vestibule on the l., is the

Torture-chamber, devoted to instruments of punishment and torture; a ducking-stool for scolds, thumbscrews, straw garland for shameless women, masks for drunkards, gamblers, &c.; bed-racks, casks in which fraudulent bakers were led through the streets, a spiked arm-chair, and similar horrors.

On the rt. of the entrance are 10 rooms illustrating Gothic art, specially interesting to the architect, sculptor, and metal-worker.

I.—Ivory reliefs, bronze crucifixes, painted glass of 1302, works in enamelled metal, bronze censers, shrines and caskets, old columns, and architectural fragments.

II.—Casts of mediæval sculptures, reliefs and statuettes in ivory and bronze; Christ on the Mount of Olives under a pointed arch, from Eichstätt.

III.—Wood-carvings; Entombment and Resurrection in alabaster; paintings on a gold ground; ceiling from the town hall at Augsburg (1385); winged altar-piece and episcopal chair.

IV.—Winged altar from Bamberg (1429); old sea-chart of 1426; glass painting from Regensburg.

V.—Ceiling and panelling from the Weavers' House at Augsburg (1457).

VI.—Flemish tapestry (1470), after an Adoration and Nativity by Memling; illuminated MS. Missals; early printed books, old music, cabinets; crucifixes in gilt bronze; wooden ceiling from the lodge of the Teutonic knights at Nuremberg.

VII.—Gothic bedsteads (1470); works in mother-of-pearl and silver; doorway representing branches of trees along with the roof of carved wood from the fortress of Oberhaus, at Passau.

VIII.—Altar of the Virgin (1500); oaken stairs from Alt-Ötting.

IX.—Ecclesiastical Hall, fitted up in the style of a church of the 15th cent., in 7 bays, with altars, monuments, statues, altarpieces carved and painted, having folding-doors; a bell-wheel, to be rung at the raising of the

Host, from Augsburg Dom; a clock in the guise of Death riding on a lion, the skeleton marks the hours by striking with a bone on the lion's head. The windows are filled with stained glass from the monastery of Prüll, near Ratisbon. Statuettes of the Apostles by *Riemenschneider*; altar shrine of 1470 from Weissenburg; winged altar from Botzen, with the Nativity by *Pacher* (1480). A cast of the altar-tomb of the Emperor Henry II. and his wife, from Bamberg. A wonderful carving in lime-wood of the death of the Virgin, with apostles kneeling and weeping around, from Ingolstadt (1480).

X.—A large oaken altarpiece of the Crucifixion with the Adoration of the King, below, and Passion scenes on the wings, from Calcar. Gold-thread tapestry, an allegory of Vice and its punishment, arrested by Mercy.

FIRST FLOOR.—The 29 rooms are decorated with 150 large frescoes illustrative of Bavarian history, by young artists, and are of varying merit. The l. wing is devoted to Upper and Lower Bavaria; the rt. wing to the Palatinate, Franconia and Swabia. Descriptive notices accompany each picture.

Rooms 1 to 7 contain an historical collection of *armour, arms and dress* of the 14th to the 16th cent., chronologically arranged. Chain-mail from 1360 to 1680; armour of Count Preysing, from Schloss Hohenaschau, and of Dietrich von Raitenau, Archbishop of Salzburg (1598) gilt and embossed with reliefs. Tournament suit of Duke William; robes of the Emperor Henry II., from Bamberg; armour of Thirty Years' War; Tilly's violet-coloured velvet coat, from Ingolstadt (1632). Cannon (*Orgelgeschütz*) on the principle of the mitrailleuse, made at Nuremberg for Gustavus Adolphus; ornamented weapons taken by the Elector Max. Emanuel at Belgrade (1688). Dress, cane, pistols, and saddle of Frederick the Great of Prussia, with elaborately ornamented swords of Bavarian princes.

Further on are specimens of French

arms taken in the war of 1870; a fine and valuable collection of *Musical instruments*; a harp of 1651, zither of 1700, flute of 1580; a clarinet by Denner, of Nuremberg, the inventor (1690); a bass viol, which belonged to the Elector John William, inlaid with ivory and elaborately carved. The *smith's art* is illustrated in 4 rooms.

Models of ships, including galley of Charles V., in which he sailed to Africa to chastise the Corsairs in 1541. Textile fabrics, embroidered priests' robes, embroidered tablecover (1560). Tapestry of 1553, Persian carpets of 1540-1600. Three rooms illustrate historically the art of silk-weaving, and two others contain a splendid collection of *ceramic ware*, including specimens of Majolica, Faenza, Pesaro, Urbino, works of Heischvogel, of Nuremberg, 17th-cent. porcelain from Meissen, &c.

SECOND FLOOR.—*Renaissance period, 16th cent.*—The magnificent roof of the staircase and of 4 of the apartments was removed from the hall of the castle of Dachau, which belonged to the house of Wittelsbach from 1183. It was made for Duke William IV., whose arms it bears. Before its removal the hall had served for 50 years as a barn.

1st Room.—Arras tapestries; 6 from the cartoons of Raphael. The 10 electoral standards of the German Empire were brought from Nuremberg. Portraits of Bavarian princes, 4 of them by *Albert Altdorfer*. The Triumph of Bacchus and of Music, relief in Solenhofen stone; painted glass—the history of Joseph; wood sculpture; busts; statues; medallions, others in stone and wax; a head of Pirkheimer attributed to *A. Dürer*; 5 portraits of the Emp. Charles V., his parents and sisters; MS. Prayer-book of Duchess Jacobæa, 1522; French miniatures; chess board in ivory and mother-of-pearl (1550-80), and back-gammon board—both very beautiful.

2nd Room.—More tapestries; portraits and paintings by Hans and Ambrose Holbein and Cranach (Herodias' Daughter); casts of St. Sebald's monu-

ment, &c., at Nuremberg; trousseau chest of Duchess Jacobæa; statue of the Virgin and Child in wood; a collection of old musical instruments—table organ, theorbo, cornet, lutes, dulcimers, harpsichord, spinet or virginal, &c.; fine winged picture of 1514.

The painted glass, chronologically arranged, extends through many rooms.

3rd Room.—Italian house altar of carved wood, bridal chests; carvings in ivory; Solenhofen relief of Raphael's Disputa, and the silver hammer with which Pope Julius III. struck down the Golden Gate at the jubilee of 1550.

4th Room.—Roof and doors from Count Fugger's château at Donauwörth; tapestries of German work, one series representing the Holy Places, executed for Pfalzgrave Otto Henry, to commemorate a pilgrimage which he made to the *Holy Land*, from designs by Mat. Gerung, 1521. They were woven at Luningen, and came from the château of Neuburg. Beautiful Virgin and Child, richly framed in wood and inlaid ivory. The collection of *Venetian glass* is complete and beautiful, including many rarities; an altarpiece carved in box-wood, the Crucifixion in the centre, saints around, and classic figures in niches (1561), by Bockschütz, a Bavarian.

5th Room.—Ceiling also from Count Fugger's castle. In the centre of the room is erected the boudoir of the Countess Fugger; its walls and roof covered with exquisite wood-carvings of 1560.

6th Room.—1579-97.—Ceiling from Donauwörth; Arras tapestry—history of Abraham, from B. v. Orley's cartoons; carved ivory trinkets, gold and other trinkets from the tombs of the Counts of Lauingen, Chinese earthenware, early playing-cards; vessels cut out of rock crystal, which belonged to Sigismund, king of Poland; the gravestone, of red marble, of Orlando di Lasso, composer, who died at Munich in 1594; several caskets of ebony, ivory, miniatures, &c.

7th Room.—Close of the 16th cent.—Ceiling from Nuremberg; busts of Bavarian princes; Solenhofen slab; figures of ivory, alabaster, &c.; jewel-cases of the Prince of Pfalz-Neuburg; trinkets of gold and silver; a figure made out of one huge pearl.

8th Room.—First half of the 17th cent.—Ceiling from Nuremberg. Here we perceive the effect of the style of Peter de Witte, better known as P. Candido, a Dutchman, who settled at Munich by invitation of Duke Max. I. The tapestries in the room are from the manufactory established in 1604 at Munich, and represent the seasons and months. The art of *carving in ivory* is here seen in its perfection; large dishes of ivory elaborately carved, goblets, statuettes of the same, two cabinets inlaid with precious materials, by Angermayer, 1590–1601, and filled with costliest works of art; precious stones, crystal, lapis lazuli; reliefs and medallions in ivory of the 12 Cæsars, and a large portrait of the Elector Max. himself, carved in the same material; fanciful clocks and watches, one made of wood in all its parts. Much of the furniture, cabinets, &c., are inlaid with Florentine mosaic.

9th Room.—Time of the Thirty Years' War.—Ceiling decorated with paintings by P. Candido; tapestry illustrating the four seasons; bedstead from Schloss Plassenburg; refractory tables, from the Monastery at Indersdorf; bronze work of Hans Grumpper. The camp chapel (portable) of Duke Maximilian I., at which he heard mass daily during his campaign.

10th and 11th Rooms.—Middle of the 17th cent.—Ceiling from the screen of the Frauenkirche; tapestries from Candido's designs—history of Otho of Wittelsbach; large ivory reliefs; elaborate chess-board, silver filigree ornaments, old furniture.

12th and 13th Rooms (second half of the 17th cent.) display the fashion, pomp, and splendour of the age of Louis XIV.; ceiling from the old palace at Munich; two huge silver clocks, by *Schöner von Angsburg* (1670) and an astronomical clock, by the

same artist; tapestry of Gobelin and Würzburg fabric; Boule furniture, so called from the upholsterer who invented it in 1660; caskets of ivory, tortoise-shell, and amber; spinning-wheels. Glass painting had now come to its end—see the specimen from the Carthusian monastery of Prüll, near Ratisbon; scenes from the life of St. Bruno; portrait of the Electress Adelheid (? by Knoller); a planetarium made by Adams, of London, for Tycho Brahe.

14th Room.—Gobelin tapestries and Turkish arms, from the sieges of Vienna and Belgrade. Many of the objects were trophies gained in these campaigns by the Elector Max. Emanuel. A bronze monumental effigy of the elector on horseback commemorates his triumph at Mohacz and Belgrade in 1714. A case of miniatures by Bordier and Petitot, among them J. Sobiesky and Peter the Great; one of the largest enamels known, a "Pietà," after Van der Werff; a long series of ivory carving, by Ignaz Elhafen and others, of mythological subjects in relief. Reliefs in bronze, by Crebello and Piemontino.

15th Room.—Gobelin tapestry; landscape, with sheep; ivory cabinet full of carved ivory-work; exquisite groups of children, by Fiammingo; a glass goblet, painted with the glories of the Fichtelgebirge; bronze equestrian statues of Louis XIV., of Augustus II. of Saxony, and of Max. Emanuel of Bavaria.

16th and 17th Rooms.—18th century.—The decadence of real art, 1726–1777. Carl Albert, and Max. Emanuel. —Gobelins from the Munich manufactory, temporarily revived in 1718–1760; ivory carvings by S. Tröger, Krabensberger, Bavarians, in great variety; a large picture of a stag-hunt on the shore of the Staremberg Lake; the sedan chair of Duchess Dorothea of Sulzbach; the genealogy of the royal house of Bavaria displayed in 63 intaglio heads cut out of rock crystal; elaborate specimens of iron railings; 5 vases of Meissen china, painted; porcelain from Sèvres (green ware), Frankenthal, &c.; por-

traits in crayons; ivory head of bishop's staff.

18th Room.—The time of the Elector Karl Theodor, 1777–99.—Munich tapestries; ivory crucifixes; fans; miniatures, &c.

19th Room.—King Maximilian I. The tapestries are Gobelins; the gift of Napoleon I. to his Bavarian ally. Many articles of furniture, ornaments, clocks, &c., belonged to Eugène Beauharnais, and bear his initials; statuettes; and reliefs modelled in wax, by Schwanthaler; porcelain from Sevres, of the time of Bonaparte; cradle of Max. II.; silver relief of Queen Theresa's entry into Augsburg; portrait and orders of King Lewis of Bavaria.

The painted glass in the windows are some of the first efforts of Michael Frank of Nuremberg, the reviver of the art of glass-painting in 1817.

The various illuminated MSS. are usefully and instructively arranged in chronological sequence, so that a mere glance will enable the visitor to form a tolerably correct idea of their general date.

The Garden behind the Museum contains some colossal marble and bronze groups and gravestones of various dates.

In the broad road E. of the Museum (G. 4) is a fine **Monument of Maximilian II.* (d. 1864), erected by his "faithful people" in 1875. The King stands in his coronation robe on a granite pedestal, with allegorical figures at its base, and children at its upper angles. The figures, in bronze gilt, were cast by Miller from designs by Zumbusch.

The E. end of the Maximiliansstrasse is appropriately terminated by the conspicuous *Maximilianeum*, standing on a high terrace approached by winding roads, on the opposite side of the Isar. This college, for the education of the Civil Service, was erected for King Maximilian II., by Bürklein, and the open arcades on the exterior have been adorned with frescoes by Piloty, Dietz, and Echter. The most striking pictures in the magnificent

interior are Kaulbach's Battle of Salamis and Richter's Construction of the Pyramid. Adm. daily to strangers from 10 to 12.

The large *Academy of Science* (D. 3) adjoining St. Michael's Church, originally the *Jesuits' College*, contains the *Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and Gems*, and the *Museum of Natural History*.

The *Cabinet of Coins*, including 20,000 Greek, 18,000 Roman, and 40,000 other medals, is shown by special permission to strangers, every day but Sunday, from 10 to 12.

The most interesting portion of the *Museum of Natural History* is the *Brazilian Collection*, rare specimens of animals, formed by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their travels through that country, open daily to strangers, except Sundays and Festivals, 10 to 11; Wed. and Sat., 2 to 4.

The following objects illustrate the natural history of Bavaria:—Beavers (*Castor fiber*) taken on the Amper, a tributary of the Isar, not far from Moosburg. Bears: one shot near Passau, the other near Traunstein. Both the above species of animals are becoming rare. The *Lämmergeier* (*Vultur leucocephalus*) and bearded vulture (*Gypaetos barbatus*), from the Salzburg Alps. A curious series of birds' nests.

The *Physical and Optical instruments*, enriched by Fraunhofer's collections, occupy 6 rooms on the first floor. One hall is devoted to *casts* from the antique.

The *Fossil Collection*, zoologically arranged, is on the ground floor. Among the *mineral* and fossil productions of Bavaria are: from Eichstätt, fossil wood, fish, and crabs; from Passau, porcelain earth; from Pfaffenreith, near Passau, black lead; from Berchtesgaden, rock salt and gypsum; from Baireuth, 40 kinds of marble; fish, plants, and flying lizards (*Pterodactyls*), from the lithographic-stone quarries, Solnhofen; bones of bear

&c., from the caves of Muggendorf. The collections of fossils formed by Count Münster at Baireuth were added, in 1845, to this Museum, and are a treasure of geological science.

The ***Royal Library** (open daily except Sunday, 9-12, small fee), a magnificent building in the Ludwigsstrasse (F. 2) erected in 1843, in the style of a mediæval Italian palace, from the designs of Gärtner. In front are placed colossal sitting statues of Aristotle and Hippocrates, by Sangiunetti; Homer and Thucydides, by Mayer. The staircase is grand and imposing—one of the finest architectural interiors in Munich. The statues of Albert V., the founder (1579), and of Lewis I., the builder of the library, are by Schwanthaler. The number of books exceeds 1,000,000 besides 12,000 incunabula and 22,000 MSS. It is surpassed by the library of Paris alone, and has been enriched by the library of 40,000 volumes, and 12 Oriental MSS. of Etienne de Quatremère. A selection of the most interesting specimens are collected for the inspection of strangers in the **Cimelien Saal**. New Testament (Greek) in capital letters, of the 8th century. The Orations of Demosthenes, on cotton paper from Chios. A collection of Traditions of a church at Ravenna, written on papyrus, 9th century. The Codex Alaricianus, or Laws given to the Visigoths by Alaric II. in 506 (the oldest MS. here). MSS. of the New Testament of the 7th and 8th centuries. The Niebelungenlied (1235?). A Bible and Missals, given by the Emp. St. Henry to the Cathedral of Bamberg (1024), most richly decorated with miniatures by Byzantine artists, and the binding enriched with carved ivory, set with precious stones. The Golden Book of St. Emmeran, a MS. of the Gospels in Latin, written in gold capitals (870) for the Emperor Charles the Bald,—fine specimen of early art, superbly bound in a plate of gold, embossed, and set with precious stones. The **Tournament Book** of Duke William V. of Bavaria. Orlando Lasso's

Seven Penitential Psalms, with coloured borders. *Albrecht Dürer's* Prayer Book, with very interesting sketches by him and Cranach. Among incunabula, i.e. early printed books anterior to the year 1500, this library possesses 3500 without date, including about 50 block-books, some of them printed at Haarlem; and 6000 with dates. One of the oldest specimens of printing (1454) contains an appeal to arms against the Turks. Luther's Bible, decorated with his own and Melancthon's portraits. Here is the first attempt at the invention of lithography by Aloys Sennefelder, at Munich, about 1800. Among the autographs is an exhortation written by Luther for the peasants of Suabia, and the correspondence of the Elector Palatine Frederic V., son-in-law of James I., captured after the battle of Prague in 1621. Among them is a letter of Charles I. to his sister.

The **National Archives**, in fire-proof chambers on the ground floor, are shown on application to the director.

The **University** (F. 1) forms, together with the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum*, opposite, a quadrangle traversed by the street. Both were designed by Gärtner. The University of Munich is the principal school of learning in the Bavarian dominions, being frequented by about 1700 students, and having 60 ordinary and extraordinary professors. It is remarkable alike for the excellence of the scholastic system pursued and for the learning of its professors, of whom the names of Döllinger, the enlightened R. C. theologian, and Liebig have a wide reputation. It was originally founded at Ingolstadt in 1472; was transferred thence to Landshut in 1800; and finally removed to Munich in 1826. It possesses a library of its own, amounting to 300,000 volumes (open daily, 9-12).

Public Monuments.—The **Isarthor** (F. 4), one of the ancient entrances into the city from the side of the river, dating from the time of Lewis the Bavarian, was restored in 1833 by Gärtner, and decorated with a half-

obliterated fresco by *Neher* and *Kögel*, representing the return of the Emperor *Lewis* from his victory over *Frederick* the Handsome of Austria at *Mühldorf*, in 1322.

Beyond it, on the river (F. 5), are the large *Cavalry Barracks*. From the *Ludwigsbrücke* (G. 5) is gained a pleasing view of the *Maximilianeum*, rising above the rt. bank of the river.

In the *Max-Josephs-Platz* (E. 3) is a *statue in bronze of *King Maximilian Joseph*, modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin, and erected by the citizens of Munich in 1835.

The old town of Munich, of which a few interesting relics yet survive, presents an agreeable contrast to the examples of degenerate taste introduced by *Maximilian II.* Turning down by the side of the Post-office, and along the *Hofgraben*, on l. is the *Mint* (*Münze*), a curious building erected in 1573, whose extended front on the *Maximilianstrasse* has pavilions united by arcades, and statues by *Halbig*. The quadrangle within consists of 3 arched corridors, supported on low columns one above the other. Further on the *Alte Hof* is passed, the original residence of the Electors of Bavaria (1253) with a projecting bay, now turned into public offices.

Marienplatz. An attempt has been made to revive the old German civic architecture in the **New Rathhaus*, a large building on the N. side, presenting to the front a most elaborate pinnaced gable of stone, the rest brick, by *Hauberisser* (1873). 4 figures, typical of the virtues of a citizen, surmount the triple portal. The W. side of the ground-floor is occupied by the guard-house. In front is an elegant *Bronze Fountain*, designed and modelled by *C. Knoll*, cast by *Miller*. It is known by the name of the **Fischbrunnen*, and commemorates the action taken by the butchers' guild to restore the confidence of the inhabitants in the abatement of the great plague in 1623. On the Monday before Lent the guild assembled in their hall, and went in *S. Germ.*

procession through the town to the market-place, and, when they came to the fountain, plunged into the icy cold water, returning drenched to the shambles, without fortunately, any serious consequences, or the return of any cases of the dreaded malady. The ceremony became an annual one, and now forms part of the festivities on the occasion when the butchers' apprentices "take up their freedom," and to do so have to take the *Metzgersprung* or butcher's leap into the basin of the fountain. On the top is a youthful figure representing the senior butcher apprentice exercising his right to give the toast to the king; beneath him are four musicians playing the ancient national instruments, between which are shields, commemorating the architect, the founder, the city, &c. The two crouching figures below represent plague and cholera. The old *Rathhaus* occupies the E. side of the square, and was restored by *Zenetti* in 1865. Zinc statues of *Henry the Lion* and *Lewis* the Bavarian adorn the exterior, and the tower is covered with frescoes by *Seitz*.

The *Mariensäule* or pillar erected in 1638, from *Candido's* designs, by the Elector *Maximilian I.* of Bavaria, as a memorial of the victory gained by him, in conjunction with the Emperor *Ferdinand II.*, over the Protestant forces of the Elector *Palatine* (son-in-law of *James I.*), at the *White Mount*, near *Prague*, in 1621. It bears this inscription:—

Rem, Regem, Regimen, Regionem, Religionem, Conserva Bavaria Virgo Maria tuis.

At the corners are figures of angels combating monsters—a viper, basilisk, lion, and dragon, meant to represent pestilence, famine, war, and heresy.

The bronze *Obelisk* in the centre of the *Karolinenplatz* (D. 2) was erected in 1833 by *Lewis I.*, to the 30,000 Bavarians who fell fighting on the side of *Napoleon* in the Russian campaign. It is 104 ft. high, and formed partly out of cannon taken by the Bavarians during the war.

At the S. end of the Ludwigsstrasse (E. 3) stands the **Hall of the Marshals** (die Feldherrnhalle), a copy of the Loggia de' Lanzi at Florence. It was erected for King Lewis I. in 1844 by Gärtner: in it are placed bronze statues of Count Tilly (1632), the commander of the Bavarian armies in the Thirty Years' War; and of Field-marshal Prince Wrede, the Bavarian General (1838), in the wars of Napoleon. Both were modelled by *Schwanthaler*. Military band on Sun., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at noon.

An equestrian statue of **King Ludwig I.** by Widmann, "erected by the grateful city of Munich in 1862," decorates the Odeonsplatz (E. 2) and a statue of **Schiller**, also by Widmann, was set up in 1863, in the Schillersplatz (E. 3).

N.W. of the Odeon is the Palace of the **Prince Regent Luitpold** (E. 2), by *Klenze*; and further N., by the same architect, the Palace of **Duke Max**, with frescoes, and a marble frieze by *Schwanthaler*. Close to it is the *War Office* (F. 2).

A statue in bronze by Brugger, of the Elector **Max. Emanuel**, chiefly known to fame for his successful siege of Belgrade, decorates the *Promenadenplatz*. It is formed out of cannon taken from the Turks. Near it stand statues—of **Gluck**, the composer, born in 1714, at Weidenwangen, in the Upper Palatinate, by Brugger; of **Orlando di Lasso**, born at Mons in Belgium, died at Munich in 1593, organist and composer to the Elector of Bavaria, by Widmann; of **Kreitmayer** (1790), author of the Bavarian Code, by *Schwanthaler*; and of **Westenrieder**, the historian (1829), by Widmann.

At the N. end of the Ludwigsstrasse (F. 1) is the ***Triumphal Arch** (das Siegesthor), an imitation of the arch of Constantine. It was begun by Gärtner, completed by Metzger in 1850, and dedicated by King Lewis I. to the Bavarian army. On the top is placed a figure of **Bavaria**, in a triumphal car, drawn by 4 lions, modelled by *Wagner*, and cast in bronze

by F. Miller. The figures and reliefs, representing battles, were executed by various artists from the designs of Wagner. Beyond, on the L., is the handsome ***Academy of Art**, an Italian Renaissance building by *Neureuther*.

Another triumphal arch, the ***Propylæum** (C. 2), a very effective copy of the noble building at Athens, was erected for King Lewis I., by *Klenze* in 1862; the reliefs from designs by *Schwanthaler*. It was meant to celebrate the struggle of the Greeks for freedom, and the glories of the reign of King Otho, who by a singular coincidence returned home from his kingdom the day after this monument was inaugurated, Oct. 30, 1867.

In the Gärtnerplatz (E. 5) are the statues in bronze, by Brugger and Widmann, of *Gärtner* (1847) and *Klenze* (1864), the architects to whom Munich is indebted for the greater part of the improvements the city has received. On the N. side of the Karlsplatz (D. 3) is a poor bronze statue of **Goethe**, erected for King Lewis II., by Widmann, in 1869. W. of the statue lies the **Botanical Garden**. (Adm. on Tues. and Thurs. 12 to 5, free.) It contains a fresh-water aquarium, palm house, and herbarium. Opposite is the large **Exhibition building** (C. D. 3).

In the garden laid out upon the Maximilian Platz (D. 3), is a handsome sitting marble ***statue of Liebig** (1803-73), by Wägmueller and Rümmler, on a granite pedestal.

The ***Hall of Fame** (die Ruhmeshalle) stands on a bank which rises slightly from the W. side of the Theresienwiese (A. 5). It was designed by *Klenze* for King Lewis I., completed in 1853, and consists of a Doric portico (στωα), forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of whose open side rises the colossal statue of Bavaria. Eighty busts of Bavarians who have been most distinguished in war or peace, beginning with the philologist *Agriola* (1485), are placed along the wall behind the columns, which are 48 in number, and 23 ft. high. In the tympana, at the end of

the wings, are recumbent female figures by *Schwanthaler*, representing the national divisions of the kingdom, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Swabia, and Franconia. The frieze contains 92 metopes, of which 44 are adorned with figures of Victory; the remaining 48 with reliefs representing the various arts, sciences, professions, and occupations which flourish in civilised society, all from the designs of *Schwanthaler*.

The *Statue of Bavaria, 61 ft. high, stands on a pedestal of the height of 28 ft. It represents the Protectress of Bavaria, accompanied by a lion; in her right hand is a sword for protection; her left hand raised holds a chaplet to crown merit. It was modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Fr. Miller*, at the royal foundry in 1850. A staircase within leads into its head, which can hold 5 persons sitting. Peep-holes are cut in the laurel crown worn by the figure, through which may be seen one of the best bird's-eye views of Munich (Fee, 40 pf.).

The Studios of the Munich artists employed on the great public works ought to be visited. These gentlemen are very polite to strangers, but the visit ought to be made at such an hour as has been ascertained by previous inquiry to be most convenient. This is usually before 2 o'clock. All that is required is that the visitor present his card.

The studios of *Professors Schraudolph*, of *Carl v. Piloty* (known by his "Nero amidst the Ruins of Rome" and the "Death of Wallenstein"), and of *Widmann*, are in the Academy.

Schwanthaler Museum (C. 4). The late sculptor *Schwanthaler* (1848), left by his will the models of all his executed works to the Academy, together with his studio, 90 Schwanthalerstrasse. Free on Mon. Wed. and Fri., 9 to 2; open daily at any hour on payment of a small fee.

S.E., in the Sendlinger-Thor Platz (D. 4), is a bust of *Alois Senefelder*, the inventor of lithography, by Zum-

busch. The large building to the W. is the General Hospital (C. 5), containing important anatomical and surgical collections (10 to 12 and 2 to 4; fee). In the Goethe Strasse, No. 45 (B. C. 4), is a Panorama of the Crucifixion (Adm. 1 m.).

The Royal Bronze Foundry (B. 1), was founded by *Stiglmaier* (1844), and it is now carried on by his nephew *Ferdinand v. Miller*; open daily 1 to 6; Sunday, 12 to 2—40 pf. It is well worth visiting, as it usually contains some fine specimens of castings of all sizes. Most of the statues erected in Germany of late years were cast here.

A little further N.W., on the road to Dachau, is the Royal Arsenal, with a Military Museum (Adm. Tues. and Fri. 9-12; Wed. 3-5). The collection of arms and banners is interesting.

The Blind Asylum (F. 1), opposite the church of S. Louis, built by *Gärtner* in 1834-38, is ornamented with statues of SS. Rupert, Benno, Ottilia, and Lucia, patron-saints of the blind.

The Exhibition of Painted Glass, 23, Brienner Str., is worth inspection. The different colours are laid on one piece of glass,—a variation from the old process, by which glass-painting was a species of transparent mosaic. The glass must be heated 7 times in the furnace, and the most equable temperature preserved, without which the work would be destroyed. Open to visitors daily.

The Hof-Theater, in the Max-Josephs-Platz, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty Corinthian portico, with frescoes by *Schwanthaler*, *Hiltensperger*, and *Nilson*. It is one of the largest in Germany, and will accommodate 2500 persons. It was built (1825) by the corporation of the city at a cost of 80,000*l*. The internal arrangements and machinery are excellent, and were restored in 1869. They may be inspected, including the view from the roof, in about 1*½* h

at 2 P.M. (small fee). To avert the danger of fire, water is distributed in pipes over every part of the building, the supply being raised by powerful pumps out of a canal flowing beneath it. *Performances* daily at 6.30 P.M. Operas two to three times a week, 6 P.M. Those of Wagner are excellently performed. Closed in July. The orchestra and chorus are good, but few of the singers or actors are eminent. *Admission*.—Boxes usually let for the season; dress circle, gallerie noble, 4 to 5 m.

Residenz - Theater, between the Palace and Opera-house, rebuilt in 1857, and capable of holding 800 persons; performance twice a week; resembles the Theatre of Versailles, but excels it in richness of decoration. Light pieces are played here alternately with the Hof-Theater; pit 1 m. 70, to 2 m. 50.

The **Volks-Theater**, opened in 1865 for operettas and dramas. The marble statue of the Comic Muse in the tympanum is by Widmann. The interior will hold 1700 spectators.

Gärtner-Platz Theater gives comedies, operettas, and ballet.

The **Odeon** is a handsome edifice, built on the W. side of the Ludwigsstrasse, in 1828, by Klenze. The large concert-hall, decorated with frescoes by Kaulbach, is devoted to musical entertainments, concerts, and balls, which take place periodically during the winter season. *Eng. Ch. Service* is held here on Sundays.

The **SCHACK PICTURE GALLERY** is in the Briennerstrasse, outside the Propylæum; open daily 2-5; 50 pf. The pictures are all modern, but there are some excellent copies of well-known Venetian paintings by Wolf, Lenbach, and others. Among the original examples may be noticed:—

Bamberger: Gibraltar.—Bridge at Toledo.

Cornelius: Flight into Egypt.

Feuerbach: Hafiz at the Fountain.

Führich: Introduction of Christianity into Germany.

Genelli: Hercules and Omphale.—Rape of Europa.—Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus.

Hess: Thorvaldsen.

Lenbach: Portrait of Count Schack.
Moritz von Schwind: The Wedding Tour.

Neureuther: The Villa Milla.

The ***English Garden**, to the N.E. of the Hofgarten, about 4 m. long by ½ m. broad, is a successful imitation of an English park, and was originally a swampy waste until planted by Count Rumford in 1781. It is laid out with groves and shrubberies, affording pleasant walks and drives. Several branches of the Isar are carried through it; and at the further extremity is a lake. A **Circular Temple** (monopteros) of the Ionic order has been erected by Klenze on the summit of a mound, near the road running through the garden; it is a good point of view, and exhibits a modern example of the ancient application of colours to the exterior of a Grecian building. Just beyond it is the **Chinese tower** (café), where military music plays on Saturdays 6 to 7 P.M. Between the Dianabad and the Tivoli Restaurant is the road leading across the bridge over the Isar to the **Observatory** (with good astronomical instruments by Reichenbach and Fraunhofer) and **Bad-Brunnthal** (Water-cure establishment, under the direction of Dr. Loh), and turning S. from this along the

***Gasteig**, or high terrace, laid out by King Maximilian II., into pleasant walks, called the **Maximilian Anlage**, one of the best views of Munich is obtained, with the Tyrolean Alps in the distance; and the city may be re-entered by the bridge opposite the Maximilianeum.

The **Great Prison** (Strafgeheißhaus), in the suburb Au, is worthy the inspection of those who take an interest in such establishments. Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade.

that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory.

The Southern Cemetery, Gottesacker, or Friedhof, outside the Sendling Gate, is one of the most interesting in Germany, of vast extent, and open to Catholics and Protestants alike. Many of the *Monuments* are interesting. W. side, the architect *Leibeking*; *Jos. Görres*, author; *Samenhofer*, optician. E. side, *Senefelder*, inventor of lithography. The obelisk in the centre was raised by the French to General Bastoul, killed at Hohenlinden. On the S. side of it, after passing a semi-circular vaulted building containing the *Leichenhaus* (i.e. dead-house, where the bodies of all the persons who die are exposed to public view—an interesting but painful sight), lies the *Neue Friedhof*. This is a large square enclosure, surrounded by an elegant cloister of brick, built in 1845. Here are monuments to *Gärtner*, the architect of the cemetery; *Schwanthaler*, sculptor; *v. Walther*, physician (1851), and Count *v. Arnimsparg*, diplomatist.

N.W. of the Cemetery, and near it, is the General Hospital (*Krankenhaus*), built in 1813, supported by contributions from servants' wages in the town. It contains 600 beds, and the sick are attended by the Sisters of the adjoining convent (*Kloster der barmherzigen Schwestern*).

The Northern Cemetery, not far from the new Pinacothek, laid out by *Zanetti* in 1869, contains the graves of 108 soldiers and 10 officers who died in Munich of their wounds, in the French campaign. Alongside of them lie 193 French prisoners, who died here in 1870-71. The central marble crucifix is by *Halbig*.

The Beer Gardens in the environs of Munich are the resort of the middle classes, especially on Sundays and holidays, when there is generally music and dancing. The most popular are the *Tivoli* in the English Garden,

the *Bavaria-Keller* and the *Schützenhaus* on the *Theresienwiese* near the *Bavaria*, the *Zieglerbrau* at *Dachau*, (Rte. 55), and *Menterschwaige*, at *Gross-Hesselohe* (Rte. 270).

Nymphenburg—a Royal Palace about 3 m. to the W. of the city, built by the Elector *Max Emanuel* in 1663, and where King *Max Joseph* died in 1825—is an agreeable afternoon's excursion (steam tramway from the *Stiglismayer Platz* every hour before 12, every half-hour afterwards, 20 pf.) It presents towards Munich a semicircular façade broken so as to look like a number of small pavilions. In front are gardens in the French style, traversed by a straight canal filled with water, falling over ledges of masonry. Behind, near the Bath-house or Pavilion, is an extensive lake, the borders of which are prettily laid out in the English style, diversified by art, and planted round with trees and shrubs. The interior of the palace is not remarkable; but the hot-houses are extensive, and the collection of Brazilian plants good. The fountains, supplied with water from the Lake of *Starnberg*, throw up a jet 85 ft. high, by the aid of an hydraulic machine. There is a Manufactory of China (*Porzellan-Fabrik*) here. Either in going or returning, the visitor should drive through the *Hirschgarten*, which abounds with deer and other game.

ROUTE 38.

STEINACH TO ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER.

From *Steinach*, 37, a branch line runs S.W. to (7 m.) **ROTHENBURG** on the *Tauber* (5500), one of the most interesting and least altered mediæval

towns in Germany. It is entered, 5 min. from the stat., by the **Roder Thor**, and is completely surrounded by walls, towers, and a moat. It was originally a free city of the empire, with a territory of 12 sq. m. In the market-place is a *fine old **Rathhaus**, consisting of two parts in different styles. The older part, which is behind, with a high gable and tower, is Gothic; that facing the Place was built in 1578. The tower (230 ft.) commands a splendid view. The neighbouring *church of **St. James** has a lofty middle pointed choir (1373), with nave of rather later date, and clerestory of 1453. In the W. choir stands the altar of the Holy Blood (1478), with some very remarkable carving in lime-wood. The centre represents the Last Supper; the shutters, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Christ on the Mount of Olives. Above are two angels, bearing a golden cross, which contains the holy blood, the Virgin, the Baptist, and an Ecce Homo, with finely carved open work. The font of 1584, and the pulpit of 1604, are richly carved. The high altar has one of the finest works of **Fred. Herlen** (1466). The centre consists of painted sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Inside the rt. shutter are the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Birth and Circumcision of Christ. Inside the l. are the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Death of the Virgin. These works show the influence of the school of Van Eyck and Memling. On the rt. side of the choir is a recess formerly used for the ciborium, curiously decorated with painted figures. The parsonage, adjoining the W. choir, has a beautiful bay window.

The whole town is full of interest, especially to artists. There are several churches worth notice, all of middle-pointed date, and some fine Renaissance houses, with curious old courts. The finest of the gateways is the **Spitalthor** (1542), with a round *bastion*. Beyond it, an eminence called the *Essigkrug* affords a good near view of the walls with their numerous

round towers. A charming walk may be taken into the valley of the Tauber, whose clear but scanty stream is spanned by a double arched bridge. The **Wildbad**, higher up the river, has a cold sulphur spring. 2 m. N. of the town is the church of **Detwang**, with a finely carved *altar.

Dil. N.W. to (11 m.) **Greglingen**, where the **Hergottkapelle** contains an *altar sculptured in wood by **Tilman Riemenschneider**. Dil. thence to (12 m. W.) **Weikersheim** (12). From **Rothenburg**, dil. also to (14 m. S.W.) **Rotham-See** (12) and (13 m. S.E.) **Dom-bühl** (53).

ROUTE 39.

ASCHAFFENBURG TO AMORBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Aschaffenburg . .	37
6	Sulzbach	
12	Obernburg	
15	Wörth	
16	Klingenberg	
23	Miltenberg	
28	Amorbach	

Turning S., the rly. passes the **Faisanerie** on the l., and traverses a wine-growing country on the rt. bank of the Main. 4 m. E. of **Salzbach** are the **Baths of Sodenthal**. From **Obernburg** a carriage-road ascends the **Elsawathal** to **Eschau** (670 ft.), at the foot of the (2 hrs.) **Gaishöhe** (1705 ft.). Fine view. Descent on the E. side to (10 min.) **Krausenbach**, and through the **Dammthal** to (1 hr.) **Rohrbrunn** (40). This place is a good centre for exploring the **Forest of Spessart** (*Silva Spissa*), one of the largest in Germany, and one of the few remaining fragments of the great primeval **Hereynian Forest**, described by **Cæsar** and **Tacitus**.

The train crosses the Main at Wörth, an old castle, beyond which on the rt. bank is *Klingenberg*, noted for its fire-proof clay. The monastery of *Klingenberg* comes into view before reaching *Mittenberg*, and the train ascends to *Amorbach* (2500), near which the Prince of Leiningen has a handsome château.

and (1½ hr. further) *Mespelbrunn*, in a charming situation. Thence by *Neudorf* and *Hohle Warte* to the (2 hrs.) *Baths of Sodenthal* (39).

From *Rohrbrunn* the **Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), in the centre of the finely wooded district called the *Spessart*, may be ascended in ½ hr. (see *Obernburg*). ¼ hr. S. of *Rohrbrunn* is the *Annahöhe* (view), and 1½ E. *Lichtenau*, in a pleasant valley, which may be descended to (3 hrs.) *Hafenlohr* Stat. (see above)].

ROUTE 40.

LOHR TO WERTHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Lohr	37
1	Lohr (Town Stat.)	
6	Neustadt	
10	Rothenfels	
12	Hafenlohr	
17	Trennfeld	
22	Kreuswertheim	
24	Wertheim	12

From the *Bahnhof* Stat. at Lohr, the rly. turns S. to the *Town* Stat., and follows the winding river to *Neustadt*, with a Benedictine convent, rebuilt and turned into public offices. At *Rothenfels* are quarries and a château.

Hafenlohr lies at the foot of a charming valley (see below). Just before reaching *Trennfeld* is seen on the rt. bank **Schloss Triefenstein*, formerly an Augustine abbey, but secularised in 1803, and now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Freudenberg. Tapestry, collection of armour, and picturesque park.

Kreuswertheim. Dil. to (8 m. W.) *Stadtprozelten*, on the rt. bank, above which are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French under Turenne in 1674, after the battle of Sinheim.

[2 hrs. N. is *Rohrbrunn* (1520 ft.), on the W. slope of the *Geyersberg*,

Wertheim (4570), an ancient town, beautifully situated at the junction of the Tauber with the Main. 2 m. S.E., on the opposite bank, lies *Homburg*, one of the oldest places on the Main, having been given in 740 to St. Boniface by Pepin le Bref. The Emp. Lewis the Bavarian raised it to the rank of a city, and its privileges were confirmed by Charles IV. The wine made here, called *Kalmuth*, so called from the hill to the N.E. of the town on whose slope the vineyards are situated, is much praised.

ROUTE 41.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-SAALE TO BISCHOFSHHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neustadt	43
1	Brendlörenzen	
12	Bischofsheim	

Neustadt an-der-Saale is an old town in a charming situation. Less than a mile distant on the opposite bank of the Saale are the extensive ruins of the castle of **Salsburg*, said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and certainly the residence of Charlemagne, who, in 803, received here the ambassadors of *Nicephorus*.

the Emperor of the East. At its foot lie the *Baths of Neuhaus*.

The rly. runs N.W. from Neustadt, threading the pretty *Brendthal* to *Brendlorenzen*, with a church said to date from 770, and

Bischofsheim *vor-der-Rhon* (1450), at the N. foot of the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kreuzberg* (43).

ROUTE 42.

WÜRZBURG TO BAMBERG, BY SCHWEINFURT AND HASSFURT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Würzburg .	37, 7, 45
6	Rottendorf . . .	45
14	Bergtheim	
21	Weigolshausen . .	46
27	OBERNORDF-SCHWEINFURT . . .	44, 46
29	Schweinfurt	
39	Ober-Theres	
42	Hassfurt	
47	Zeil	
51	Ebelsbach	
63	Bamberg . . .	55

E.—Mayence to Leipzig or Prague. The rly. follows Rte. 45 as far as Rottendorf, where it turns N., winding considerably, and at Bergtheim attains a summit-level of 375 ft. above the Main at Würzburg. To the l. above Weigolshausen is seen the palace of Werneck, formerly the summer residence of the Abp. of Würzburg, now a lunatic asylum.

Omn. to (6 m. E.) **Ludwigsbad-Wipfeld**, where are sulphur springs and peat baths.

Schweinfurt (13,000) is a prosperous manufacturing town (sugar, carpets, and ultramarine), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the

Main. It was the *Trajectus Suevorum* of the Romans. Once an Imperial city, the great corn-mart of Central Germany, it is still surrounded by walls and a ditch: two of the old gateways also remain, which are good specimens of the ornamental or Italian style of fortification. The chief building is the picturesque *Rathhaus* (1570) with a Gothic balustrade. The two S. doorways of the *Church of St. John* (12th cent.) are said to have been brought from the Castle of Mainberg, in the neighbourhood. The *Gymnasium*, or public school, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, but removed to large premises to the N. of the town in 1881. Rückert, the poet, was born here in 1788.

The rly. follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there crowned with old castles, the cradles of the Franconian nobles.

On the l. rises the **Castle of Mainberg**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Schweinfurt, built by the Counts of Henneberg in 1440, containing a remarkable private collection of antiquities, armour, and works of art, including the cup which Kranach painted as a wedding present to Luther and Katharina, and numerous objects of very high artistic interest.

Ober-Theres. The Chateau of Theres, near the village, was once a convent.

Hassfurth, a picturesque walled town. Close to the Stat. is the elegant Gothic **Ritterkapelle* (15th centy.) with richly groined vaulting; triple chancel arch: over the doorway a Nativity in relief; within, monuments of the Schaumburgs, restored. Outside the choir are heraldic shields of the noble families who contributed to the building of the ch. in 1413. Dil. to (5 m.) **Königsberg** (1000) in the duchy of Coburg, where Regiomontanus the mathematician was born (d. 1476).

Zeil is another walled town, above which on the l. are the ruins of **Schloss Schmachtenberg**, built in 1438,

and raised by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552.

Ebelsbach. Opposite, on the l. bank of the Main, above the town of **Hitzmann**, rises the tall and picturesque watch-tower of **Waldburg** (9th cent.). The old castle of Altenburg and the **four Cathedral towers** come finely into view on approaching

BAMBERG (32,000). Cab into the town, 75 pf.; with two horses, 1 m. 50 pf.

Bamberg (775 ft.), one of the most ancient cities of Germany, lies on the **Regnitz**, 3 m. above its junction with the **Main**, in the midst of a fertile country. It was originally the capital of a small but powerful prince-bishopric, though it never was fortified.

The **Domkirche* or *Cathedral*, built upon a commanding eminence, is a noble structure, in the Romanesque style, founded in 1004 by the Emp. **Henry II.** (the Holy), but rebuilt after a fire about 1190. The singular *spiral gallery* at the E. end, the elegant cornice and dripstones which surround the exterior, also the 3 circular portals, especially that on the N. side, deserve notice. This older *space* has clustered columns knotted together in an uncommon manner, but of which there are examples in Hungary and Italy. The interior contains a double choir: that at the E. end, the only part rescued from the fire, distinguished from the rest by the plainness of its arches, is raised upon a *crypt*, the arches of which are semicircular, and are supported on short pillars. The capitals of these, as well as those above, behind the high altar, are almost all of a different pattern, and are very tasteful. In the centre of the nave is the **tomb* of the Emp. **Henry II.** and his empress **Kunigunda**, executed in 1513 by **Tilmann Riemenschneider**. Their *effigies* repose upon a clay-coloured altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with carvings representing events in their *lives*. In one of them the *Empress is seen undergoing the ordeal*

of walking over red-hot ploughshares to prove her innocence of charges brought against her. In another compartment she is paying the labourers engaged in building the Ch. of St. Stephen. In another is St. Michael weighing the Emperor's good and evil deeds. The high altar is surmounted by a bronze crucifix modelled by *Schwanthaler*. At the altar in the S. transept is a very old *ivory crucifix*, supposed to have been given by **Henry II.** in 1008, in a curious style of early art.

On the rt. of the E. altar is a bronze monument in relief of Bishop **Ebneth**, by **Peter Vischer**, of Nuremberg. The face is full of expression, and the robes are executed with elaborate minuteness. The church contains altogether more than 130 monuments, in stone and bronze, of bishops and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The Chapel of the Holy Nail, dedicated to St. Andrew, leading out of the S. transept, is the burial-place of the *Domherren*, or canons of the cathedral. The walls are covered with their monuments, consisting of low reliefs cast in bronze, and executed with considerable skill, mostly at **Forchheim**.

The choir at the W. end is a good example of a more advanced style of Gothic, finished with the transept in 1274: the groined vaulting is very beautiful. Beneath it reposes the body of **Pope Clement II.** (who had been Bishop of Bamberg), in a remarkable monument; the effigy (13th cent.) rests on a sarcophagus of 3rd or 4th centy. The stalls are excellently carved in wood. On either side of the altar are bronze monuments, by **Peter Vischer**, of Bishop **Gross von Trochau** and **Truchsess von Pommersfelden**. The Treasury contains, among other relics, the skulls of **Henry II.** and his empress in gilded crowns, his knife, and her very massive ivory combs, crystal night-lamp; a large fragment of the true cross, in crystal; a monstrance (15th centy.), &c. This fine edifice underwent a thorough repair, at the instigation of **King Lewis of Bavaria**, conducted by the architect **Heideloff**, of Nuremberg; the white-

wash was scraped off from the walls and capitals, laying bare frescoes (those in St. Peter's choir, W. end, probably of the 13th centy.).

On the W. side of the Karolinenplatz stands the **Alte Residenz**, a fragment of an *Episcopal Palace* (date 1571), in the cinque-cento style, now turned into a guard-house. The gateway is fantastic, but picturesque.

On the opposite side of the Karolinenplatz, but close to the Dom, is the **Neue Residenz**, formerly the palace of the prince-bishops: a plain building, erected in 1695. Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, who was married to a Bavarian princess, was killed in 1815 by falling from one of the topmost windows at the back of the wing looking towards the town. From this palace in Oct. 1806 Napoleon declared war against Prussia.

The ***Michaelsberg**, a height adjoining that on which the cathedral stands, towards the N.W., is crowned by the extensive buildings of the ancient **Convent of St. Michael**. The Church, originally Romanesque (1221) was modernised in 1700. Behind the high altar has been set up an ancient colossal monument of St. Otho. The shady terrace behind the convent, overlooking the town, commands a magnificent view.

Within the convent is a small but interesting **Museum**. Adm. 10 to 12 and 2 to 5, 20 pf.; Sun. 10 to 12, free. Catalogue 60 pf.

Among the paintings are:—*School of Wohlgemuth*, St. Juliana's Vision at Liege, Petition to Urban IV., and Death (see Handbk. for Holland and Belgium, Rte. 52); *Wohlgemuth*, Coronation of the Virgin, Crucifixion and Deposition; several good paintings by *Grünevald*; *S. Ruysdael*, Canal; *Drooghsloot*, Village Skirmish; *Cornelius Jansen*, Portrait. Also some carvings in wood and ivory, models, reliefs, and 15th-cent. tapestries of Passion Scenes.

The **Rathhaus** is a building of 1756, covered externally with rude fresco paintings. It stands on an island in the Regnitz, close to the spot where

the *Main and Danube Canal* issues out of it.

St. Martin's Church, in the Grüner Markt, built by the Jesuits in 1720, has a tower 180 ft. high, which commands a fine view. Adjoining it is the Lyceum, at the back of which are the *Nat. Hist. Museum*, open daily from 10 to 12, and the ***Library** (8 to 12, and 2 to 4). Here are some valuable MSS., including the celebrated Bible of Alcuin, office book of Henry II. and Cunigunda, some Byzantine ivory diptychs, and a number of original drawings.

One side of the Maximiliansplatz is occupied by the priests' *Seminary*. In the centre is a fine **fountain**, with statues by *Miller* of Munich (1880.)

In the Untere Kaulberg-Strasse, at the S.W. corner of the town, is the ***Pfarrkirche**, or *Frauenkirche* (1327-1387), in an elegant style of Gothic. The organ has some good carving by *Veit Stoss* (1523). On the N. side is a beautiful doorway. 20 min. higher up rise the ruined walls of the ***Altenburg**, a very ancient castle, originally the seat of the Counts of Babenberg; but forfeited by one of them, Count Adalbert, a robber-knight. It afterwards became the place of residence, and often of refuge, in turbulent times, of the prince-bishops of Bamberg. The Lombard king Berengarius died here, a prisoner, in 966; and Otto of Wittelsbach murdered the Emp. Philip II. in this castle in 1203. It was taken and reduced to ruins in 1553, by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, and, although restored, never regained its former splendour. The view from the top of the round tower is one of the finest in Franconia. The hills around are richly clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards: at their feet extends the city of Bamberg, in the form of the letter K. At the extremity on the l. rises the vast edifice of the convent of St. Michael, in the centre the venerable Dom. Through the midst of the plain flows the Regnitz, and the Main is perceived in the N.E. winding-round the hill to receive its tributary stream. The hop-grounds around Bamberg are of

high celebrity. In the summer season the inhabitants of the town repair to what are called the Rock Cellars (Felsenkeller), taverns situated within gardens on the slopes of the neighbouring hills.

A very pleasant walk or drive may be taken in the **Luisenhain** and **Therapienhain**, two public parks laid out on the bank of the **Regnitz**. In the centre of the park is a much frequented café. A shady walk, covered with fine oak-trees, runs along the river, on which a very good swimming-bath has been established about half a mile from the town.

for visitors is the **Kurgarten**, prettily planted with trees, between the **Kurhaus** on the E. side and the **Conversationsaal** on the W. It is adorned with a group of Hygeia impregnating the waters, and a statue of Max. II., both by **Arnold**, a native. On the S. side are the two springs, **Ragoczy** and **Pandur**, which furnish saline and chalybeate waters, and are tonic and aperient without flying to the head; the **Ragoczy** is used for drinking, the **Pandur** for baths: they are highly recommended as a remedy for chronic diseases, gout, and complaints of the stomach. The **Maabrunnen**, on the N. side, is acidulous and alkaline, and not unlike Seltzer water, except that it has no iron, and is very much more agreeable; it is chiefly prescribed for children. The waters are all powerful, and should only be taken under medical prescription. About 300,000 bottles are exported annually.

King Lewis of Bavaria, who frequently visited Kissingen, caused the colonnade (**Arcadenbau**), and the handsome **Kursaal**, to be constructed in that style which at Munich is called Byzantine, from the designs of **Gärtner**. A large **Aktein-Badhaus**, for mud baths, has been built on the W. side of the Saale. In the height of the season balls take place weekly in the **Conversationsaal**. The band plays from 6 to 8 A.M., beginning always with a solemn **Chorale**, which the visitor should make a point of hearing. The **Curgarten** is then crowded with patients, sipping the waters and nibbling buns; but after that hour the spot is almost deserted until 5 P.M., when the music begins again.

The number of yearly visitors is about 10,000, many of whom are Russians. Those who stay more than a week pay a tax of 10 marks for the season; each additional member of a family, 3 marks. Children and servants pay half this amount, and persons of high rank twice or three times as much, according to registered tariff. The bathing hours are from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6. There is a prettily little theatre E. of the **Curgarten**.

ROUTE 43.

MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Meiningen . . .	N.G. 92
8	Ritzschhausen	
18	Mellrichstadt	
25	Neustadt . . .	41
31	Münnerstadt	
40	Ebenhausen . . .	44
48	Kissingen . . .	44

S.—Exp. in 2 hrs. 9 min.

From **Ritzschhausen** a rly. runs N.E. to (3 m.) **Grimmenthal** Junct. Stat., for Coburg or Gotha (N.G. 86 m). Our line ascends S.W. to **Mellrichstadt**, which has an ancient but disfigured church, and follows the valley of the **Streue** to **Neustadt**.

Münnerstadt, on the **Lauer**, has an interesting Transition Church.

KISSINGEN (3800) is pleasantly situated on the Franconian **Saale** (645 ft.). It possesses 3 mineral springs, to whose world-wide reputation it owes its conversion from a poor village into a well-built town. The central point

In 1866 Kissingen was the scene of a bloody combat between the Prussian corps of Göben and the Bavarians under Prince Carl, in which the latter were defeated after a stout resistance. A monument to the fallen has been raised in the Cemetery. The lodging house of Dr. Diruf, on the rt. bank of the Saale, near the bridge, bears a tablet recording the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874.

EXCURSIONS.—About a mile to the N., up the valley of the Saale, are the **Salt Works**. The principal brine spring, called *Soolensprudel*, which supplies them, exhibits the phenomenon of ebbing and flowing through an *Artesian well or shaft, bored to a depth of 330 ft. It brings up with it great quantities of carbonic acid gas, which is collected by means of a large inverted funnel, suspended over the surface of the water, and, being conveyed by pipes to the adjoining handsome *Badehaus*, is administered to patients in the shape of gas-baths. The temperature of the water is almost invariably 67° Fahr.

About a mile further up the valley, at the village of Hausen, another Artesian well, called *Schönbornsprudel*, has been sunk, which has reached the depth of nearly 2000 ft. The water, highly charged with salt, rose in jets to a height of 50 or 60 ft., but the works are now abandoned. The tower erected over the shaft may be ascended (100 ft.) from 4 to 6 P.M.

3 m. further up is

Bocklet, another watering-place, cheaper and quieter than Kissingen, possessing 4 strong chalybeate springs, in which the salts of soda are largely mixed with the iron. The action of the water is powerfully tonic and exciting.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bocklet is ***Schloss Aschach**, a restored mediæval château with a collection of furniture, carving, silver cups, &c. (Adm. 1 to 2 marks.) Pleasant walk N.E. to (6 m. from Bocklet) *Neustadt* (see above).

A favourite walk is to the ruined castle of **Bodenlaube**, on the summit of a hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of Kissingen.

The **Altenberg**, on the W. side of the river, has been laid out in walks and shrubberies, and has a decorated summer-house on the summit.

The ruined castle of *Trimberg* lies 7 m. S.W., on the way to Hammelburg (47).

Dil. in 5 hrs. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in the opposite direction) to (20 m. N.W.) **Brückenaue** (1800). The baths lie 2 m. W., on the road to *Jossa*, 47, in a beautiful part of the valley of the Sinn, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and bounded by parallel lines of hills, which are covered with beech forest. The meadows about them have been laid out in gardens and park-like grounds, through which runs a trout-stream. Delightful walks traverse the woods in all directions.

Ascent of 4 hrs. to the **Kreuzberg** (2750 ft.), the highest of the Rhongebirge, visible from Kissingen to the N.N.E. The course of the Sinn is followed for 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Wildflecken*, whence a pathway, intricate in places, leads to the top in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Extensive, but not very remarkable view. On the summit is a cross 85 ft. high, and a wooden tower, built originally for surveying. A little below the highest point on the N.W. side is a Franciscan monastery. To the N. rise the hills of the Thuringian forest; E. the Fichtelgebirge; W. the Taunus range; S. the heights around Würzburg.

ROUTE 44.

OBERNDORF-SCHWEINFURT TO
KISSINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	OBERNDORF-SCHWEINFURT	. . . 42, 46
8	Ebenhausen	. . . 43
15	Kissingen	. . . 43

This rly. runs N.W., at first, and afterwards due N. Beyond Ebenhausen it turns N.W. again through a hilly wooded district, and passes on the rt. the ruin of Bodenlaube on approaching Kissingen.

ROUTE 45.

WÜRZBURG TO PASSAU, BY NUREMBERG
AND REGENSBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Würzburg	. . . 37, 7, 42
5	Rottendorf	. . . 42
9	Dettelbach	
14	Kitsingen	
38	Neustadt-an-der-Aisch	}
	10 Windsheim	
44	Emskirchen	
53	Siegsdorf	}
	4 Langensenn	
59	Fürth	
64	Nuremberg	. . . 51, 53, 55
66	Dutzendteich	
72	Feucht	}
	3 Wendelstein	
	7 Altdorf	
74	Ochsenbruck	
86	Neumarkt	. . . 49
104	Passau	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
121	Ettershausen	
124	Prüfening	. . . 77
126	*REGENSBURG	60, 77
132	Obertraubling	. . . 60
142	Sünching	. . . 50
152	Straubing	
164	Stephansposching	
167	Flattling	. . . 73
183	Vilshofen	
201	*PASSAU.	. . . 108

S.E.—Cologne to Vienna. Through carriages and sleeping-cars. The direction is nearly due E. as far as

Dettelbach. Omn. to the town, which lies 4 m. E., on the Main. Its *Pfarrkirche* has two towers on its S. side, and is much modernized, but still retains a fine late Gothic pulpit. The council chamber in the *Town-hall* is worthy of notice.

Kitsingen (7000), an old town, with 4 churches, an old *Rathhaus*, and Gothic *bridge*, connecting the suburb Etwashausen. Its *Pfarrkirche* has the S. aisle divided into 2 stories by a fine vaulted gallery fronted with open tracery. In the chancel is a very fine Tabernacle with much rich ornamentation and statuary. Fine view from the *Neue Schiesshaus*, on a hill above the stat.

The rly. crosses the Main by a handsome bridge, and attains a considerable elevation above the winding river.

Neustadt-an-der-Aisch (4100), with remains of old walls, and a considerable trade in hops. Rly. S.W. to **Windsheim**, a walled town on the Aisch, formerly of much strength. Dil. thence S.W. to Steinach (38).

Emskirchen. The Aurach is crossed by a fine viaduct, 130 ft. above the valley.

Siegsdorf. Branch rly. W. to *Langensenn*. 3 m. further the Rednitz is crossed, and the Alte Feste becomes conspicuous on the rt. (see below).

Fürth (36,000), an active manufacturing town, supplies half Europe with gold-leaf and looking-glasses.

and is a formidable rival of Nuremberg in its manufacture of toys and fancy articles. About 3000 of the population are Jews, who were expelled from Nuremberg in 1498, and have made the fortune of Fürth by their industry and perseverance. They possess a college and a separate court of justice of their own, several schools, synagogues, and Hebrew-printing establishments, and enjoy privileges denied them in many parts of the Continent. In *St. Michael's Ch.* is a *Sacramentshaus, 24 ft. high, carved by Adam Kraft. The *Rathhaus* is a fine modern Gothic building of red sandstone.

The memorable battle between Gustav Adolphus and Wallenstein, which terminated in the retreat of the Swedish king after a display of consummate skill on both sides, took place in the neighbourhood of Fürth, 4 Sept. 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus in Fürth were at the inn called *Grüner Baum*, in the street still named after him. Wallenstein's camp was on the *Alte Feste*, 2 m. to the S., a strongly fortified position, from which the Swedish king made six unsuccessful attempts to dislodge him. Fine view from the tower, a favourite excursion with holiday-makers from Nuremberg.

Besides our present line, there is a local rly. between Fürth and Nuremberg, the first iron road completed in Germany (1534), and a tramway.

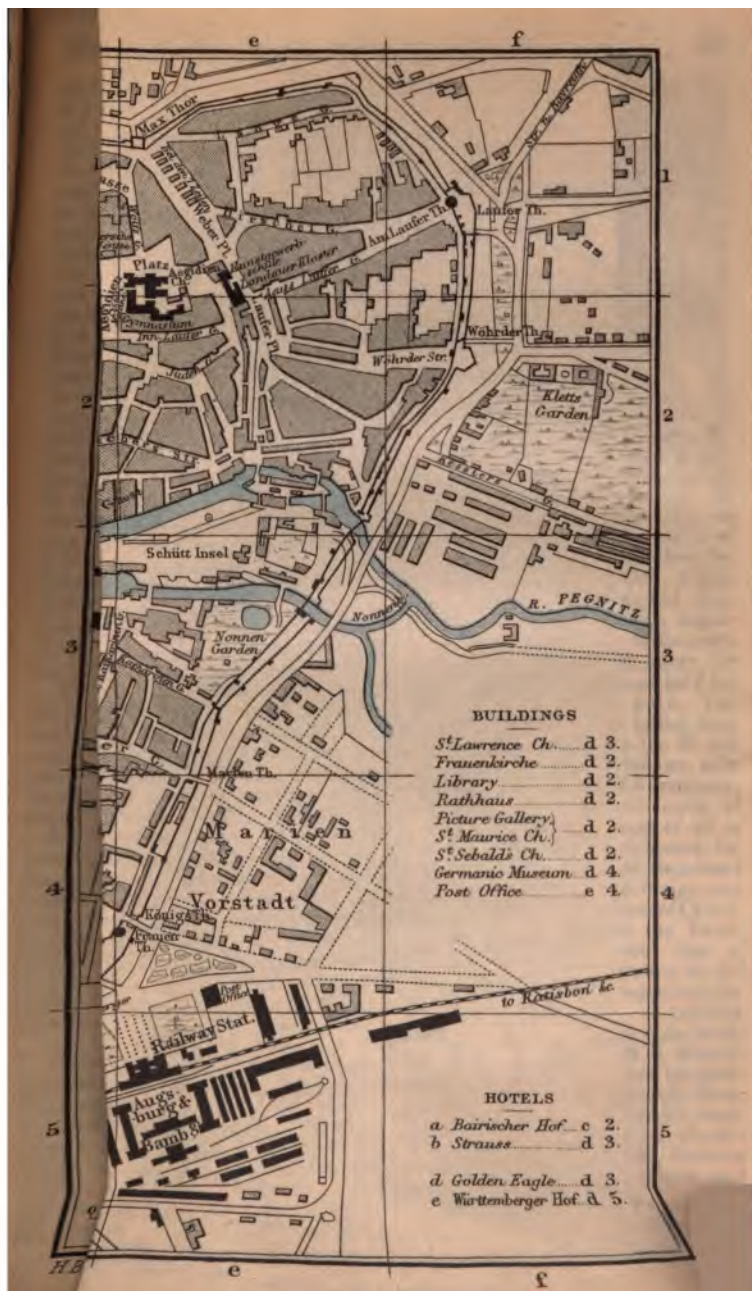
Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg*, (1150 ft.). Hotel omnibus. *Cabs* from the stat., 2 pers., 50 pf.; 4 pers., 1 mark.

NUREMBERG (120,000), once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free Imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, had degenerated from the latter part of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century into a dull provincial town. Commercial enterprise is, however, again in the ascendant. The manufactures now include *Railway Carriages*

—one establishment employing 1000 men; ultramarine, lead pencils, children's toys, mirrors, brass, lacquered, and bronze wares, and foil for the setting of jewellery. The lead-pencil makers produce 220 millions of pencils per annum (of the value of 240,000l.).

Nuremberg may be called the toy-shop of the world; it exports the children's playthings known in England as Dutch toys, but mostly made by peasants of the Thuringian Forest, who produce them at a surprisingly low price. Carving in wood and ivory is also executed here at a very moderate cost.

The town is being modernised, but, in spite of changes, it retains probably more than any city in Europe the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, faced throughout with masonry. Its four principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical Towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but highly picturesque, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls may fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped the storm of war, sieges, and even of the Reformation. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them, for the civic noblesse of Nuremberg, deriving rank from Imperial diplomas, yields to none in antiquity; several



existing families trace their descent in a direct line up to the 11th cent., and possess curious domestic archives. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, enclosing 2 or 3 courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (Æneas Sylvius), speaking of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the king of Scotland, and the city acquired the name of the Gothic Athens. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city by the fame and works of Dürer, Vischer, Krafft, Stoss, &c.; though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, in consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the still remaining productions of their skill.

The Pegnitz, a small stream running from E. to W., crossed by 8 small bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, named after the two great churches situated within them; the northern, *St. Sebald's side*, the southern, *St. Lawrence's side*.

From the *Rly. Stat.* the traveller enters the town on the S.E. side by the *Frauenthor*, and thence the *Königsstrasse* leads straight to *St. Lawrence*, and over the *Königsbrücke* to the Market-place and the *Frauenkirche*, passing l. the *Schöne Brunnen*, to the *Rathhaus*, the Church of *St. Sebald*, the statue and dwelling of *Albrecht Dürer*, and the Castle or *Burg*.

*The noble Gothic CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, the largest and finest in Nuremberg, was built at the instigation of the Emp. Adolphus of Nassau (1274-80). The towers terminate with an elegant octagonal story and spire: the highest stories of the square portion contain wide openings, divided by many mullions, to represent the

gridiron on which the Spanish saint, to whom the church is dedicated, was broiled by Valentinian. The portal at the W. end, 24 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, between the towers, is not to be surpassed by any Gothic building in the richness of its decorations. The actual doors are on each side of a central pillar, bearing a statue of the Virgin and Child; in the small arches above these are represented—the Birth of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, Murder of the Innocents, and Flight into Egypt. In the spandrels are 4 prophets. In the tympanum, the lower row of sculpture represents the sufferings, burial, and resurrection of Christ; and the two upper rows, the Last Judgment. The Judge is surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion; his feet rest on the sun and moon, which have human countenances. The inner curve of the arch contains the 12 Apostles; the outer, the 12 Prophets; below, of life-size, are statues of Adam and Eve. This portal is surmounted by a magnificent rose window, 10 yds. in diameter. The central vault is 70 ft. above the pavement. The aisles are of half the height and width of the nave. The choir, built 1459-1477, is loftier than the nave, and contains at the E. end splendid painted glass windows, gifts of the patrician families of Nuremberg, whose richly emblazoned coats of arms they bear. The finest of all is the *Volkamer window*, celebrated for the depth and brightness of its colours and the excellence of the design; on it is represented the pedigree of Christ. In the next window are the Evangelists with their symbols. One of the ornaments of the interior is the *Sacramentshäuslein*,† or repository for the sacramental wafer, a tapering stone spire of florid Gothic open work, 65 ft. high, executed with a minuteness not commonly bestowed on stone. The elegance of the design, and beautiful sharpness of the carved ornaments, are wonderful; and so slender and graceful is the structure, reaching nearly to the roof of the church, that

† See Prof. Wanderer's 'Works of Adam Krafft,' with plates. Schrag, 1870.

the top, which bends over, has the air of a plant which is checked in its further growth. Above the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented. Here are, in relief—Christ taking leave of His Mother; the Last Supper; the Agony in the Garden; Christ before Caiaphas; the Crowning with Thorns, and the Scourging; the Crucifixion; and, at the top, the Resurrection. The last is in round sculpture. These compositions show the influence of *A. Dürer's* works. The whole is supported on the shoulders of three kneeling figures—Adam Krafft, the sculptor who executed it, and his apprentices. It cost him five years of labour, and was finished in 1500. He received from one Imhof, for whom this work was executed, 770 gulden. It is recorded that this eminent artist, who has left behind so many proofs of his skill in his native city, died in 1507, at a great age, in the deepest distress, in an hospital at Schwabach.

A curious carving in wood, by *Veit Stoss* (1518), representing the Salutation of the Virgin by the Angel, is suspended from the roof of this church, before the altar. The group is surrounded by a chaplet of roses, in which are introduced reliefs depicting the 7 Joys of the Virgin. Above is God the Father, below hangs the Serpent. This work fell down in 1817, and was much broken, but has been most skillfully restored. On the high altar is a crucifix in wood gilt, by the same artist, of even finer workmanship. In the choir is some tapestry, on which are figures of Saints, in the style of the end of the 13th centy. In the N. aisle is an early picture of great merit, representing the Virgin and Child and 4 cherubim; the head of the Virgin is very graceful: below is the portrait of the founder, with the arms of the Imhof family. The *Stone Pulpit*, of good workmanship, is modern, designed by *Heideloff*. The iron gates, dated 1649, of the S. porch are among the best pieces of ironwork in Nuremberg; and there are handsome bronze knockers on almost all the doors.

On the N.W. side of the church is

the *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain with numerous bronze figures, by *Wurzelbauer* (1589).

The *Nassauer Haus*, at the corner of the *Karolinenstrasse*, nearly opposite *St. Lawrence*, is a specimen of pure German Gothic of the beginning of the 14th century. *Peter Vischer's* house is in the street called after him, behind the church to the E.

In the *Königsstrasse*, to the rt. near the bridge, is the *Bavarian Industrial Museum*, open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5, on Sunday 10 to 1; closed on Saturday. It contains a collection of models and an exhibition of industrial products, besides a library and reading room.

On the E. side of the market-place (*Hauptmarkt*) stands the

**Frauenkirche* (Catholic), remarkable for the richly carved decorations, sculptures, &c., which ornament its Gothic portal. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. and built (1355–1361), by the architects *George* and *Fred. Rupprecht*, and the sculptor *Sebald Schonhofer*. The porch, surmounted by a late Gothic bay in the form of an apse, is adorned with statues of the Virgin, Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Saints. The vestibule is also richly decorated with similar figures and with reliefs representing events in Scripture. The interior contains many monuments from churches in Nuremberg which have been pulled down. At the end of the S. aisle is an altar with coloured sculpture in the style of *Wohlgemuth*; and on the side-wall a painting in 15 compartments, dated 1512, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour. At the end of the N. aisle is a picture representing *St. Gregory* celebrating mass in the presence of various saints, which *Waagen* holds to be one of the best works of *Wohlgemuth*; and on the side-wall is a richly sculptured monument of the family of *Pergensdorfer* (date 1500), one of the best works of *Adam Krafft*. It represents the adoration of the Virgin by a crowd of wor-

shippers, among whom are a pope, emperor, cardinal, &c. Three of the choir windows contain old glass.

The **Beautiful Fountain* (der *schöne Brunnen*), in the N.W. angle of the same market-place, is an elegant octagonal Gothic obelisk, or spire, 63 ft. high, of open work, resembling in shape the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in England; it was executed at the same time and by the same architects and sculptor as the neighbouring *Frauenkirche*, and was originally painted and gilt. It was, in 1821-24, restored with the greatest fidelity to the old work. Of the 24 statues by *Schonhofer*, it was necessary to re-execute no less than 16. The figures carved in stone represent, on the lower tier, 7 electors, and 9 heroes—3 Christian, *Charlemagne*, *Godfrey of Bouillon*, and *Clovis*; 3 Jewish, *Judas Maccabæus*, *Joshua*, and *David*; 3 Pagan, *Julius Cæsar*, *Alexander the Great*, and *Hector*. These are placed against the 8 pillars in pairs. Above these are *Moses* and 7 *Prophets*.

Behind the *Frauenkirche* is the *Goose Market*, provided with an appropriate fountain, the bronze figure of a peasant with two geese spouting water from their mouths, called the *Gänsemännchen*. It is by *Pancraz Lebenwolf* (1557), who executed another fountain in the court of the *Rathhaus*.

Not many yards distant is the dwelling of *Hans Sachs*, the cobbler and poet (1494-1576), a native of Nuremberg, in a street named after him, which runs eastward from the S.E. corner of the *Hauptmarkt*. It has, however, been nearly rebuilt since his time; and there is a bronze statue to him by *Krause* on the *Spitalplatz* erected in 1874. His poems of various kinds exceed 6000 in number. His satirical songs, directed against the Roman Catholics, were much in vogue at the beginning of the Reformation.

The house of *Jerome Paumgartner*, No. 23, *Theresienstrasse*, is now the *S. Germ.*

Café Liebel: on it is a relief by *Ad. Kraft*, representing the fight with the Dragon;—in that of *Kraft*, the courtyard is very beautiful. The house of *Wilibald Pirckheimer* is No. 35, in the *Aegidienplatz*;—*Hirschelgasse*, No. 1304, now *Fleischmann's Papier Maché Manufactory*, a house built in a mixture of Gothic, Byzantine, and Oriental styles, by a cloth-merchant, on his return from his travels in the East; *Rupprecht's* house, containing a good Renaissance saloon; the *Hertelshof* (now a card manufactory), in the *Panierplatz*, and the neighbouring house, *Petersen's*, with its projecting balconies.

The house of the bookseller *Palm*, whom *Bonaparte* shot in 1806, at *Braunau*, for publishing a pamphlet against him, is in the *Winklerstrasse*. *King Lewis I.* placed on it an inscription in red letters to commemorate the event.

The *Scheuerl'sche Haus*, *Burgstrasse*, No. 606, contains a small room called the *Pfalzgrafenstube*, ornamented with fine panelling of lime-wood, put together without nails. The *Emp. Maximilian I.*, the *Duke of Alba*, and *Cardinal Granville* lodged in it.

The *Adlerstrasse* is a picturesque street. Many of the old houses have been restored of late years with a careful adherence to their original styles.

The City Library, founded in the 15th century, was in 1538 placed in the Dominican monastery. It possesses above 40,000 volumes, among which are finely illuminated MSS. of the Gospels of the 10th, 12th, and 15th centuries, of the Psalms of the early part of the 13th century, and specimens of early printed books. The English traveller will regard with interest a beautifully illuminated Latin Breviary, executed, as appears from the style, between 1300 and 1360, at the end of which is this inscription:—“*La Liver du Roy du France Charles Done a Madame la Roigne Dengleterre.*” This queen of England must have been either *Isabella* the wife of *Edward II.*, or *Katherine* the wife

Henry V. The library also contains drawings, portraits, and curiosities; relics of Luther—his silk cap and drinking-cup, MSS. in his hand; a part of A. Dürer's work on the Proportions of the Human Figure; Hans Sachs' Poems; a richly illuminated Hebrew book of devotion on vellum (1351).

Opposite the E. end of St. Sebald stands the

Rathhaus or Town-hall, a large building with a façade in the Italian style, built in 1619, by Holzschuher, including within it an older town-hall of 1332. Portions of the older building may be seen in the interior quadrangle and in the street at the back. The great hall on the 1st floor, 130 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, belongs to the older portion of the building, and is remarkable for the paintings in oil, by Albert Dürer, with which its walls are decorated. They have suffered much from time and injudicious restoration. Those on the N. wall, representing the triumphal car of the Emp. Maximilian, and the Unjust Judge, together with the Band of Musicians between the doors, are undoubtedly his. The frescoes on the side of the windows are by G. Weyer, 1521; among them is a representation of the *guillotine*, which is thus proved to be two centuries older than the French Revolution. On the 2nd floor is the smaller hall, or *Council Chamber*, ornamented with 9 portraits of Worthies of Nuremberg, who have endowed the city with wealthy institutions, painted in 1825. Open sittings of the city court and of the magistrates are held here. In the *Upper Gallery* is a representation in high relief, covering the ceiling, of a Tournament held here in 1434. The knights, &c., represented nearly as large as life, were members of the patrician families. The stoves deserve notice.

Beneath the Rathhaus are *Dungeons* and *Subterranean Passages*, extending in different directions under the streets and houses to the town ditch outside the walls. They are partly excavated

in the rock. There can be no doubt that these outlets were constructed as means of privately conveying away criminals, also to afford the magistrates the means of security and escape in case of tumultuous risings among their fellow-citizens.

***ST. SEBALD'S CHURCH** was originally built in the Byzantine style. The oldest part is the *Löffelholz Kapelle*, finished in the 13th century. The choir (1361–1377) exhibits great elegance, and is in the purest German Gothic style; the nave is a fine specimen of transition work. Of the towers, one dates from 1300, the other from 1345; neither, however, attained their present height of 264 feet until 1483. The carved portals, especially that on the N. side, called the *Bride's Door* (*Brauthüre*), deserve attentive examination, as well as the carvings in high relief by the sculptor Adam Krafft, representing the several events of the Passion of our Lord. On the outside of the choir, above the door called the *Schauthüre*, which is on the S. side, near the guard-house, is a fine work of Adam Krafft (1485), representing the *Last Judgment*. The colossal bronze Christ, outside the W. end, is one of the oldest works of art in metal cast at Nuremberg. The choir has lofty and narrow windows 50 ft. high; their mullions are wonderful works of masonry. The stained glass dates from the beginning of the 16th century, and was executed by *Hirschvogel* and *Kirnbaberger*; the *Markgrafenfenster* was designed by *Hans v. Kulmbach*. Among the sculptures are the *Agony in the Garden*, and the *Last Supper*, a relief on the wall of the choir, by *Adam Krafft*; also St. John and the Virgin, with Christ on the Cross, in wood, over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss*. The *Entombment* on the column next to the pulpit is attributed to Albert Dürer. The *Romanesque Löffelholz Chapel* (called after a Nuremberg family of that name in 1453) was intended no doubt originally for a west choir; in it is a bronze font, in which the Emp. Wenzel of Bohemia was baptized (1361),

aid to be the oldest existing Nuremberg work in casting. It is highly ornamented, and at the base stand statues of the Evangelists. In the chapel founded by the *Haller* family is an altar-piece of the Crucifixion by *Lucas Cranach*. By far the most remarkable object is the **Shrine of St. Sebaldus*, which still stands in the centre of the choir, though the church is now devoted to the Lutheran service. It is the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer* † (1455–1529), and is the most important work of its kind that German art has yet produced. He worked at it for 12 years (1508–19), assisted by his five sons. It is in the richest style of Gothic architecture, entirely of bronze, consisting of a rich fretwork canopy supported on slender pillars, beneath which the relics of the Saint repose in an oak chest encased with silver plates. "The statues of the 12 Apostles, which stand on brackets at the sides of the pillars, are admirable; full of dignity and expression, peculiarly calm and quiet, the drapery flowing like the Italian." The graceful character, the varied action, the force of expression in the countenances, and the natural fall and flow of the draperies, deserve the highest praise. Above them are 12 smaller figures of Fathers of the Church, while about 70 fanciful representations of Cupids, animals, &c., are distributed among flowers and foliage. The miracles of the Saint are the subject of the reliefs under the coffin. "Those on the N. side represent the miracles of St. Sebald on his return from Italy to Germany, when, perishing with cold, and finding no fuel in the cottage where he took shelter, he placed an icicle on the fire, which burnt like coal, and afterwards mended a broken kettle by blessing it, at the request of his host; on the S. his conversion of a stone into bread, and rescue of a man whom the earth was swallowing alive, on account of his having doubted his inspiration as a prophet: these are admirable."—*Lord Lindsay*. In a niche, at the

† Engravings of it, and of all its parts in detail, have been published by *Schrag*.

end facing the altar, is an admirable statue of the artist, *Peter Vischer*, in a mason's dress, with apron on, and chisel in hand (1508); and at the opposite end a figure, equally excellent, of St. Sebald: the whole fabric rests upon 12 snails, having 4 dolphins at its corners. According to tradition, Vischer was miserably paid for this great work of labour and art; and he has himself recorded in an inscription upon the monument that "he completed it for the praise of God Almighty alone, and the honour of St. Sebald, Prince of Heaven, by the aid of pious persons, paid by their voluntary contributions."

The *Parsonage House* of St. Sebald's, at the N.W. corner of the square, remarkable for its beautiful oriel window, was the residence of *Melchior Pfünzing*, canon of the church and author of the poem of 'Theuerdank,' an early effort of poetry, published in 1517, and recording the Emp. Maximilian's marriage with Mary of Burgundy.

Opposite the N. side of St. Sebald's is the Gothic Chapel of St. Maurice, (1354). For many years it was used as a magazine for wood, but in 1829 was restored by the architect *Heideloff*.

To the N. of the *Moritz-Capelle*, in the *Albert Dürer's Platz*, is a bronze statue of *Dürer*, by *Rauch* of Berlin, erected in 1840, possessing great excellence as a work of art, and paid for by subscription. 100 yds. N.W., near the *Thiergärtner Thor*, is *Albert Dürer's* house, marked by a medallion.

The **Burg*, or *Castle*, occupies the most northern and elevated position within the town. It is a very picturesque edifice, conspicuous for its massive towers, built on the top of a rock, and commanding an extensive view. Its first construction cannot safely be placed earlier than the reign of *Conrad II.*, the *Salic* (1024–1039). It was a favourite residence of many of the German emperors. Nuremberg was conveniently situated nearly in the centre of their dominions, and they took pleasure in the prosperity of the city, knowing well how much their own treasury benefited by the

revenue drawn from it, and how many sturdy men-at-arms it could furnish them at a pinch to combat foreign or domestic foes. They even confided to the custody of its burghers the Imperial Regalia, which were deposited for three centuries in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, but are now removed to Vienna. A portion of the building is supposed to have been erected by Frederick Barbarossa (1187); but an earlier date is assigned to the pentagonal tower, perhaps the oldest construction in Nuremberg; and the *Heidenthurm* (Heathen Tower), so called from some carvings once looked upon as idols. It contains a *remarkable double chapel, in two stories, in the Romanesque style: the lower, or *St. Margaret's*, supported by low and thick piers, dates probably between 1024 and 1039; the upper of *St. Ottmar*, or *Kaiserkapelle*, resting on slight marble pillars with barbarous imitations of Corinthian capitals, probably of the time of the Emperor Henry III., 1039-1056.

A gateway beyond these chapels leads into the castle yard, in the middle of which stands a *lime-tree*, said to be 700 years old; a marvel of vegetation. Its trunk rises as straight as a column to a height of about 30 ft.; it measures 15 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. The greater part of the castle, which surrounds this court, dates most probably from the restoration of the building in 1520. The castle was repaired in modern Gothic style for King Max. in 1858, and a few apartments are fitted up for the Royal Family; they contain several stoves of enamelled German pottery, which bear the date of 1657. Here are also some pictures of early German masters: by *Aldorfer*, *Burghmair*, *Schäuffelin*, and *Martin Schön*. Near it is a well 350 ft. deep, hewn in the rock by prisoners, the labour of 30 years. From the edge of the water three subterranean ways formerly led, one of which (that to the *Rathhaus*) is still open. In the adjacent pentagonal tower may be seen a collection of Instruments of Torture, which formed the invariable accom-

paniment of the jurisprudence of the middle ages, down to the 17th and 18th cents. They are partly derived from the prisons of the city, and include the rack in all its multifarious forms of horror.

Here is the celebrated *Iron Virgin* (*eiserne Jungfrau*), a hollow figure in the costume of a Nuremberg girl of the 17 cent., 7 ft. high. On touching a spring, the front, consisting of two massive folding doors, opens; their inner sides are studded with iron spikes, so arranged as to penetrate the victim who was thrust into the Virgin's embrace. Through a trap-door in the floor the dead body was afterwards dropped into the oblivion of a deep well, out of which have been taken human bones and skulls. A curious collection of other mediæval curiosities has been arranged on the various floors of the tower.

The Churchyard of *St. John*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Burg and Thiergarten Gate, to the N.W. of the Castle, is without a parallel in Germany: it has been the burial-place of the burgher aristocracy of Nuremberg for many centuries. Among the 3500 gravestones contained in it, all regularly numbered and mostly decorated with bronze plates bearing coats-of-arms and devices of deceased patricians, the following are remarkable:—No. 649, *Albert Dürer's* grave, a simple bronze plate, with his well-known monogram and the inscription, *Quidquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo. Emigravit 8 idus Aprilis 1528*; thus rendered by Longfellow, "*Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies. Dead he is not, but departed—for the artist never dies.*" Examination has proved that his remains no longer occupy it, but have been replaced by those of others. Dürer died of a piteous complaint—a termagant wife, a perfect Xantippe, who plagued his gentle spirit out of his body. The grave of Dürer's friend, *Pirkheimer*, is numbered 1414; that of *Veit Stoss*, 268. No. 503 is Hans Sachs' grave. Sandrart, the painter, was also interred here. The Behaim family,

which dates from the 12th century, has a vault here. One of its members, *Martin*, a native of Nuremberg, made the first terrestrial globe, and claimed, while Governor of the Azores, to have discovered Brasil before Columbus reached Cuba. He is not buried here, but at Lisbon. The vault of the *Holzschuhers* (1374-1437) is decorated with a sculptured group of "the Entombment," the last work of *Adam Kraft* (1507). The Gothic chapel of *St. John* (1323-1427) contains a picture at the high altar by *Wohlgemuth*, and statues in wood attributed to *Veit Stoss*, and at the side altars works of other old German masters.

The way from the Thiergarten Gate of the town, through the Seilersgasse, to the churchyard, is planted at regular distances with *Stations*, each bearing a bas-relief, representing a scene in the passion of our Saviour, executed by *Adam Kraft*. They were set up by a citizen of Nuremberg, named *Martin Ketzl*, as a representation of the Dolorous Way in Jerusalem, along which our Saviour is supposed to have passed in going from Pilate's house to Calvary. *Ketzl* made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, in 1477 and 1488, in order to bring back the exact measurements. He placed these pillars at intervals between his own house, which is still standing (opposite that of *A. Dürer*), No. 493, and the gate of the churchyard, corresponding with the distance between the real stations in Jerusalem. Several of the reliefs are defaced by time, and some have been restored by *Burgschmiet*.

The *Aegidienkirche* (St. Giles) is a building in the Italian style, which succeeded, in 1718, a very ancient chapel, burnt in 1696, originally founded in 1140, for some Scotch Benedictine monks, by the Emperor *Conrad III.* It contains an altar-piece by *Vandyck*, a Dead Christ surrounded by the two *Maries* and *St. John*. The angels above were added by an inferior modern artist of the town. Behind the altar are two monumental reliefs in bronze, by the sons of *Peter Vischer*. The

side-chapels are ancient, having escaped the flames. The first, *St. Wolfgang's*, contains a rude carving of the Entombment; the second, *St. Eucharis's*, is in the transition style, having slender pillars, with broad capitals, but pointed arches; the third, built in 1345, is hung round with escutcheons of the *Tetzel* family, from the 12th to the 18th centuries. A sculptured relief here, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, is by *Adam Kraft*.

On the S. side of this church is the *Gymnasium*, or high-school, founded by *Melancthon*, whose statue, by *Burgschmiet*, erected in 1826, stands in front of it. The present building was erected in 1699, after the Benedictine abbey, which formerly stood here, had been destroyed by the fire which consumed the adjoining church.

On the N. side of the *Aegidienplatz* is the house of *Mr. Fuchs*, called, from the family who built it in 1605, the *Peller'sche Haus*, a fine specimen of the style of the Renaissance, adapted to the old German arrangement of the façade: it was finished in 1605. Within is a picturesque courtyard and staircase, and upstairs a room with fine wood panelling covering the walls and ceiling.

At the E. end of the *Aegidienplatz* is the *Landauer Kloster*. It was originally an almshouse, now occupied by the *Kunstgewerbschule*, or School of Design. The chapel roof has the pendants of the cotemporary English style, and is supported by elegant spiral columns. Here stood originally *Dürer's* celebrated painting of the Trinity, now at Vienna.

The **GERMANISCHE MUSEUM* (Adm. 1 mk.; open 10-1 and 2-4, Sun. and Wed. free) is placed in an old convent (*Karthäuser-Kloster*). It contains a very interesting collection of national antiquities and historic relics of the whole "Fatherland." Here are paintings, sculptures, arms, coins, furniture, books, MSS., &c., and the art collection formerly in the *Rathhaus*, and which includes a chronological series of paint-

and the last work of P. Vischer, dated 1532—a bronze statue of Apollo drawing his bow; also the Rosenkranz (Rosary), a carving in high relief of Scripture subjects—the Trinity, Last Judgment, &c.—enclosed by a chaplet of roses; very fine work.—Specimens of Nuremberg goldsmith's work, ecclesiastical antiquities, church plate, embroidered robes, MSS., missals, early printed books, engravings, musical instruments. In the church, Kaulbach has painted a large fresco: the opening of the Grave of Charlemagne by Otho III.

In the Wilhelmshalle (Room xiii.) there is a fine specimen of the modern style of glass painting in a window from the Royal Institute of Glass Painting in Berlin, given in 1868 by King William I. of Prussia representing his ancestors, the Burgrave Frederic of Nuremberg laying the foundation stone of this monastery, which was founded by Marguard Wendel in 1381.

The collection is one of extreme interest, but the objects are constantly shifted from place to place, and the visitor is recommended to purchase the newest catalogue (50 pf.).

On the first floor is arranged the *Picture Gallery (catalogue 60 pf.), formerly at the Moritz-Capelle, containing numerous and important works of the early German Schools. Among 800 paintings, the following may be selected for examination:—

Bernhard Strigel: Virgin and Child.—James the Less, Joseph, Simon, and Jude.

Burgkmair: Virgin and Child.—St. Sebastian and the Emp. Maximilian.

Dürer: Pietà.—Hercules.—The Emperors Charlemagne, Sigismund, and Maximilian.

Gossaert: Virgin and Child in a landscape.

Hans Holbein: Virgin and Child.

Hans von Kulmbach: SS. Cosma and Damian.

Hugo van der Goes: Cardinal Bourbon.

Joschim von Sandrart: The fes-

tival held in the great hall of the Rathhaus, at Nuremberg in 1649, after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War by the peace of Westphalia. "The heads are portraits; that of the artist himself in the fore-ground is above all successful. It was painted in 1650 for the Swedish generalissimo, the Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, and presented to the city of Nuremberg by the Crown of Sweden." *Waagen.*

Lucas Cranach: The Woman taken in adultery.—Young girl simpering before an old man.—Pietà.—Portrait of Luther.

Meister Wilhelm (of Cologne): Madonna with the pea-blossom.

Pencz: St. Jerome.—Portrait of the Austrian general, Sebald Schirmer, a Nuremberger, in armour; one of his best works.

Peter de Hooch: Interior.

Rembrandt: Portrait of a young man.

Schaffner: Adoration of the Magi.

Sigismund Holbein: Virgin and Child.

Stephan Lochner: Crucifixion with five Saints.

Wohlgemuth: Crucifixion.—St. Luke painting the Virgin; below, St. Sebastian. On the reverse, SS. Catharine and Barbara.—Scenes from the life of St. Vitus.

Zeitblom: S. Anna, with four female Saints.

Albert Dürer's house (see above) is still standing, though much altered internally, at the corner of Albert Dürer's Street, No. 376, close under the castle, near the Thiergarten Gate. It is now occupied by a Society of Artists, who carefully preserve it from further injury. It contains some paintings, and is shown on application at the door.

There is a small *Theatre* here, and a club called *Museum*, at the N. end of the Königsstrasse. Its reading-room is well supplied with newspapers. Strangers are admitted upon the introduction of a member. They who would see the burgher life of Nuremberg at the present day should repair

to the *Roseau*, a garden on W. of the town, in the *Fürtherstrasse*, belonging to a private society, to which strangers are admitted, resorted to by the citizens and their wives to drink coffee and hear music.

A handsome Jewish *Synagogue* in the Moorish style, by Wolf, was opened 1874, in the *Spitalplatz*.

An easy walk from the town—on the road to *Hummelstein*—is the *Castle of Lichtenhof*, once the residence of *Gustavus Adolphus* and his daughter *Christina*. Their sitting-room has been preserved intact, and is shown to visitors.

Historic Notes on Nuremberg.—During the 15th and 16th centuries, Nuremberg attained the height of its wealth and prosperity. It possessed an independent domain, 23 Germ. m. in extent; it was able to furnish a contingent of 6000 fighting men to the army of the Emp. Maximilian; and it was the centre of trade between East and West, the chief mart and staple place for the produce of Italy and the Levant, which it received principally from Venice and Genoa, and distributed over the north and west of Europe, returning in exchange whatever the North had to offer. It was admirably adapted also by its position for an entrepôt to the traffic carried on by means of the Danube and Rhine. But commerce and the carrying trade of Europe were by no means the only sources of its wealth; since, in the extent and celebrity of its manufactures, it deserves to be considered as the Birmingham of the period. Its artisans, many of whom may more properly be styled artists, especially the workers of metals, smiths, armourers, cutlers, casters in bronze, and goldsmiths, were esteemed the most cunning and skilful craftsmen in Europe, and their productions were highly prized; the cloth weavers and dyers were likewise in high repute. To this period belong the names of the Nuremberg artists—*Michael Wohlgemuth* (1434–1519), and his pupil *Albert Dürer* (1471–1528), painter, sculptor, engraver, mathematician,

and engineer; *Peter Vischer*, sculptor and caster in bronze (d. 1529); *Adam Kraft*, sculptor (d. 1507), whose works served as models to improve the taste of their townsmen. To these may be added *Veit Stoss*, carver in wood, who, born at Cracow in 1447, settled at Nuremberg, and died there in 1542. Many discoveries, both useful and pernicious to man, but which may be said to belong to the arts of life, were made here. Thus playing-cards, if not invented, were manufactured here as early as 1380: in 1390 a citizen of Nuremberg built a paper-mill, without doubt the first in Germany. Records exist of cannon being cast here in 1356: those previously in use are believed to have been constructed of iron bars held together by hoops. The first watches (called Nuremberg eggs from their oval shape) were made here in 1500, by one *Peter Hele*; the first gunlock in 1517. In 1360 Rudolph invented a machine for drawing wire: in 1550 *Erasmus Ebner* found out that particular alloy of metals called brass; the brass of earlier times was a different combination. *Hans Lobeinger*, the inventor of the air-gun (1560), and *Christopher Denner*, of the clarinet (1690), were also natives of this city. Nuremberg also gave birth to *Veit Hirschvogel* and his three sons, a race of potters and glass painters. *Augustin Hirschvogel* travelled into Italy, and went to Urbino, where he learnt the art of enamelling pottery. He returned in 1539, and established a manufactory of that ware at Nuremberg.

Various causes contributed to the decay of Nuremberg: among the foremost may be reckoned the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, which turned the commerce of the East away from Central Europe into an entirely new channel. The selfish and misguided prejudices of the trades and guilds contributed not a little to the ruin of its manufacturers. In 1494 the Jews were expelled, and forbade under pain of death even to sleep within the walls; and at a later period the gates w

shut upon the Protestant weavers exiled from France and Flanders, who, however, found an asylum in other German cities, which their skill soon rendered successful competitors of the short-sighted Nurembergers. The calamitous period of the Thirty Years' War inflicted a serious and permanent blow on the city. The citizens, as well as their neighbours of Augsburg, adopted early, and stedfastly adhered to, the Reformed faith. For several centuries no Romanist was allowed to hold property in the town, and in 1841 it contained only 2692 Roman Catholics, who have, it is said, increased since then in a greater ratio than the Protestants, at least among the lower class. Nuremberg consequently eagerly espoused the cause of Gustavus Adolphus, who, in 1632, was compelled to throw himself into the town with an army of 15,000 men, to protect both himself and it from the advancing force of Wallenstein, which was treble his own. He had barely time to ensconce himself behind a rampant, which his troops, aided by the townfolk, threw up round the walls, enclosing the city within a ditch 8 ft. deep and 12 broad, strengthened with bastions and half-moons at intervals, and defended by 300 pieces of cannon, when the Imperial army drew near. The fortified camp of the Swedes, though hastily constructed within 14 days, appeared so formidable to Wallenstein that he declined attacking it, and preferred waiting quietly until famine should starve his enemies into surrender. With this view, he also entrenched his army within a strong position upon the height above Fürth, to the south of the Rednitz, trusting to be able from thence to intercept communications and cut off supplies from his adversary. For nearly 3 months did these two masters of the art of war sit watching each other like skilful chess-players, each fearful lest a single move should give advantage to his opponent. Wallenstein, in thus attempting to starve out the Swedes, was himself reduced to the utmost straits: the country around, *unsparingly and designedly* wasted by

fire and sword, was completely drained and exhausted, so that he was obliged to send 35 m. for forage, and it became a question of doubtful result which party would hold out the longest. Gustavus had in the meanwhile received reinforcements, which raised his army to nearly an equality with that of the Imperialists, and in addition he was backed by 30,000 citizens of Nuremberg capable of bearing arms, and devoted to his cause. This very augmentation of force was of baneful consequence in exhausting his supplies, which were scanty before. The city, though previously well stored by the forethought of the magistrates, could barely furnish enough for its own wants; and famine, and its consequence, disease, laid thousands low, both in the camp and city. The king, perceiving the impossibility of retaining his position longer, used every effort to bring on a general engagement and draw down the enemy from his vantage-ground. When this proved unsuccessful, he was driven to the desperate and hopeless determination of storming his camp near Fürth (see the account of the battle there given). Wallenstein, secured behind his bulwarks, and showering death upon the Swedish ranks, laughed to scorn the rash enterprise, and Gustavus, unsuccessful for the first time in his life, was compelled to break up from his quarters and retreat (Sept. 8, 1632), leaving a garrison of 5000 men in Nuremberg. At the time of his departure 20,000 Swedes and 10,000 of the citizens had perished of disease and starvation in about 8 or 10 weeks; fire and sword had laid waste the surrounding country, reducing it to a desert; the neighbouring villages and hamlets were heaps of ashes and ruin. Wallenstein managed to keep his ground only for 5 days after his rival had withdrawn. He then broke up his camp and retreated, having scarcely suffered less than Gustavus, nor did he venture any attempt upon Nuremberg. The extraordinary efforts made by the city to meet this exigency completely exhausted her financial resources, and left her encum-

bered with a load of debt whose burden remained oppressively felt for more than a century.

The ancient form of government of Nuremberg was decidedly aristocratic, and bore much resemblance to that of Venice. About 30 patrician families for a long time monopolised the chief authority, and from among them was chosen the council of state, consisting of 8 members, who formed the executive.

Down to the peace of Pressburg (26 Dec. 1805) the city possessed a constitution of its own, enjoying the privileges, grants, and immunities which had been bestowed upon it by the various German emperors, beginning as far back as 1219, such as free election of magistrates, and independent courts of justice.

The Emperor appointed a Burggraf, or Stadtholder, who was generally a member of some noble or princely family: he lived in the castle within the walls, and was intended to be a protector of the city, though he was usually regarded by the burghers as a thorn in its side. The ancestors of the present Royal Family of Prussia make their first appearance in history as Burggraves of Nuremberg. They were constantly engaged in feuds with the citizens, until at last, in 1417, Frederic IV., Burggrave of Nuremberg, anxious to raise money to purchase the Mark of Brandenburg, sold the castle and a portion of his rights to the citizens for 120,000 gold gulden.

In 1806, by a decree of Napoleon, Nuremberg ceased to be a free city, and was given over to the King of Bavaria.

Leaving Nuremberg, the line is bordered by woods as far as

Dutsendteich, much frequented by excursionists from Nuremberg. Tramway several times a day.

Faucht. Branch rly. E. to Altdorf; W. to Wendelstein.

Ochenbruck, whence a road leads W. into the pretty Schwarzach Thal. The Ludwigs-Canal is crossed to Neumarkt-an-der-Sulz (5000), fre-

quented for its sulphur springs. Here is a Gothic church, and a 15th-cent. town hall. 3 m. E. are the imposing ruins of Wolfstein.

The line traverses the Sulzthal, and enters a wooded hilly district, crossing the *Laber*-stream to Parsberg, in a picturesque situation, with an old château and ch. worth visiting. Soon afterwards the rly. descends the very attractive Laberthal.

Ettershausen, a favourite excursion from Regensburg. Here is a large cavern in the rock, called the *Robber's Den*. The rt. bank of the Nab is now followed, and the Danube crossed near Prüfening.

REGENSBURG (1010 ft.), called by the English *Ratisbon*, is a city of 40,000 inhab. (8000 Protestants, and 600 Jews) on the rt. bank of the Danube. A narrow stone Bridge (1135-46), 380 yds. long, connects the city with its suburb Stadt-am-Hof. The name is derived from the small river Regen, which runs into the Danube nearly opposite. It was called by the Romans *Castra Regina*, and by the Celts *Ratisbona*.

For many centuries this was one of the wealthiest and most important of the free Imperial cities. A large portion of the commerce of Europe passed through it: it had factories in distant countries, and merchants of Kiev in Russia drew bills upon its bankers. As early as the Crusades the boatmen of Ratisbon were famous; they conveyed pious pilgrims and warriors down the Danube on their way to the Holy Land. In later times (from 1663 to 1806) it became the seat of the Imperial Diets, 62 of which were held within its walls. The Street of Ambassadors reminds the spectator of the days when the vast straggling mansions composing it were occupied by the ministers of the ruling states of Europe. The same causes which affected the prosperity of Augsburg and Nuremberg were equally prejudicial to the good fortune of Ratisbon; and in the middle of the 17th century it had already fallen into decay. The annals of the town w

no less than 17 sieges which it endured since the 10th century, accompanied by bombardments and heavy exactions of money. The last of them, in 1809, when the town was stormed by Napoleon, and obstinately defended by the Austrians, inflicted the severest injury; nearly 200 houses and the whole suburb were then burnt to the ground. Napoleon received a wound in the foot on this occasion.

In its present state it has an air of dulness; its streets are narrow, many of its buildings are of a very high antiquity—evidently, from their style of architecture, older than any in Nuremberg. Among its ordinary dwelling-houses may be observed here and there tall battlemented towers, with loopholes in the walls; the habitations and fortresses, in ancient times, of a tyrannical and timid aristocracy, who were obliged to be ever on the defensive, even against their fellow-citizens. The loftiest of these is the *Golden Tower* in the Wallerstrasse; another bears the figures of Goliath and David painted on the outside. A third is attached to the inn of the Golden Cross.

The **CATHEDRAL* of St. Peter, one of the finest Gothic churches in Germany, was founded by Bishop Leo Tundorfer in the year 1273. Its construction was continued under the superintendence of the architects Ludwig (1306), Heinrich der Zehenture (1350), Liebhart der Mynner (1440), and Andreas Egl (1448). The N. tower was commenced in 1410, and the W. façade completed in 1486, by Matthew Koritzer. The ch. was then carried on under Wolfgang Roritzer (1514) and succeeding architects until the beginning of the 17th century, when it was left in an unfinished state. The completion of the two beautiful west towers was begun in 1863, under the direction of the architect Denzinger, and finished in 1870. The S. part of the W. front is in the *Decorated style* of the 14th century, the N. part being a century later. *The general character of the building is middle-pointed, with Perpendicular*

insertions; but the S. aisle, and the E. end of the N. aisle, are of excellent early-pointed work. The W. *portal, throwing out a pier in front so as to form a double archway, is laden with sculptured figures and elegant ornaments. The cathedral has the form of a basilica on the ground-plan, for the length of the transept does not exceed the width of the nave and aisles. The latter terminate with an apse instead of passing behind the choir. The greatest length is 384 ft.; width 128 ft.; height 128 ft. The interior is remarkable for the simple elegance of its clustered columns, the just proportions of the arches of the nave, the subdued mellow hue of the stone, and the richness of the old painted glass. The modern windows, presented by King Lewis, are inferior, but that under the S.W. tower is one of the richest in colour which the modern art of Munich has produced. The high altar front is of solid silver, most beautifully chased. Above it rises a crucifix, finely sculptured. N. of the altar rises an elaborate Sacramentshaus of 1493, 50 ft. high, adorned with numerous statuettes. The other altars are placed under elegant Gothic canopies carved in stone. In the N. aisle, in the 5th bay from the W. end, against the wall, is a statue of the Virgin, of singular beauty, highly worthy of attention as a work of art, probably of the 14th century. Just beyond this, at the N. door, is the monument of the Primate Dalberg, in white marble, designed by Canova; and on the same side, near the end of the aisle, is a bronze tablet, with figures in low relief, representing Christ and the Sisters of Lazarus, on the *monument of Margaret Tucher (1521), by Peter Vischer; opposite to this is the modern monument of Bp. Wittmann (1833), by Eberhard, of Munich; and near it is that of the prince-bishop Count Herberstein (1663), containing a relief, in white marble, and 300 heads, by an unknown artist, representing Christ feeding the multitude. Near the E. end of the S. aisle are 2 good modern monuments of Bp. Sailer (1832) and



St. Schwäbl (1841), both by Eber-
 Just beyond the door, within
 E. transept, is a singular Gothic
 more than 60 feet deep, orna-
 mented with two appropriate figures,
 representing our Saviour and the
 man of Samaria. In the middle of
 the nave, kneeling at the foot of a
 crucifix, is the bronze statue of the
 Cardinal Bishop Philip William Prince
 of Bavaria.

The drinking-cup of St. Wolfgang
 and the vestments appertaining
 to his holy office are preserved among
 other costly ornaments in the Treasury.
 An excellent view of Ratisbon, of
 the distant chain of the Alps to the S.,
 and the course of the Danube as far
 as Donauwörth, and the Walhalla, is
 obtained from the top of the cathedral.
 The ascent to it is by the Eselsturm
 (Donau's Tower), adjoining the N. tran-
 sept, so called because the materials
 for the upper part of the building
 were carried up it on the backs of
 mules; and for their convenience it
 was provided with a winding inclined
 plane, instead of a staircase.

To the N.E. are the *Cloisters, con-
 taining much that is interesting in
 architecture. The windows are richly
 decorated with ornaments of different
 periods; they are round-headed, filled
 with trefoil tracery, and round the
 inside are figures of the Apostles,
 mixed with ornament in the style of
 the Renaissance. In the walls and
 pavement are many monuments of
 members of the Chapter.

Adjacent, on the E., is the Roman-
 esque Allerheiligenkapelle, a Greek
 cross, surmounted by an octagonal
 dome, stone-vaulted, it has erroneously
 been called a baptistery. On the N.
 side of the cloisters is the Alte Dom,
 or, Stephanskirchelein, probably nearly
 as old as the Roman period, and in the
 form of a basilica, having vaulted
 semi-circular niches in the thickness
 of the very massive wall; in one of
 them, at the end, stands the altar, a
 block of stone, which probably dates
 from the earliest Christian period: it
 is hollowed out, probably to contain
 relics, and its front perforated with

200 little holes. Opposite to it is a
 low gallery, supported on round arches
 by stunted pillars. This chapel is
 lighted by small round-headed win-
 dows, placed high up in the recesses
 on each side.

S.E. of the cathedral, in the N.W.
 corner of the Corn Market, stands a
 square massive tower of rough masonry,
 called the Roman Tower, probably the
 oldest structure in Ratisbon, and a
 relic of the Roman castle. Close by
 is *St. Ulrich, a fine and curiously
 constructed early pointed building,
 with massive piers and deep galleries.
 It has been fitted up as a Museum,
 open daily from 8 to 6, 50 pf.; on
 Sun. 8 to 12, 20 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.
 On the ground floor are sculptured
 Roman fragments, tombs, sarcophagi,
 and objects in stone. Above, in the
 galleries, pre-historic remains, trinkets,
 bronze implements, pottery, glass,
 coins, human skulls and skeletons, and
 various smaller antiquities. E. of the
 Cathedral is the church of the

Nieder-Münster, attached to a nun-
 nery long since dissolved, whose
 abbesses held the rank of princesses
 of the empire, and occupied seats in
 the Diet. It has a Romanesque door,
 and some old tomb-slabs in its portico.
 S.E. is the Church of the Minorites,
 with a graceful 14th cent. choir.

The Benedictine Church of St. James
 (Schottenkirche), at the W. end of
 the city, close to the Jacob's Gate,
 was attached to a monastery founded,
 like many others, on the Danube, at
 Würzburg, Vienna, Erfurt, &c., in
 the 10th and 11th cents., by Scotch
 Benedictines, exiles from their country,
 who, being pious men and good teach-
 ers, were encouraged by the princes
 of Germany. On the N. side is a
 singular projecting *porch of the
 13th cent.—a circular arch, sup-
 ported at the sides by pillars, near the
 bases of which are lions. It is orna-
 mented with curious carvings, sup-
 posed to represent the triumph of
 Christianity over various forms of
 heathenism. The Church, probab-
 ly not older than 1100, is a plain build-

with a flat-roofed nave and vaulted aisles. Its W. gallery is supported by low massive columns. On the tombs which line the walls may be seen many Scotch names, such as Balliol, Fleming, Stuart, and Arbutnot. The adjacent buildings now serve as a clerical Seminary.

Just outside the **Jacobsthor** is an old Cross of 1459, restored in 1855. A similar column called the **Prediger-säule**, outside the **Petersthor**, with 13th cent. reliefs, was restored in 1858.

The **Ch. of St. Emmeran**, patron of Ratisbon, is an interesting structure, one of the most ancient in Germany. It was founded in 652, and restored by the Emperor Charlemagne in or about the year 800. It has an isolated tower, ornamented with statues, and a fore-court, in the round style. Over the entrance is a restored fresco of Saints and founders, and on a wall to the rt. is a Romanesque arcade. It contains monuments of St. Emmeran, St. Wolfgang (both bishops here), of St. Denis the Areopagite, of King Childeric, who was driven hither out of France, of the Emp. Arnulph and his son, &c. In the sacristy are preserved the elaborately ornamented silver shrines of Bishops Emmeran and Wolfgang, with their crosiers of ivory, mitres, and robes. Below the W. choir is the crypt of St. Wolfgang (11th cent.)

The abbot of St. Emmeran enjoyed princely rank, and sat at the Diets on the bench of Rhenish prelates. The vast abbey was converted in 1809 into the **Palace of Prince Thurn und Taxis**. The **Stables** are handsome and large. The riding-school, built in 1830, is decorated with bas-reliefs by **Schwanthaler**, representing horse-racing at the Olympian Games. The cloisters, which have been restored, are a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 14th cent. The gateways at each end of the eastern cloister are remarkable. The **Gothic Chapel**, within the area of these cloisters, is an elegant modern structure: **Dannecker's** statue of Christ is placed in it. The family vault

beneath, in which are some bronze sarcophagi of elaborate workmanship, is open free to the public from 11 to 12 every day.

In the **Anlagen**, or public pleasure-grounds, laid out upon the site of ancient fortifications, outside the **Petersthor**, a small circular temple has been erected as a monument to **Kepler** the astronomer, who died here of a broken heart on his way to see the Emperor Ferdinand in 1630, and is buried in the neighbouring Protestant churchyard.

The ***RATHHAUS** consists of two parts: the older, on the W. side of the small Rathhausplatz, dates from the 14th cent.; while that on the N. side was completed in 1723. The old Rathhaus is a gloomy and irregular pile, but historically interesting, because the Diets of the Empire were held in it for nearly a century and a half (1663-1806). The entrance is by a very singular Gothic portal. The Diet occupied 6 apartments, now set in order and decorated with *magnificent tapestries, unique of their kind. They date from the 14th cent., and represent the contest between Vice and Virtue, with other subjects. (Adm., 50 pf.)

In the **Imperial Chamber**, or **Reichssaal**, is shown an arm-chair called the Imperial throne, with the benches for the Electors and the ecclesiastical and civil members.

On the ground-floor of the building, and below the ground, are the **Dungeons and Chamber of Torture**. In cell No. 18, Count Schaffgotsch, who was accused of being engaged in Wallenstein's alleged treasonable conspiracy, was confined before his execution in 1635. Just outside the Torture Chamber is a bench, on which the prisoner was allowed to sit for a quarter of an hour, to consider whether he would make a voluntary confession. From this spot he enjoyed, through a small opening, a view of the different instruments of torture. To these were given facetious names. First, there is the horizontal rack, resembling a long bedstead, and furnished

with a roller armed with spikes lashed off, over which the body of the sufferer was drawn backwards and forwards. This roller was called *der gepöckts Hase*, "the larded hare." The second species of torture, called *der Strappado*, resembled the first, but was inflicted vertically instead of horizontally, by raising the victim hasty to the roof, and then letting him fall to within a few inches of the ground. A somewhat similar instrument was named *die schlimme Liesel*, "wicked Bess." Another contrivance was a very high arm-chair, having a seat stuck full of small sharp spikes of wood about 2 inches high, upon which the prisoner was made to sit with weights on his lap, and others hanging from his feet. This had two names, *der Beichtstuhl*, i.e., "the confessional," and *der Jungfrauenschooß*, "the maiden's lap." There is also a wooden horse, named *der Spanische Esel*, "the Spanish ass," on the sharp edge of which the criminal was made to ride; and two or three other instruments equally horrible, the invention of which is a disgrace to human nature. Opposite the Rathhaus is the *Bellinger House*, with a hall containing 15th cent. relief worth notice. A house in the Haidplatz, adjoining the Rathhaus, has an interesting Collection of Miscellaneous Antiquities, and objects of Natural History.

The Bishop's Palace (*Bischofshof*) on the N. side of the Cathedral, in which the German emperors were lodged during their visits to Ratisbon, is now a brewery. The Emp. Maximilian II. died in it, 12 Oct. 1576. Behind it is the New Palace. On the N. side of the ancient building is the *Porta Pretoria*, a round arch of huge stone blocks, under which steps ascend to the Brewery. Adjoining the arch is an apsidal tower with openings for windows.

Pleasant walk across the bridge through the suburb of Stadt-am-Hof, to the church on the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg*, whence there is a charming view.

EXCURSION TO WALHALLA.

A small steamer runs 4 times a day between Regensburg and Donaustauf, 1 hr. up, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. down. On holidays it is inconveniently crowded.

The river Regen flows into the Danube close to the houses of Stadt-am-Hof, below which the railway bridge crosses the Danube. The l. bank is picturesque from the outset. It consists of wooded hills, in whose recesses are one or two country-houses and taverns, or places of summer resort for the citizens. The chief of these is the beer-cellar of Tegernheim.

Here the limestone hills, which have followed the course of the Danube from the Swabian Alps, give place to porphyry, and become more picturesque. Their slopes are planted with vines.

The village of Donaustauf, with the villa of Prince Thurn and Taxis, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in the spring of 1880.

The castle of Stauf, originally the property of the Bishops of Regensburg, was blown up and reduced to its present condition by Duke Bernhard of Weimar, in the Thirty Years' War (1634), after a siege which its small garrison withstood for more than 2 months. Both town and castle now belong to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who has taken pains to preserve the ruins, has rendered them accessible by footpaths carried up the height, and has improved the picturesque beauty of the spot by garden and plantations.

Walhalla is best reached from Regensburg by carriage. Two horses, there and back, for two persons, 10 marks; four persons, 13 marks. Except by special agreement to the contrary, the driver stops at Donaustauf, and expects visitors to walk through the shrubbery up the hill. Entrance to the Temple daily from 8 to 12 and 3 to 7, free. The traveller is required to put on list slippers at the door (20-50 pf.), for the protection of the polished marbled floor.

The *Walhalla,† a Grecian Temple of the Doric order, was built by the late King Lewis of Bavaria, as a national monument and Temple of Fame for Germany; in which he has placed statues and busts of the worthies of Germany—her heroes and statesmen, sages, poets, artists, musicians, &c.—from Arminius, the conqueror of the Romans, down to Blücher and Schwarzenberg; from the early Minnesänger down to Goethe, Schiller, and the poets of the present era. The highest of a series of 3 terraces (100 ft. high, and faced with masonry) serves as a basement to the temple, to which, on the S. side, flights of stone steps lead. The proportions of the temple are nearly those of the Parthenon, as may be seen by comparing the measurements.

	Parthenon.		Walhalla.	
	Eng.	fr. in.	Eng.	fr. in.
Length	225	10½	218	0
Breadth	102	2	102	3
Height of pediment.	62	2	60	6
Height of shaft of columns	31	4½	29	4½

The chief sculptors of Germany have been here employed. The N. pediment, by *Schwanthaler*, represents the "Hermannsschlacht," or victory gained by Arminius over the Romans, under Varus; the S., partly designed by *Rauch*, though executed by *Schwanthaler*, Germany after the War of Liberation, receiving the German States, each attended by a symbolical figure, intended to represent the provinces and fortresses it regained from the French.

The interior is very gorgeous; the floor paved and walls lined with polished marble from the neighbourhoods of Bayreuth and Salzburg. Colour is freely employed on the architectural mouldings, and even on the caryatides which support the roof, which preserves its external form, and is composed of metal gilt, the panels ornamented with platina stars upon a blue ground. The space between the ties and the roof is filled with elaborate scroll-work, containing figures of the

gods and heroes of the German mythology.

Behind two Ionic pillars at the N. end, opposite to the bronze portals of the principal entrance, is a recess (the "opisthodomos"). The sides are divided by projections into 3 compartments, in the centre of each of which is placed one of the 6 figures of Victory sculptured in white marble by *Rauch*. Beneath, and on each side, are ranged the busts of the illustrious men to whose memory the temple is dedicated.

The oldest bust is that of Schiller by *Dannecker* (1794). Although upwards of 90 were admitted, Luther was excluded until 1850.

On a frieze of white marble, running round the building more than midway from the ground, are represented, in relief, scenes from ancient German history, from the earliest times down to the introduction of Christianity. They are executed in Carrara marble by Prof. *Wagner* of Rome. Above this, tablets of white marble are let into the wall, bearing, in letters of gold, the names of the "great and good," of whom no authentic portrait is preserved. Among them are Alfred, Egbert, Charlemagne, Pepin, and even Hengist and Horsa. The 14 caryatides, executed in limestone from the designs of *Schwanthaler*, are intended to represent the "Walkyren,"† or Houris, of the ancient German Paradise; their hair is coloured brown, flesh like ivory, bearskins gilt, tunics violet, upper drapery white with gilt and red edges.

The building is lighted from openings in the roof, glazed with ground glass, and from a single window at the N. end. No wood has been allowed to form part of the fabric; the roof-tree is of cast-iron; the white limestone, nearly approaching to marble, of which the building is constructed, comes from *Eichstätt*. The first stone was laid on the 18th Oct. 1830 (the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig), and it was opened upon the same day of the year in 1842. It is said to have

† Old Norse, *Valhalla*, or, more correctly, *Valhöll*, *The Hall of the Chosen*.

† *Valkyrs*; Old Norse, *Valkyryr*—literally *Choosers of the Slain*.

cost 8,000,000 fl. (666,666l.). The architect was *Klenze*, and the whole construction is masterly, and magnificent. Many of the stones are of vast size; those which connect the pillars above are 15 ft. long, and required 26 horses to draw them up the hill.

This highly praised building is more striking for excellence of workmanship and costliness of material than impressive as a Temple of Fame. It is as fine as a skilful use of marble, gilding, and paint can make it, stocked with busts on shelves, like a museum or a sculptor's studio; but it fails to impress the visitor by its religious associations, partly on account of the incongruity with which classical figures of Fame are mingled with the Valkyrs of the German Paradise.

The *view from the platform of the Temple extends over the flat plain of Bavaria to the snowy peaks of the Alps of Tyrol in the S., to the E. as far as Straubing, along the line of the Danube, and up the stream to Ratisbon.

On quitting Regensburg, the rly. continues S.E. to

Straubing (13,200), the ancient *Serodorum*. In the centre of it rises the tall square tower of the *Rathhaus* (1208), surmounted by 5 pointed spires. Near the upper end is the *late Gothic ch. of *St. James*, with some paintings attributed to *Wohlgemuth*; at the lower end, close to the bridge, is the *Castle*, now a barrack: in the *Carmelite* or *Gymnasial Church* is the tomb of Duke Albert II., a masterpiece of old German sculpture. Outside the walls, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the inn, not far from the waterside, is *St. Peter's Church*, an old building modernised within, but showing, in the Byzantine portal leading to the tower, its real antiquity. In one of the 3 chapels planted round the churchyard is the tomb of the unfortunate *Agnes Bernauer*, daughter of a barber of Augsburg, whom Albert III., son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria, privately married. On discovering the secret, his father, taking advantage of his absence not long

after, caused Agnes to be seized, condemned to death upon false accusation, and cast from the bridge of Straubing into the Danube, amidst the lamentations of the populace, A.D. 1436. One of the other chapels contains paintings representing the triumph of Death over the different classes of society.

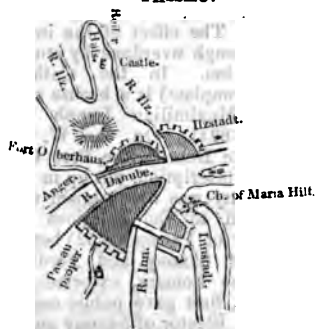
Frannhofer, the optician, was born here in a street which now bears his name.

Stephansposching, with the ruined castle of Natternburg (330 ft.), on the l.,

Plattling. Here the Isar is crossed, near its confluence with the Danube. The latter stream is reached on the approach to *Vilshofen*, at the junction of the Vils and Danube. Here is a Gothic church of 1376. Beyond, on the l., a lion is hewn in the rock, to commemorate the construction of the road by Maximilian I. The fortress of Oberhaus is seen before reaching Passau, where luggage is examined.

PASSAU (950 ft.), the Roman *Castra Batava*, until 1803 the capital of an

PASSAU.



ecclesiastical principality, with a yearly revenue of 400,000 fl., is now a frontier town of Bavaria, and has 16,000 inhab. Its striking situation cannot fail to make an impression on the lover of

picturesque. It stands at the junction of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube, and consists of Passau proper, built in the shape of a triangle, on an eminence which occupies the promontory between the Danube and Inn: of the Innstadt suburb on the rt. bank of the Inn, rebuilt since the fire of 1809; of the Anger suburb and the Fort Oberhaus, between the Danube and the Ilz; and of the Ilzstadt suburb on the l. bank of the Ilz. The river Inn, at the point of junction, is both wider (319 yds.) and has had a longer course than the Danube; but the direction which the united rivers follow after their union is not that of the Inn, but of the Danube: that stream, moreover, though contracted here to a width of 265 yds., is 23 ft. deep. For these reasons the name of the latter river has been retained. A tomb of 1360, a curious sculptured group of Christ on the Mount of Olives, and various sepulchral monuments, are worth notice in the chapels.

The **Dom** (1662-1675), in the Italian style, is distinguished by a bell-shaped cupola; the exterior of the choir alone is a remnant of the noble Gothic edifice (1707-1450), which was destroyed by fire in 1662. Five statues, erected in 1865, decorate the Italian W. front. The effect of the interior is good, though overdone by stuccoed ornamentation. In the Cathedral Square, (Domplatz) is a bronze statue of King Maximilian Joseph I. of Bavaria (1824). On the W. side, opposite the Dom, is the **Post Office**, bearing an inscription, put up in 1790, that a treaty was here signed which put an end to the Religious War. This treaty of Passau (1552) between Maurice of Saxony and Ferdinand King of the Romans, extorted from Charles V., first gave public recognition to the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse, and freedom to the Lutheran Church.

The Church of the Holy Cross, near the E. angle of the town, a restored *Romanesque building*, contains the tomb of *Gisela*, queen of Hungary, and abbess of the adjoining nunnery.

Besides the old bridge, resting on piers of granite, across the Danube, a **chain bridge** crosses the river a short distance above the confluence with the Inn (3 pf.).

The ***Fortress of Oberhaus** (1385 ft.), on the left bank of the Danube, was built by the Bishops of Passau at different times, to overawe the citizens, and serve as a place of refuge to themselves in the hour of danger. On more than one occasion, during feuds with the townspeople, the Bishops' cannon played upon the houses below. It is occupied by a small garrison, and is still a place of considerable strength, owing to its position on the summit of the escarped precipices which form the l. bank of the Danube, and command the passage of that river and of the Inn. The tower of the Fort or ***Belvedere** (50 pf.) commands the most extensive view. The Ilz falls into the Danube close under the walls, and is distinguished by the intense blackness of its waters. A long flight of steps leads from the extremity of the bridge in the Anger suburb, round the hill, to the back of the fortress; and there is a carriage-road along the river-side under the cliffs, which, at the point where they touch the Ilz, are bored through with a *Tunnel*, cut in the granite rock, to allow the road to pass.

The bank of the river is lined with piles of wood floated down the Ilz in spring from the forests of the Böhmerwald. Beyond this is the old **Castle of Niederhaus**, connected by strong walls with the fortress above. The moment the tunnel is passed, Passau is excluded from view, and the quiet little suburb of Ilzstadt, lying at the foot of the hill beyond the dark Ilz, appears.

About 2 m. up the Ilz is the village and **Castle of Hals**, situated on a promontory, formed by an extraordinary bend of the river, which on one side of Hals runs in one direction, and in an exactly opposite direction on the other. Immediately above Hals is another promontory, on which stands **Reschenstein Castle**, so that the double

curve made by the river nearly resembles the figure 8. In a wood at the foot of the Reschenstein a subterranean canal opens out, which has been bored quite through the isthmus to convey the floating wood from the weir on the opposite side, by which it is collected. The view into this valley from the heights behind Fort Oberhaus (it is not visible from the fort itself), near the powder magazine, is very singular.

The visitor may vary his return to Passau by the zigzag carriage-road leading down from the gate of the Oberhaus, and may re-cross to the

Hill of **Maria Hilf* (Mary of Succour), which rises behind the Innstadt, on the rt. bank of the Inn, exactly opposite to the Oberhaus. It receives its name from a church on the summit (1255 ft.), containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims. The church is approached by a covered staircase of 164 steps.

The *Schafberg*, a hill, 2 hrs. distant, affords a fine panoramic view.

The Romans perceived at an early period the military importance of the position of Passau. They erected a strong camp on the tongue of land between the Inn and Danube, and garrisoned it with veteran Batavian troops, whence its ancient name.

Dil. to (23 m. N.) *Freyung* (2155 ft.), on the S.E. slopes of the Bavarian Forest, whence numerous excursions may be made (Rte. 73).

ROUTE 46.

GEMÜNDEN TO OBERNDORF-SCHWEINFURT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Gemünden . .	37, 47
2	Wernfeld . .	37
4	Gössenheim	
12	Thüngen	
18	Arnstein	
25	Weigolshausen . .	42
32	Oberndorf-Schweinfurt	42, 44

E.—The rly. threads the pretty Wernthal, perpetually crossing and re-crossing the stream. 3 m. N. of *Gössenheim* is the ruined castle of *Homburg*. *Thüngen* has a château, and at *Arnstein*, the chief place of the valley, is an old Schloss. After quitting the river, the rly. passes Schloss Werneck, now a lunatic asylum, and reaches Weigolshausen.

ROUTE 47.

GEMÜNDEN TO HAMMELBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Gemünden . .	37, 46
3	Schönaun	
8	Hunzfurt	
18	Hammelburg	

This branch line runs N.E. to *Schönaun*, with a convent on the rt., and thence though the winding Saalethal to *Hammelburg*, a picturesque and ancient town, given by Charlemagne to the Abbot of Fulda. It was

almost burnt to the ground in 1854. Dil. to (13 m. N.E.) Kissingen (43), passing about half-way the well-preserved ruin of *Trimberg*.

From Gemünden another rly. leads N. through the Sinnthal to Elm in Prussia (N. G. 86), passing (15 m.) *Jossa*, from whence a dil. runs daily to (11 m. N.E.) Brückenau (43).

ROUTE 48.

ROTH TO GRETING.—S.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Roth . . .	55
7	Hilpoltstein	
13	Zell	
15	Alfershausen	
25	Greting	

ROUTE 49.

NEUMARKT-AN-DER-SULZ TO
BEILNGRIES.—S.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neumarkt . . .	45
5	Greisslbach }	
	6 Freystadt }	
17	Beilngries	

ROUTE 50.

STRAUBING TO NEUFAHRN.—S.W.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Straubing . . .	45
10	Geiselhöring	
6	Sünching . . .	45
22	Neufahrn . . .	60

ROUTE 51.

NUREMBERG TO EGER.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
2	Nürnberg . . .	45, 53, 55
11	LAUF	
13	Schnaittach	
16	Reichenschwand	
18	Hersbruck . . .	53
25	Vorra	
28	Rupprechtstegen	
32	Neuhaus	
47	Schnabelwaid . . .	52
59	Kirchenlaibach . . .	72
64	Immenreuth	
76	Waldershof	
78	Mkt. Redwitz . . .	60
88	Mühlbach	
95	EGER	63, 71, 150, 159

N.E.—Stuttgart to Carlsbad.

The rly. crosses the Pegnitz T. and skirts the hills on its N. bank running for 20 m. exactly parallel with the line to Amberg (53).

Lauf, an old town with gates and gate-towers, half-ruined walls and half-filled moat, is famed for its bread. A second stat. is seen on opposite side of the valley.

Schnaittach Stat., 3 m. S. of the town, above which rises the bold dismantled fortress of **Rothenberg**.

Reichenschwand, at the foot of the (1 hr.) **Hansjörglberg** (see below).

Hersbruck (1115 ft.) in the centre of a district of hop-gardens, at the foot of the **Michelsberg**.

The **Michelsberg** (1445 ft.) may be ascended hence in 20 min., but a finer view is obtained from the ***Hansjörglberg** (1½ hr., descent to **Reichenschwand** in ¼ hr.).

The rly. soon turns N., and ascends through the winding ***Obere Pegnitzthal**; at the mouth of the **Hirschbachthal**, on the rt., lies **Eschenbach**, with its **Curhaus** and **château**. Near **Artelskofen**, reached by a narrow valley opening W., is a natural Pillar or ***needle of Dolomitic rock**, called the "**Finger of God**," rising above a plateau of Jurassic formation. Beyond **Vorra**, where the rly. bridge is built of shell breccia, the scenery becomes very attractive, and at **Rupprechtstegen** is reached the central point of the so-called **Nuremberg Switzerland**. Pleasant walk through the **Ankathal** to the (6 m.) ruins of **Hohenstein** (2080 ft.); or along the l. bank of the **Pegnitz** to (3 m.) **Schloss Hartenstein**.

The rly. now crosses several bridges and passes through five tunnels, each of which is inscribed with some fanciful name. The valley opens at

Neuhaus, above which are the ruins of **Schloss Veldenstein**, with turreted walls. [2 m. E., near **Krottensee**, is the ***Maximilianshöhle**, a large grotto with fine stalactites. Adm. 75 pf.] Dil. to (8 m.) **Pottenstein** and (14 m.) **Gösswein**stein. Hence the rly. ascends to **Schnabelwaid**, beyond which it turns E., still ascending to gain the watershed between the **Pegnitz** and the **Nab**. A tunnel under the **Hard** leads to **Kirchenslabach**. Beyond **Immenreuth**, a tunnel 935 yds. long carries the rly. into the valley of the **Fichtelnab**, which is crossed on a lofty viaduct. Another long tunnel ensues, and the train descends to **Waldershof** (1805 ft.)

at the E. base of the **Kosseine**, whose stream descends to **Markt-Redwitz** (1740 ft.), an active little town. The rly. now descends the valley of the **Röslau**, and reaches the Austrian frontier at **Mühlbach**, whence it follows the **Eger** stream to **Eger**, an important rly. centre.

ROUTE 52.

SCHNABELWAID TO BAYREUTH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Schnabelwaid	. . 51
8	Kreussen	
12	Bayreuth	. . . 72

N.—At **Kreussen**, a small town noted for its earthenware, the celebrated "**Apostle Mugs**" were made.

BAYREUTH (24,000) on the **Red Main**, capital of Upper Franconia (1180 ft.), was a possession of the ancestors of the reigning royal family of Prussia (**Hohenzollern**), when they were merely **Burggraves of Nuremberg**. In 1791, the last Margrave dying without children, it became a dependency of the crown of Prussia; but was ceded at the peace of **Tilsit** to the French, who added it to the **Bavarian dominions**. Although several monumental edifices tell of more prosperous days in bygone times, when the **Margraves of Brandenburg** spent much upon beautifying and adorning their residence (especially from 1650 to 1750), it has a cheerless and deserted character. It is now chiefly remarkable as the spot selected by the late **Richard Wagner** for the performance of his operas.

By an almost national subscription, funds were raised to build a vast theatre on an eminence N. of the town, of which the foundation-stone

was laid by Wagner himself in 1872. The building is well contrived for the display of all the scenic effects that machinery and electric light, &c., can render. The interior is arranged as an amphitheatre for spectators, without side or stage boxes, and has 12 outlets. The orchestral space is sunk 17 ft. below the level of the stage, so that the musicians are practically invisible.

The old **Opera-house** (1718) is a very splendid edifice, recently restored.

The **Alte Schloss**, in the Renaissance style, is now converted into government offices. Good view from the octagonal tower (apply at 291 Richard Wagner Strasse; fee 30 pf.). In front is a bronze statue of King Max. II. of Bavaria, erected in 1860. The **Neue Schloss** was built in 1753 by the Margrave Frederick. Behind it is a Public Garden, and in the square in front stands an equestrian statue of the Margrave Christian Ernst (d. 1712), a marshal in the Austrian service, riding over a Turk, to indicate his having taken a part in the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski, in 1683. At his side stand his favourite dwarf.

In the Schlossplatz is a bronze statue of *Jean Paul F. Richter*, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1841, the gift of the King of Bavaria. The house, in the Friedrichstrasse, where he lived and died (1825), is marked by an inscription in gold letters. His grave will be found in the Kirchhof W. of the town, distinguished by a block of granite.

The **Stadtkirche**, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a Gothic building (1439-1446), badly restored in 1811. Beneath it is the *Fürstengruft*, with numerous tombs of the Margraves.

Wagner's House is No. 283 in the street which bears his name. The composer (d. 1883) is buried in the garden. The grave of *Franz Liszt* (d. 1886) is in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

The conspicuous building N.W. of the stat. is the **Irrenanstalt**, a huge Lunatic Asylum. To the rt. of it is seen the Wagner Theatre, surrounded by pleasant grounds. Beyond it rises the **Bürgerreuth**, a restaurant with a charming view. S.E. of it stands the remarkable peak of the *Rauhe Kulm*. N.E. of the town is the suburb of **St. Georgen**, reached by a handsome avenue. The road to the l., beyond the rly., passes on the l. a large cotton-factory, and on the rt. a prison. In the *Penitentiary* to the l. are marble-works, in which 34 varieties of marble from the *Fichtelgebirge* are cut and polished. Further on is a *Military Hospital*.

3 m. to the E. is the Palace of the **Eremitage**, erected by the Margrave George William in 1718; a fanciful building with gardens, containing fountains, terraces, statues, &c., and a very beautiful park attached to it. Within the building are shown the apartments and bed occupied by Frederick the Great; and the room in which his sister, the Margravine of Bayreuth, wrote her Memoirs; also a portrait of the White Lady. She was a widowed Countess of Orlamünde, who, being in love with Prince Albert the Handsome of Brandenburg, murdered her two children in the hope of gaining his affections; but, being spurned, died of grief in the nunnery of Himmelskron, near Bayreuth, and is said still to haunt the palaces of the Prussian family. The Eremitage is said to have cost 2,000,000 fl., and the Temple of the Sun alone 100,000 fl. This building is a imitation in miniature of St. Peter's church at Rome, having a semicircular portico on each side. On Sundays the gardens are much frequented by the Bayreuthers; the waterworks then play at 5 p.m.

ROUTE 53.

CRAILSHEIM TO FURTH, BY HEILSBRONN AND NUREMBERG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Crailsheim . . .	12, 13
6	Ellrichshausen	
15	Dombühl . . .	66
29	Ansbach . . .	37
41	Heilsbronn	
47	Bosstall	
53	Stein	
57	Nürnberg . .	45, 51, 55
60	Mögeldorf	
64	Röthenbach	
68	Lauf	
74	Hersbruck . . .	51
77	Pommelsbrunn	} 4 Hersbruck (rt. bank)
83	Hartmannshof	
85	Neukirchen . .	54
91	Sulzbach	
99	Amberg	
113	Irrenlohe . . .	60
115	Schwandorf . .	60
128	Roding	
145	Cham	
153	Arnschwang	
157	Furth	158

E.—Exp. only as far as Nuremberg. Beyond *Ellrichshausen*, with a ruined castle, the rly. enters Bavaria.

Heilsbronn. The fine *church of the sequestered Cistercian Abbey is rich in carved work, and contains some curious monuments of knights and margraves (1512-1603); also paintings by Wohlgemuth and Kulmbach. The choir is of 13th cent. Gothic; the aisles late pointed. The Refectory, now degraded into a brew-house, deserves attention for the richness of its portal, and fine vaulting. The spring from which the abbey takes its name rises within the ch. *Bosstall* has an ancient church.

Stein. Here is Faber's lead-pencil factory. The rly. crosses the Rednitz to Nuremberg, and thence ascends the l. bank of the Pegnitz, running parallel with Rte. 51, to *Mögeldorf*, 10 min. walk from which are the *Schmaussenback* gardens, a favourite excursion from Nuremberg.

Röthenbach. 1½ hr. S. rises the *Moritzberg*. Fine view.

Lauf has another stat. on the rt. bank.

Hersbruck. Here also are two stations, a mile apart.

Pommelsbrunn, prettily placed at the foot of the *Houbirch*. A short line connects this village with Hersbruck on the rt. bank. Here the Pegnitz is quitted, and the rly. turns S.E. to *Etselwang*. N.E. stand the ruins of Rupperechtstein and Schloss Niedstein.

Sulzbach (3000), with a large castle, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Sulzbach. Here, in the *Hussite's Tower*, Jerome of Prague was confined in 1415, before being sent back to Constance to suffer at the stake.

The *Canal* constructed to unite the Danube with the Main and Rhine reaches its summit-level near Feucht, being raised by 20 locks, and carried through deep rock-cuttings, originally meant to be tunnelled. It traverses a ravine by means of a trough-aqueduct.

Some furnaces and iron-mines are passed on the way to

Amberg (15,000) on the Vils, once capital of the Upper Palatinate, surrounded by walls and a moat. *St. Martin's Ch.* has a tower 320 ft. high, and contains a monument to Pfalzgraf Rupert (1397). The ch. with 3 towers is that of *St. George*. Fine *view from the *Mariahilfberg*, a place of pilgrimage. At *Irrenlohe* the line joins Rte. 60, and follows it as far as *Schwandorf*, where it turns E. to *Roding*, on the l. bank of the Regen.

Cham (1395 ft.), an old town with 3450 inhab., has a 15th-cent. Rathaus and late Gothic church. ½ hr. only

the town is the *Chammünster*, an interesting building.

Ahrnschwang has an old castle. 2 hrs. S.W. rises the *Hohe Bogen* (3510 ft.). Fine view. At *Furth* (1345 ft.), where is an old castle, luggage is examined. Dil. to (15 m. E.) *Lam* (Rte. 42).

ROUTE 54.

WEIDEN TO NEUKIRCHEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Weiden . . .	72
6	Weierhammer	
32	Neukirchen . . .	53

S.W.W.—The *Heidenab* is crossed at *Weierhammer*. *Vilseck*, an ancient little town on the *Vils*, has a late Gothic church.

ROUTE 55.

HOF TO TREUCHTLINGEN, BY BAMBERG AND NUREMBERG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hof . . .	58, 60, 71
4	Oberkotzau . . .	60, 71
16	Münchberg . . .	59
22	Stammbach	
26	Falls-Gefrees	
29	Markt Schorgast	
33	Neuenmarkt . . .	72
37	Untersteinach	
41	CULMBACH	
51	Burgkundstadt	
54	Hochstadt 56, N.G. 86 c.	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
60	Lichtenfels }	
13	Coburg }	N.G. 92
64	Staffelstein	
80	Bamberg . . .	42
91	Eggolsheim	
95	Forchheim	
104	Erlangen . . .	57
113	Fürth	
118	NUREMBERG 45, 51, 53	
127	Schwabach . . .	
135	Roth . . .	48
140	Georgensgmünd }	
4	Spalt }	
146	Pleinfeld . . .	65
157	Treuchtlingen . . .	37

S.—Exp. from Berlin.

Hof (22,000), the most northern town in Bavaria, has been almost entirely rebuilt after repeated fires. The public garden on the *Theresienstein* is a pretty spot, and the *Labyrinthenberg* with its ruined castle commands a pleasing view.

The rly. to *Bamberg*, after cutting through some high ground, crosses the *Saale* on a viaduct of 9 arches, and runs along the l. bank to

Oberkotzau, at the confluence of the *Schwesnitz* and *Saale*. Near *Stammbach* on the l. appear the summits of the *Schneeburg* and *Ochsenkopf*, the highest of the *Fichtelgebirge* range. *Falls-Gefrees*. The latter village lies 3 m. E., in the *Lubnitzthal*.

Markt Schorgast. Dil. to (12 m. E.) *Weissenstadt*, passing through *Gefrees*, and to (4 m. S.) *Berneck*, 61. Here the gradient becomes very steep, and the rly. descends through numerous cuttings and across lateral ravines to *Neuenmarkt*. There is a fine view here of the *Weissmannthal*, with the abbey of *Himmelskron*, where the *White Lady of Orlamünde* died (see Rte. 52).

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N. is *Wirsberg*, a pretty spot, frequented in the summer.

Untersteinach. The village of *Steinach* lies 3 m. N. The rly. runs along the rt. bank of the *White Main*, before reaching

Culmbach. The view of the town, its

towers and spire, surmounted by the fortress of *Plassenburg* (now a prison), is striking. The surrounding country is very picturesque.

The Red Main unites with the White Main near *Schloss Steinhäusen*, where the railway cuts through a spur of the hills, before reaching *Burgkunstadt* with an old *Schloss* and *Rathhaus*. The Main is crossed near *Hochstadt Marktseuln*.

Lichtenfels (865 ft.). 1 hr. distant is the sanctuary of *Vierzehnheiligen*, rebuilt in 1772, to which 50,000 pilgrims annually repair. 1 hr. further, on a similar height (1380 ft.), stands the sequestered convent of *Banz*, now *château* and seat of Duke Max of Bavaria, seated on a wooded height, containing a fine collection of fossils of the neighbourhood, *Ichthyosaurus*, &c., and some works of art. Magnificent *view. Descent in 40 min. to

Staffelstein, near which the *Staffelberg* (1775 ft.) rises abruptly, crowned with its chapel. Opposite, 260 ft. lower, stands the *Veitsberg*, with a chapel and ruined castle. At *Bamberg* our line turns S.E., following the course of the river *Rednitz* and the *Ludwigs-Canal*.

Eggolsheim, some distance beyond which rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the Prince Bishops of *Bamberg*.

Ferchheim (4400), at the junction of the *Wiesent* with the *Regnitz*. It was a frontier stronghold of the Bishops of *Bamberg*, and withstood sieges both in the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars. The church contains 12 scenes from our Lord's Passion by *M. Wohlgemuth*. *Charlemagne* resided here; and several Diets and Councils of the Church were held here in the middle ages. The old chapel of the castle has some wall-paintings of the 13th cent. Dil. to (14 m. N.E.) *Muggendorf*, where the pedestrian, approaching the district from this side, may best commence his tour in the *Franconian Switzerland* (61).

The shell of the Castle of *Scharfe-*

neck, burned by the Swedes in 1634, is seen a short distance to the W. of the railroad before arriving at *Baiersdorf*. A tunnel follows, and the *Regnitz-thal* is seen on the l.

Erlangen (15,900) chiefly remarkable as the seat of a *University*, numbering about 500 students, founded in 1743 by *Margrave Fredk. of Brandenburg*, whose statue by *Schwanthaler* stands in front of the building. It is known at present as a school of Protestant theology. It occupies the Palace of the *Margraves of Bayreuth*, in the centre of the town. Its library contains some miniatures, and a valuable collection of drawings by *Dürer* and others. The town (1060 ft.) owes its regular plan and straight streets to a conflagration which consumed the greater part of it in 1706, and its prosperity to the French Protestant emigrants driven out of their own country by the revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, who transferred hither their skill in various manufactures, and their industrious habits. Good beer here.

The loch of the *Ludwigs-Canal* at this place is ornamented with an allegorical group sculptured by *Schwanthaler*.

The *Würzburg* line falls in before reaching

Fürth; on the rt. rises the *Alte Feste*: the *Regnitz* is crossed, and the train arrives at

Muremberg. The *Augsburg* rly. crosses the *Ludwigs-Canal*, and soon after the river *Rednitz*.

Schwabach (7800), an active town, situate about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the station, with flourishing manufactures; the chief being that of pins. The Gothic *Town Church*, an interesting building (1495), contains a remarkable altar-piece carved by *Veit Stoss*, and painted by *Wohlgemuth*, besides a *Virgin* and *Child* by *Martin Schön* and other valuable pictures. It has a fine *Sacramentshaus* (1505).

A few miles beyond *Schwabach* the rly. enters the valley, and runs along the l. bank of the *Rednitz*.

Roth (2400) on the Rednitz. The old castle was built in 1335 by the Margraves of Brandenburg.

Georgensmünd. Rly. W. to *Spalt*, on the Rezat, the centre of a great hop district, and birthplace of Spalatin (d. 1545). Here the Franconian and Swabian Rezat unite and form the Rednitz. To the l., on a wooded height, is Sandsee, château of the Prince v. Wrede.

ROUTE 56.

HOCHSTADT - MARKTZEULN TO SAALFELD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hochstadt . . .	55
3	Redwitz	
6	Küps	
11	Kronach	
16	Stockheim	
31	Ludwigsstadt }	
	8 Lehesten }	
35	PROBSTZELLA	
51	Saalfeld .	N.G. 86 c.

N.—Nuremberg to Leipsig.—The line threads the pretty Rodachthal. At Redwitz the Steinachthal opens on the l., and the rly. bears N.E. to Küps, where is a castle. **Kronach** (4000), at the confluence of the Hasslach and Rodach, was the birthplace of Lucas Cranach in 1472. Above the town rises the fortress of *Rosenberg*. Hence the Hasslachthal is followed to the coal mines of *Stockheim*, and the rly. ascends to cross the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, descending through the Loquitzthal to *Ludwigsstadt*. [Branch rly. to (8 m. E.) *Lehesten*, with important slate quarries.] Bavaria is quitted a mile S. of *Probstzella*, and the line pursues a tortuous *rise to Saalfeld*.

ROUTE 57.

ERLANGEN TO GRAFENBERG.—N.E.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Erlangen . . .	55
7	Dormitz	
11	Brand	
18	Gräfenberg	

ROUTE 58.

HOF TO STEBEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hof . . .	55, 60, 71
12	Naila	
15	Marxgrün-Steben	

This branch rly. runs W. as far as Naila, where it turns nearly due N. to Marxgrün. Thence an omn. runs to (3 m. W.) **Steben** (1000), rebuilt after a fire in 1877, with the loftiest chalybeate spring in Germany (2130 ft.) Humboldt was mining superintendent here in 1796. Dil. to (22 m. S.W.) *Kronach* (56).

ROUTE 59.

MÜNCHBERG TO HELMBRECHTS.—N.W.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Münchenberg . . .	55
3	Hildbrandsgrün	
4	Helmbrechts	

ROUTE 60.

MUNICH TO HOF, BY FREISING, LANDSHUT, AND BY WIESAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	München 37, 54, 64, 69, 70	
9	Schleissheim	
23	Freising	
34	Moosburg	
40	Gündlkofen	
45	Landshut . . .	74
59	Neufahrn . . .	50
67	Eggmühl	
78	Obertraubling . .	45
83	Regensburg . .	45, 77
86	Walhallastrasse	
92	Regenstauf	
101	Haidhof	
110	Schwandorf. . .	53
112	Irrenlohe . . .	53
127	Weiden . . .	54
141	Neustadt	
	16 Vohenstrauß }	
156	Wiesau . . .	63
	7 Tirschenreuth }	
169	Mkt. Redwitz . .	51
173	Holenbrunn }	
	3 Wunsiedel }	
176	Röslau	
178	Marktleuthen	
188	Oberkotzau . . .	71, 60
192	Hof . . .	55, 58, 71

N.—Exp. to Berlin. Through-carriages and sleeping car.

Diverging to the rt. from the Augsburg line, the rly. runs N. to

Schleissheim, with a royal château built by the elector Max Emanuel (1684–1700). On the ground floor are some German and Italian paintings of no great importance (open 10–1), and on the first floor some Dutch pictures (2–5). The gardens are very enjoyable.

Freising (9000), the seat of a prince bishop since the 8th cent., now

merged in the see of Munich. The cathedral (1161–1205) has been sadly modernized, but its *crypt, with double aisles and curious columns, is highly interesting. It contains a statuette of Fred. Barbarossa. The cloisters have some tombstones worth notice, and communicate with the ch. of *S. Benedict*, which has a good window. In the *Seminary* is an old painting of the Virgin, attributed to S. Luke. To the W. of the town, on a hill, is the ancient abbey of *Weihenstephan*, now an agricultural school.

Beyond Freising, to the l. of the line, is the battle-field of Gammelsdorf, where (1313) Ludwig of Bavaria, afterwards Emperor of Germany, completely routed Frederic of Austria.

Moosburg (2000) an ancient town on the Isar, with a completely modernized early ch., containing some richly carved late Gothic wood-work. The *Amper* is crossed. On the l. *Schloss Isareck*.

Gündlkofen; to the rt., *Schloss Kronwinkel*.

LANDSHUT (18,000) is situated on the Isar, here crossed by two bridges. The town has a very picturesque character, from the antique architecture of its buildings and the number of its towers; the most conspicuous of them being that of *St. Martin's Ch.*, 460 ft. high, built between 1432 and 1580. This church, *St. Jodocus* (begun in 1338), and the *Spital Ch.* (begun in 1407) are good examples of brick-work, and of a class called by the Germans *Hallenkirchen*—that is, churches having aisles and nave of equal height. *St. Martin's* has modern painted windows 70 ft. high, and a richly carved high altar and pulpit.

In the *Postgebäude* (originally Chamber of the Estates) are old frescoes, which have been retouched.

The **New Palace** (1536–43) has a fine Court and halls of admirable Renaissance work, with a museum of architectural and industrial models. The **Rathhaus** (1446) has a good front of 1861. In the restored Council chamber are some modern frescoes

Facing the entrance stands a bronze statue of Max II. The statue in front of the Government buildings is that of Ludwig the Rich (1479), founder of the University, transferred hither from Ingolstadt in 1803, and to Munich in 1826.

The old castle of **Trausnitz** (*Traus nicht, Trust it not*), overlooking the town from the height on which it stands, was the birthplace of Conradin, the last Hohenstaufen; the prison of Frederic of Austria for 3 years, during which he was confined by Lewis the Bavarian; and the residence, in the 13th centy., of the dukes of Lower Bavaria. The **chapel* (1304–31) of very singular construction, surrounded with a gallery, has been restored, and contains some good reliefs, and a ciborium of 1471. The ceilings and panelling of some of the rooms are excellent, and the mural paintings on the *Fool's Staircase* deserve attention. In the Court is a curious well, with wrought-iron work, and bronze pails of 1558. Beyond the Trausnitz is the village of **Berg**, whence Landshut may be regained by a path through the large public gardens. Fine view from the **Klausenberg**, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the town.

Neufahrn stands on the *Kleine Laber*; **Eggmühl**, on the *Grosse Laber*. Here the French gained, in 1809, a decisive victory over the Austrians, and Davoust, their leader, was created Duke of Eckmühl, by Napoleon.

Regensburg. Here a bridge 700 yds. long crosses the Danube to **Walhallastrasse**, 4 m. from the Temple, which is seen on the rt.

Regenstau, beyond which the *Regen* is crossed. To the l. rises *Schloss Birkensee*.

Haidhof. The little rly. on the l. runs to the nail factory of Maximilianshütte. N.W. rises the picturesque ruins of *Schloss Burglengenfeld*.

Schwandorf, on the main line between Nuremberg and Prague, which is followed, crossing the *Nab*, as far as *Irrenlohe*. The *Heidenab* and *Waldnab* unite to form the *Nab*, 5 m. S. of **Weiden** (3000), an attractive little town.

Neustadt an-der-Waldnab. Branch rly. S.E. to *Vohenstrauß*.

Wiesau, with a chalybeate spring. Branch rly. E. to *Tirschenreuth*.

The valley of the *Röslau* is crossed on a lofty viaduct to **Holenbrunn**. Branch rly. S.W. to *Wunsiedel*.

Röslau. Dil. to (6 m. W.) *Weissenstadt*. The *Eger* is crossed to **Markt-leuten**, beyond which on the l. rises the *Epprechtstein*. At **Oberkotzau** the *Saale* is crossed, and the rly. turns N.W. to **Hof**.

ROUTE 61.

BAYREUTH TO ALEXANDERSBAD, BY THE FICHTELGEBIRGE.

Carriage and pair from Bayreuth to Alexandersbad by way of Berneck, Bischofsgrün, and Wunsiedel, in about 9 hrs., for 20 mks. The old road by Gefrees and Weissenstadt is very bad.

The pedestrian will find a direct way thither by cross-roads and by-paths, through the midst of the mountains.

On quitting Bayreuth the post-road traverses the suburb of St. Georgen-am-See. The lake (See) from which it derives its name has been drained.

Beyond the village of (3 m.) **Bindle** rises a very steep hill, from the acclivity of which Bayreuth is seen to great advantage, and the *Eremitage* appears among the trees on the l., while from its summit the range of the *Fichtelgebirge* opens out to view. The highest point is the **Schneeberg** (3455 ft.). At its foot rises the *White Main*, which is crossed by a bridge, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before entering

10 m. **Berneck** (1280 ft.), a village of 1300 Inhab., with Bath establish-

ment, in the pretty valley of the Oelsnitz trout-stream, so narrow as barely to afford room for two rows of houses. On the cliff above tower the ruins of two old castles of the Knights of Waleinrohe, destroyed in the Hussite War. One of the family built the little chapel on his return from the Holy Land in 1480.

The *Perlenack*, or *Oelenitz*, a tributary of the Main, which traverses Berneck, is famed for its trout, and for its pearls, obtained from a species of mussel. A *Royal Pearl-fishery* still exists here. The shell in which the pearls are found is the *Unio sinuatus*; they are collected in June and July, and the number found in one season is about 150. The fishery is preserved as a royal monopoly. It is a pleasant walk of 6 m. N.E. up the valley of the Oelsnitz to *Gefrees*, 55, passing the ruined castle of Stein half way.

The new road to Wunsiedel proceeds E. from Berneck through the beautiful **Goldmühlthal*, a valley of the White Main, to

19 m. *Bischofsgrün* (2225 ft.) at the base of the *Ochsenkopf* (3365 ft.), which may be ascended in an hour. Descent S.W. in an hour to the pretty village of *Warmensteinach* (2065 ft.), or E., passing in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Source of the Main*, and (10 min.) the *Weissmainfelsen* (2050 ft.), a group of rocks commanding a fine view, to the road which traverses the valley. Crossing this the *Nusshardt* (3190 ft.), a group of curious rocks, may be reached in an hour, and the summit of the *Schneeberg* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. *Fine view.

From the *Schneeberg* a descent of 40 min. leads to the *Drei Brüder* (2735 ft.), a group of granite slabs, and (5 min. further) the **Eudolfstein* (2850 ft.), also commanding an admirable view. An hour beyond this, in the plain, lies

Weissenstadt (2070 ft.), on the Eger. Hence the **Grosse Waldstein* (2885 ft.) may be ascended in an hour. 4 m. S.E. is

Wunsiedel (1755 ft.) a small town

of 3500 Inhab., on the *Rossia*, rebuilt since a fire in 1834; the birthplace (1763) of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. His house still stands in the market-place, with bronze bust by Schwanthaler. Near this town coal-mines are worked.

About 2 m. S. of Wunsiedel, at the end of an avenue of trees, lies

Alexandersbad (1915 ft.), a retired watering-place, named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth in 1782. It consists of the *Schloss* or *Kurhaus*, and a few cottages near it. The Kurhaus is a large building, with wings, including ball, dining, and billiard rooms, and 80 chambers, belonging to a company. The water contains a small portion of saline substance, and is richly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; and on account of its strengthening qualities, it is often used as an after-cure (*Nachkur*), following a course of the waters of Carlsbad.

Less than 2 m. W. is the **Luisenberg* (1960 ft.), named after the late Queen of Prussia. It exhibits the singular phenomenon of a mountain in ruins. It takes more than two hours to explore it thoroughly. The road lies through a wood and along the slopes of a hill, copiously strewn with loose masses of granite rock, increasing in size and in quantity, until at length the hill itself seems to consist of nothing else but disjointed fragments, piled in heaps over one another. The result of this singular caprice of nature is a sort of labyrinth, which has been rendered perfectly accessible by paths, wooden ladders, and steps cut in the rock, constructed by the managers of the baths. It is so intricate in parts that the assistance of a guide, though not indispensable, is at least convenient. One may wander for hours among this colossal heap of stones, creeping for many yards together through the interstices of the huge superincumbent masses which form their roofs; or scrambling over projecting masses, to the summit of the hill, which is itself a detached

block, marked by a crucifix. It commands an extensive view over the chiefs of the Fichtelgebirge chain, and towards the Saxon Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwald mountains.

The most striking spots are the Grosse Grotte, Münsters Denkmal, and the view from the *Burgstein (2860 ft.), 20 min. beyond the Cross. But the wonder of the place is the beautiful phosphorescence which is seen in the crannies of the rocks, and which appears and disappears according to the position of the spectator.

The number of trees, sprouting up in all directions through the crevices, gives the Luchsberg, at a distance, the appearance of a wood; and the peculiar luxuriance of the dark green moss, impart an air of soft beauty to this singular scene. The explanation of the phenomenon may be, either that the mountain has been shattered to pieces by an earthquake, or, which is more probable, that it consisted of of softer and harder kinds of granite intermixed; that the softer parts, in process of time, disintegrated by moisture and frost, have been washed out by rain, so that, as soon as the supports were removed, the skeleton of the mountain fell to pieces. The rock in many places in so rotten, from the action of the atmosphere, that it may be rubbed to pieces by the fingers. The soil everywhere about the spot consists of decomposed granite.

15 min. further is the *Kösseil (3085 ft.), the finest point of view in the Fichtelgebirge. 10 min. below the summit on the E. side is a good spring. The return may be made to Alexandersbad direct in 1½ hr.

ROUTE 62.

FORCHHEIM TO PEGNITZ, BY CARRIAGE ROAD. THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND.

The District of Muggendorf, commonly called the *Franconian Switzerland*, may be included within a triangle drawn between the towns of Bamberg, Bayreuth, and Nuremberg. It abounds in picturesque and beautiful scenery, and singular caves replete with fossil bones. It is a high tableland, intersected by numerous valleys 200 or 300 ft. deep, in which the charms of the district are concentrated. They are usually traversed by full, clear, winding streams, whose banks are carpeted with verdant meadows, and bounded by high cliffs or wooded slopes, out of which fantastically shaped crags of limestone burst forth in the forms of turrets, arches, and pinnacles: while every now and then a real castle is seen perched on the summit of a projecting cliff apparently blocking up the passage.

The geologist will find abundant occupation and instruction in the *Caverns* in which this country abounds, and in their fossil contents, consisting of bones and teeth of gigantic bears, hyænas, and other wild beasts, now nearly all exhausted. The caves of Gailenreuth and Kuhloch have supplied most of the cabinets of Europe with specimens, and have been admirable described by Dr. Buckland. The caverns, of which more than 40 are enumerated, occur in a limestone, locally called *Höhlenkalk*, probably allied to the calcareous portions of the English greensand formation.

The most convenient starting point is the rly. stat. at Forchheim, whence there is a dil. in summer daily to Streiberg in 2¼ hrs., or Muggendorf in 2¾ hrs. Thence to Pottenstein in

$\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From Pottenstein, dil. to Pegnitz in 2 hrs., 51. If a carriage taken, an agreement should be drawn up beforehand in writing.

A good road ascends the left bank of the Wiesent from Forchheim to (11 m.) Streithberg, much frequented for the whey-cure. Here the beauties of the Franconian Switzerland may be said to commence. The *Castle of Streithberg*, beneath which the village nestles on the l., and the feudal watch-tower of Neudeck on the rt. of the valley of the Wiesent, are visible at a distance, but easily confounded with the fissured limestone cliffs and pinacles on which they stand. The view from the castle, or from a detached pillar of rock connected with it by a bridge over the near cliff scenery and distant horizon is fine. A one-horse chaise (Einspänner) to Forchheim Station costs about 6 mks.

Continuing to ascend the picturesque valley of the Wiesent, 3 m. above Streithberg is

Muggendorf, the central point for exploring the Franconian Switzerland. High up in the face of the cliff, on the l. side of the valley, is a cavern called *Rosenmüllers Höhle*; guide and light for 1 to 6 persons, 2 mks.

From Muggendorf a hilly road strikes l. out of the valley of the Wiesent to the mill of Toos.

Walk hence by the footpath about a mile down the valley to the *Riesenburg* having obtained the key from the miller. (N.B. A pedestrian may take a more direct path hither from Muggendorf by Engelhardsberg, where also a key is kept.)

"The *Riesenburg* is certainly one of the chief curiosities of the district. I can best describe it by calling it a cave with the top taken off, so as to leave two arches standing, forming, as it were, natural bridges over a dell or glen scooped out on the rt. side of the valley. Flights of steps, carried up it, lead the visitor out of the valley. The manner in which the limestone rocks around have been hollowed out into incipient caves and arches, shows that the phenomenon is natural, and that it arises from the

tendency of this peculiar rock to decompose in places and form caverns. The picturesque vegetation of the dell, the clumps of trees, and tufts of ferns and grass shooting from every crevice and niche, favoured by the moisture and shade, the singular saddle-shaped masses of turf which hang over the natural arches, contribute to the beauty of the spot."

Returning to Toos, ascend the rt. bank of the Wiesent for about 2 m. till you come in sight of

Rabeneck. Walk up to the Castle, the carriage following by a more circuitous road.

[3 m. higher up the valley, near *Weischenfeld*, a picturesque old walled and turreted town, is the cave called *Förstershöhle*, described by Dr. Buckland in the 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ:']

The usual course is to drive from Rabeneck across the table-land, 3 m., to the *Castle of Rabenstein*, one of the most picturesque feudal remains in the district, on the edge of a precipice nearly 150 ft. high, overlooking the Ahorntal (Maple Valley), which is watered by the Essbach. It is now the property of the Count Schönborn, who has restored and fitted up part of it as a summer residence, and has deposited in it a curious collection of fossils, derived from the neighbouring cave called **Sophienhöhle*, situated immediately below the chapel of St. Nicholas (Klauskapelle). The keys of the entrance are kept at the farm near the castle, where lights and a guide may be procured, for which a party pays 2 or more marks, according to the number of lights required. The rich beauty of fossils, before alluded to, is derived from an inner cave discovered accidentally by some workmen employed in constructing paths along the side of the valley. It is the most interesting in the district, abounding in stalactites, and is rendered easily accessible by steps and boards.

Hence over the high ground to Pottenstein, a picturesque village in another romantic valley, surrounded

by a sweep of the Puttlach, with a castle on the height above, approached by 367 steps and a drawbridge. Here also is a fine church, and a pilgrimage chapel in a striking situation on the *Olivenberg*, reached by a series of stations.

A road now conducts through the beautiful valley by the side of the winding stream, hemmed in partly by rocks nearly perpendicular, and of singularly picturesque forms, leaving scarcely room for the small stream and road. It gradually opens out, and the road skirts the green meadowland which lies along the stream until you reach the village of

Tüchersfeld, distant about 5 m. from Pottenstein, which lies in the midst of a most extraordinary assemblage of rocks. Isolated fragments of an enormous size and height rise up on every side of it. From Tüchersfeld the road continues along the course of the stream, passing, high on the left, the Schloss of *Kohlstein*, to a large open space, where 3 valleys meet. The l. hand road leads up to

Gössweinstein, perched on the top of a rock. The Schloss built on the summit commands a splendid *view; immediately below it three of the deep narrow valleys which abound in this country diverge as from a centre. Here is a Capuchin convent and a vast *Pilgrimage Church*, containing a miracle-working representation of the Trinity. The village at the junction of the valleys, just below to the N., is

Behringersmühle, a favourite summer resort, in a charming situation.

The valley of the Wiesent hence to *Muggendorf* is wild and romantic, the stream edged with green turf, while on either side rise rocks of fantastic shape, varied by woods of fir. On the way is passed the *Cave of Gailenreuth*, celebrated for the bones of bears and other animals found in it embedded in stalactite. A good road runs E. from Gössweinstein through (4 m.) *Pottenstein*, to (10 m.)

Pegnitz.

ROUTE 63.

EGER TO WIESAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Eger.	51, 71, 150, 159
8	Waldsassen	
17	Wiesau	60

S.S.W. Berlin to Munich.—The rly. passes *Waldsassen*, with a suppressed Cistercian monastery of 1128. The ch. has been modernized, but the library contains some good carving.

ROUTE 64.

MUNICH TO LINDAU, BY BUCHLOE, KEMPTEN, AND IMMENSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Munich	37, 55, 60, 69, 70
5	Pasing	
15	Bruck	
20	Grafrath	
35	Kaufering	67
38	Igling	
43	Buchloe	65, 78
56	Kaufbeuren	
59	Biessenhofen	}
	2 Ebenhofen	
	4 Oberdorf	
	24 Füssen	322
70	Günzach	
82	Kempten	75
96	Immenstadt	}
	5 Sonthofen	
106	Oberstaufen	
123	Hergatz	
138	LINDAU.	281

Shortly after leaving the central stat., the park of Nymphenburg is

seen on the rt. Beyond **Pasing** the line crosses the **Würm** and intersects a peat bog as far as **Bruck** (1735 ft.), a prettily situated bathing-place in the **Amperthal**, with the old Cistercian abbey of **Fürstenfeld** in the neighbourhood.

Grafath, with a pilgrimage ch. The town (omn. 20 pf.) lies a mile S. Steamer thence on the **Amper** river to (4 m.) **Stegen**, at the N. extremity of the **Ammersee**, and across the lake to (22 m.) **Dissen** (Rte. 265). The **Lech** is crossed to

Kaufering (1940 ft.). Passing on the l. the château of **Igling**, we reach **Buchloe**. The train now turns S. into the broad valley of the **Wertach**, and the mountains above **Partenkirchen** come finely into view. The **Wertach** is crossed to **Kaufbeuren** (2240 ft.), one of the many old towns in this part of **Bavaria** which once enjoyed the privilege of Imperial freedom. It has now 4000 inhab.

Biessenhofen. The rly. now leaves the valley of the **Wertach**, and through a deep cutting enters that of the **Iller**.

Günzach (2630 ft.), the loftiest place on the line. The large **Convent** is now a brewery and engine manufactory. To the rt. lies **Ober-Günzburg**. The rly. now descends to

Kempten (2285 ft.), the Campodunum of the Romans (14,500 ft.), consisting of a Protestant **Old town**, once Imperial, in the valley, surrounded by walls; and the **New town**, which belonged to the abbot (**Stiftstadt**), situated on an eminence, and inhabited by Roman Catholics. The abbot of **Kempten**, a rich and powerful ecclesiastic, held his court here in the abbot's palace (18th cent.). The **Church**, of Italian architecture, adjoining, is of nearly the same date. 10 m. S. of the stat. rises the ***Burghalde**, with remains of an intrenched camp. Fine view from the **Marientberg**, 3 m. W. of the town. The train backs out of the stat. (views on the l.), and follows the left bank of the **Iller** to

Immenstadt (2395 ft.), a prettily situated town of 3000 inhab., on the threshold of the **Algäu** mountains. To

the E. rises the isolated **Grünten** (5710 ft.), best ascended from **Sonthofen**, to which a branch rly. runs S.E. The main line makes a sudden bend to the W., and comes in sight of the singularly beautiful **Alpsee** (2355 ft.), which it skirts on its N. bank. A steep ascent leads to **Oberstaufen** (2600 ft.), on the watershed between the **Danube** and the **Rhine**. A viaduct 180 ft. high and long embankment succeed. Fine views of the **Alps** of **Appenzell**, and later of the **Lake of Constance**.

Hergatz, with extensive beds of peat. Dil. to (3 m. N.) **Wangen** (Rte. 10). The Rly. is carried on a low stone causeway in the lake, side by side with the wooden road-bridge, into

Lindau. This ancient town (3000), formerly an Imperial free city, now belongs to **Bavaria**, and opens an important outlet for the trade of that country with **Switzerland** and **Italy** by means of its small port on the N.E. shore of the **Lake of Constance** (**Bodensee**), which is itself neutral. It stands on an island in the lake (1305 ft.). Near the harbour is a bronze statue of **King Max. II.** At the end of the S. pier is a large marble lion, said to weigh 50 tons, and on the other a lighthouse 100 ft. high, which may be ascended for the view. Tickets at the Custom-house, 40 pf. The **Reichsbrunnen**, a pretty fountain, was erected in 1884.

The old walls of **Lindau** are well preserved, but the bastions have been laid out in pleasant promenades. Excellent bathing may be had in the lake. Near the rly. stat. is a small but beautiful church, said to date from the 8th cent., but shamefully desecrated. A brewery in the town retains massive fragments of Roman masonry.

Pleasant walk W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Schachanbad**, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. further) **Wasserburg**, returning by steamer.

ROUTE 65.

PLEINFELD TO BUCHLOE, BY NÖRD-
LINGEN AND AUGSBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Pleinfeld . . .	55
11	Gunzenhausen . .	37
19	Wassertrüdingen	
27	Oettingen	
31	Dürrenzimmern	
35	Nördlingen . .	27, 66
47	Harburg	
53	Donauwörth . .	68
63	Nordendorf	
66	Meitingen	
77	Oberhausen	
79	Augsburg . .	67, 69, 77
83	Inningen	
87	Bobingen	
104	Buchloe	

S.—Berlin to Lindau. On leaving Pleinfeld this rly. runs W. to Gunzenhausen, on the *Altmühl*, the birthplace of the theologian Osiander. Near the hospital, in the suburb, may be seen some remains of the *Roman Wall* called *Teufelsmauer*, or *Pfahlgraben*, which extended from the Neckar to the Danube, a distance of 160 miles. Here the line turns S.W. to Wassertrüdingen, to the rt. of which rises the *Hesselberg*. Thence S. to Oettingen (2900 ft.), on the *Wörnitz*. Beyond Dürrenzimmern, the lpf (2235 ft.) is seen on the W. The ruined castle of *Wallerstein* (see below) rises to the rt. on the approach to

NÖRDLINGEN (7800), formerly an Imperial city, and still surrounded with walls and towers. The principal *Church, a handsome Gothic edifice (1428–1505), with a tower, 268 ft. high, has several pictures by *Herlen* and *Schüpflein*; also the monument *Duke Albert of Brunswick, killed 1546, at the battle of Nördlingen,

ornamented with a good representation of the *Sacramenthaus* by the tect *Weyrer* and the sculptor of stone, rises 50 ft. high.

The *Rathhaus* is ornamented with a fresco of *Judith* and *Holofernes* by *Schüpflein*, and also with illustrative of the battle of Nördlingen which was gained by the Austrians and Bavarians over the Swedes, commanded by Bernard of Weimar, Count Horn, in 1634. There is a small collection of old German paintings. Horn and 4000 of his men, with the artillery, were taken. 8000 were slain. This victory was important in its consequences to the Imperialists as that of Lützen had been to the Swedes.

Vast quantities of carpets are manufactured here. Nördlingen is also famed for geese, and trades largely in their feathers.

Harburg (1200), nearly surrounded by the windings of the *Wörnitz*, is a most picturesque, surmounted by a large and perfect *Castle*, on a rock, the property of Prince *Wallerstein*. The winding and fertile valley of the *Wörnitz* is now followed to *Donauwörth*. The train approaches the *Lech* near *Nordendorf*. On the rt. is the chateau of *Holzen*, a suppressed nunnery.

Meitingen. On the rt. *Schloss Markt*, an old Roman fort. The *Wertach* is crossed to

AUGSBURG (1340 ft.), a city of 66,000 Inhab. (2-5ths Protestant), at the junction of the rivers *Wertach* and *Lech*, called by the Romans *Vindobona* and *Licus*, whence the original city founded by them received its name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*. "Owing to its advantageous position, it became the capital of the province of *Rhætia*, which soon extinguished the name of the *Vindelicians*, and extended from the summit of the Alps to the banks of the Danube, from its source as far as its conflux with the Inn."—*Gibbon*, ch. i. It attained the height of prosperity as a free city of the empire during the 15th and 16th centuries,



during the 16th century; at one most important business at present
Gerni, K

Scale 0 5 10 20 30 Miles

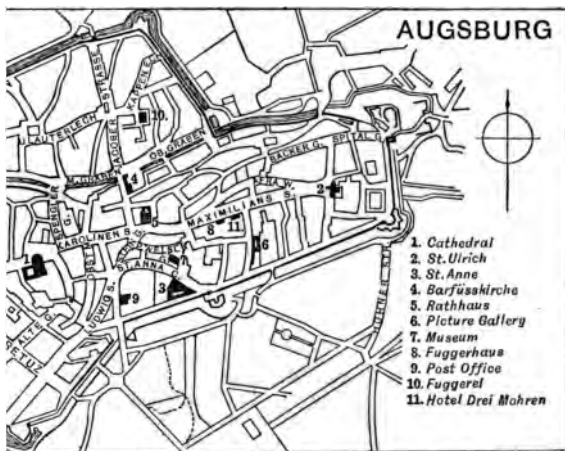


of Duke Albert of Brunswick, killed perity as a free city of the
in 1546, at the battle of Nördlingen, during the 15th and 16th cen

among the first of extent of its population being the staple place of an Northern Europe, Levant. It was also the perfection of its pecially that of linen, unrivalled. During its principal citizens rinces. Three brides ighters of simple citied to royal or princely . v. Detten, was wife alatine Frederick the es Bernauer, married t III. of Bavaria; and

Philippina Welser, who became wife of Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1550. Bartholomew Welser, another of the family, fitted out an expedition to colonise and take possession of Venezuela, which had been given him as a pledge by Charles V., and of which he kept possession till after the emperor's death.

The patrician house of Fugger, the wealthiest merchants, capitalists, and speculators of their day, carried on trade at the same time both with the East and West Indies in ships of their own, and were proprietors of the



Walker & Boutallier.

Europe. They more ished, from their own s, the exhausted trea- Emperors Maximilian

They received from its of nobility and the ing money. In 1619 ered, in its 5 branches, untesses of the empire, origin from a simple urg, who at that time en laid in his grave

istorically remarkable any Diets of the Em- 16th century; at one

of which, in 1548, Charles V. promulgated the Interim; another, in 1555, first granted toleration to the Protestants (Lutherans) of Germany. The fortunes of the Imperial city were ruined during the 17th century, when the religious wars which desolated Europe, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, drove into other channels the commerce which it at one time monopolised. The surviving trade and manufactures, although they furnish no equivalent for that which it has lost, employ a large part of its reduced population. The most important business at present

carried on here is banking and stock-jobbing.

The situation of Augsburg in the centre of Germany is favourable for the transit trade between the North and Switzerland, Austria, and the countries S. of the Alps. This is the staple place for the silk of Italy and the productions of the Levant, which are distributed from Augsburg all over Germany.

A large *Cotton Mill* for spinning and weaving, which employs 1200 hands, established in 1840, is worked by water from the Lech. There is also a manufactory of machinery.

The town is no longer surrounded by walls and ditches; parts of their site and of the glacis are laid out in promenades. Within, the quaint antique architecture of its houses, the size of many of the mansions, not unfrequently decorated with rich scroll-work, or covered from top to bottom with perishing frescoes, give an impression of departed magnificence. The house of the *Weber* family, in the Maximiliansstrasse, may be selected as a good example of its kind.

The **Maximiliansstrasse*, an Imperial street, as Card. Bentivoglio called it, runs nearly N. and S., and is flanked with houses offering fine examples of Renaissance architecture in every variety of the style. The street contains three *Bronze Fountains*. That nearest the S. end by the *Drei Mohren*, called the *Herculesbrunnen*, is the work of Adrian de Vries (1599). The *Merkurbrunnen*, opposite the Ch. of St. Maurice, adorned with a very poor figure of Mercury, is also by *De Vries*. The third, close to the Rathhaus, is called the *Augustusbrunnen* (1594), from the bronze figure of that emperor, the reputed founder of the city, by Gerhard.

Augsburg was one of the first cities in Europe in which water was supplied to the houses. The **Kunstwasserwerke*, or original Waterworks, much developed and improved, are situated near Siebentischwald, an hr.'s drive outside the *Rothes Thor*. Tickets *daily at the Rathhaus, gratis*.

Between the Hercules and Mercury

fountains stands the handsome *Fuggerhaus*, town residence of Prince Fugger of Babenhhausen, adorned with frescoes by *F. Wagner* (1863) illustrating the history of the family and their native city. Within are two old rooms called the **Baderzimmer*, now used for Exhibitions of the Art-Union, and open on Sun., Mon. and Tues., 10 to 4. Entrance from behind, in the *Apotheker Gasse*.

The **Town-hall* or *Rathhaus*, near the N. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, is a civic palace, of Italian architecture, built by Elias Holl in 1617-29. The *Golden Hall*, on the second story, is a handsome, lofty apartment, roofed with cedar, 109 ft. long, 57 ft. wide, and 54 ft. high. It is remarkable for being unsupported by pillars, and having 60 windows, in 3 rows. At the four corners are the *Fürstenzimmer*, with fine wooden ceilings. From the roof of the Town-hall there is a good view of the city. On the N. side stands a lofty belfry, called the *Tower of Perlach*.

The **CATHEDRAL* is an irregular building, of various dates, the shell of the nave being Romanesque, with late Gothic double aisles. The W. choir has a good screen of open iron-work, and a similarly treated altar (1346), with the canopy of an ancient bishop's throne and a very old marble chair. Beneath it is a crypt with low columns, and adjoining it, in the S. aisle, is a series of portraits of bishops of Augsburg. The ancient *brazen doors* in the S. portal are covered with rude reliefs in the Byzantine style of art, of sacred and heathen subjects mixed—Adam and Eve, the Centaur, the Temptation of the Serpent, and the Signs of the Zodiac (1070). The cloister on the N. side dates from the last half of the 15th century. The N. and S. portals, which are richly decorated with sculpture, and have two bronze knockers, were added between 1321 and 1346. The E. choir, lofty and light, ending in an apse, was rebuilt in 1356-1410. There is a good ancient painted glass window at the W. end of the S. aisle.

The church contains some remark-

able *pictures. On the W. piers of the nave are the Death of Mary, Nativity of Christ, Coronation, with choir of beautiful angels, and Adoration of the Kings—all by *Holbein*. Further E., the Presentation of Mary and of the Child, Birth of John, and rejection of Joachim by Zacharias—fine works of the early German School. There is a good stained glass window in the N. aisle, and in the N. transept a copious fountain of running water.

The *Schloss*, or *Residenz*, a large building S.W. of the cathedral, formerly the Bishop's Palace, is historically remarkable, because in it the famous declaration of the Protestants, called the *Confession of Augsburg*, was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. At first he commanded that it should be read in Latin; to which Beyer, the chancellor of Saxony, boldly replied, "Sire, we are on German ground, and I trust that your Majesty will not order the apology of our faith, which ought to be made as public as possible, to be read in a language not understood by the Germans." He then proceeded to read it in a voice so loud and distinct that it was heard in the adjoining rooms, and even by the crowds assembled under the window in the courtyard of the palace. This important event is noted to have taken place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th June, 1530, in the large room at the corner of the quadrangle near the tower. Between the Palace and the Cathedral stands the handsome *Siegesdenkmal*, a War Monument by *Zumbusch* (1871), consisting of a bronze Victory with four putti, on a pedestal of black granite.

The R. C. Church of SS. *Ulric* and *Afra*, at the S. end of the *Maximiliansstrasse*, is a fine example of the latest Gothic (nave 1476, choir 1500). It is 318 ft. long, and 100 ft. high. It contains three handsome altars of 1604, below one of which, on the rt., is a vault with the marble tomb of bishop *Ulrich* (10th cent.). Opposite, on the l., is the tomb of S. *Afra*. On the same side, enclosed by a beautiful iron screen, is the *Fugger* chapel, with the *tomb of *Hans Fugger* (1589) in

Carrara marble, and some fine 14th cent. carvings. The Confessionals, and a bronze Crucifix, all of the 17th cent., deserve notice. In the sacristy are preserved numerous relics and curiosities.

The Protestant Church of S. *Anna* (keys at No. D. 227) has over the altar, at the E. end, a work of *L. Cranach*, Christ blessing the Little Children. On the l. and rt. hang good portraits of Luther, and John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, also by *Cranach*; and below on the l. is a beautiful stone relief of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). On the wall of the choir is a work of *Amberger*—the Wise and Foolish Virgins. Beyond this is Christ's Descent into Hell, by *Burckmair*. On the large organ wings are an Ascension and Assumption by *Burckmair*; the smaller ones were painted by *Holbein* the younger. Over the Sacristy door is a Virgin and Children by *Cranach*. On the S. side of the church is a cloister full of tombs.

The *Barfüsserkirche*, founded in 1300, but altered in the 17th cent., has a fine organ by *J. A. Stein* (1792), and some curious epitaphs (in the transept). The *Jacobstrasse*, a characteristic mediæval street, leads hence to the

Fuggerei, a distinct quarter, named after its founder, Hans Fugger the Rich, in 1519. It forms a picturesque and interesting group of buildings, much resembling a mediæval college. It is entered by 4 gates of its own, and consists of about 100 small houses, let out at a low rent to poor Roman Catholics.

The *GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, in the suppressed Nunnery of St. Catherine, is open daily from 9 to 1 (fee). It contains some most interesting specimens of masters of the early German (Swabian) school, especially of the *Holbeins*, *Burckmair*, and *Zeitblom*. Catalogue, badly printed in small German type, 1 mark 50 pf. The Italian paintings are unimportant, but the cabinets contain some admirable little pictures of the Dutch school.

Altendorfer: Crucifixion.—Holy Family, with a choir of Angels.

Barthel Beham: Portrait.

Burckmair: Basilica of S. Peter; Passion Scenes with Saints.—S. Giovanni in Laterano; Passion Scenes with Saints.—Basilica of S. Croce; Passion Scenes with Saints.—The Emp. Henry II. and S. George.—Virgin and Child enthroned, with Saints.—Small Crucifixion.

Cranach: Pharaoh overwhelmed by the Red Sea.

Cuyt: Shepherd and Shepherdess.—Circumcision of Christ.

Dürer: Madonna with the pink.—The Virgin interceding.

Hobbema: Path in the Wood.

Holbein (the Elder): Legend of S. Ulrich.—Beheading of S. Catharine.—Small Crucifixion, Deposition, and Entombment.—S. Paolo fuori le Mura; Passion Scenes with Saints.—Transfiguration.—Feeding of the Four Thousand.—Healing of the Possessed.—Basilica of S. M. Maggiore; Passion Scenes with Saints.—Virgin and Child with S. Anna.—Crucifixion of S. Peter.—Passion Scenes.

Jacopo dei Barbari: Partridge.

Koch: S. George and the Dragon.

Leonardo da Vinci: Head of a girl—a Flemish imitation.

Marco d'Oggionno: S. M. Magdalene.

Ostade (Isaac): Peasant's cottage.

Parmigianino: Virgin and Child, with a young Monk.

Poelenburg: Waterfall.

Pynacker: Evening landscape, with two men at supper.

Schaffner: The Last Supper.—Christ before Pilate.—The Denial of Peter.—Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet.

Schalken: The Mocking of Christ.

Snyders: Bear Hunt.

Steen: Merry Party.

Unknown (Early German): Four Latin Fathers.

Vandyck: Sketches in Grisaille.

Van Goyen: Landscapes.

Wohlgemuth: Crucifixion and Ascension.

Wouwerman: Hawking.

Zeitblom: Legend of S. Valentine.

In the **Maximilians-Museum** are some interesting local antiquities. Ticket of adm., 50 pf., at the house opposite; 10 to 1 and 2 to 5. *Library* open daily, 11 to 12; Wed. and Sat., 11 to 1. The museum contains Roman tombs, pillars, and altars; a fine Roman bronze head of a horse, life-size, was found in the bed of the Wertach. Here is a curious picture representing the members of the principal families of Augsburg in the 16th century, in fancy dresses of the colours of their armorial bearings, at an entertainment given to the Emp. Maximilian. Interesting pen and ink sketches; portrait group of celebrities with the younger Holbein, at the fountain opposite the Rathhaus, in black crayon; numerous letters of Luther, &c.; two fine Holbein portraits; portraits by an unknown master (1543) of Conrad Peutinger and his wife Margaret; coins, medals, iron work, and pre-historic relics; curious table of Solnhofen stone, engraved with the Zodiac and a calendar; alabaster reliefs of Italian work, and various architectural fragments. On the second floor, extensive Natural History collections.

In the same street is the bronze statue of **Hans Jakob Fugger** the Rich, erected in 1857, and opposite to it is the house where Philippina Welser was born in 1530.

The **Three Moors Inn** has existed as an hotel from the year 1364 at least, since it is mentioned in the town records of that year. The house was formerly part of the *Mansion* of the eldest branch of the *Fugger family*. Here were entertained the Emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., the latter of whom resided here a year during the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. The house has been almost entirely rebuilt, and nothing ancient now remains but the chimney-piece of the banqueting-room in which Charles V. was entertained by the wealthy merchant Count Anthony Fugger, on his return from the campaign against Tunis in 1532. "I feel myself," said the host, "so amply repaid by the honour of this visit that this bond now becomes

useless;" and immediately he burned in a fire of cinnamon the document which he held as a security from the Emperor for a heavy loan in aid of that campaign.

The newspapers of the principal states of Europe are taken in at the club established in the Bourse, called *Museum*, opposite the Rathhaus.

Augsburg is the birthplace of Hans Holbein the elder, father of the painter so well known by his works in England, where he died. His grandfather, also of Augsburg, was a respectable artist. The Theatre, at the end of Fuggerstrasse, is a very handsome large edifice (1878); Fellner and Helmer, of Vienna, architects.

The principal Cannon Foundry in Bavaria is situated at Augsburg; several richly-ornamented brass pieces may be seen in front of the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus), bearing dates between 1500 and 1544. On the façade of the arsenal is a large and rather spirited bronze group representing the Archangel Michael triumphing over Satan (1607).

There are two annual fairs at Augsburg, each lasting a fortnight: one beginning on St. George's Day, the other on Michaelmas.

Continuing S., the rly. traverses the Lechfeld, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans under Lewis the Child in 910, and in 955 were in their turn beaten, and finally driven out of Germany, by King Otho I.

Inningen, with the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger, on the rt. Thence the line runs a little W. of S. to Bushloe.

ROUTE 66.

NÖRDLINGEN TO DOMBÜHL.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Nördlingen	27, 65
3	Wallerstein	
6	Marktoffen	
19	Dinkelsbühl	
27	Feuchtwangen	
34	Dombühl	53

The rly. runs N.W., passing *Wallerstein*, with its picturesque castle, and *Marktoffen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of which lies the château of *Mathingen*, with some armour and a library. *Dinkelsbühl* (5285), an old town on the *Wörnitz*, with walls and towers, has a late Gothic church with some good carvings. In the market place is a statue to *Chr. V. Schmid*, a writer of children's books, who was born here (d. 1854). *Feuchtwangen* has a Gothic church.

ROUTE 67.

AUGSBURG TO SCHONGAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Augsburg	65, 69, 77
7	Bobingen	
22	Kaufering	64
25	Landsberg	
43	Schongau	

This line runs due S. towards the Bavarian highlands. It crosses Rte. 64 at Kaufering, and proceeds to Landsberg (5240 ft.), an old town on the Lech, with a church of 1498 and a restored Rathhaus. Schongau (2250 ft.) is an ancient town with excellent Baths (*Johannisbad*).

ROUTE 68.

NEUOFFINGEN TO INGOLSTADT, BY
DONAUWÜRTH AND BLENHEIM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neuffingen	. . 69
5	Gundelfingen	
8	Lauingen	
11	Dillingen	
16	Höchstädt	
19	Blindheim	
27	Donauwörth	. 65
35	Rain	
42	Unterhausen	
46	Neuburg	
60	Ingolstadt	. 37, 77

E.—The line runs at first due N., and crosses the Danube to

Gundelfingen, a small town on the Brenz, with a ruined castle. **Lauingen** (4000 inhab.) boasts of having produced the most learned man (Albertus Magnus, the magician and Bishop of Ratisbon), the most beautiful woman (a Countess of Dillingen), and the largest horse in the country; and the portraits of all three may still be seen on the walls of the Hofthurm, a tower 180 ft. high. The *Gothic Parish Ch.*, (1576), containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of the New Palatinate, deserves notice. A bronze statue of Alb. Magnus (1193–1280) was erected in the market-place in 1881. Between this and the next stat. is the Carolinen-Canal, upwards of a mile long, constructed to avoid the windings of the Danube.

Dillingen (5500), once famous for its University, abolished in 1804. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Jesuits' College* and the *Episcopal Palace* of the Bishop of Augsburg.

Höchstädt, where the French under Marshal Villars, aided by the Elector *Max Emanuel* of Bavaria, defeated *Austrians* under Count Styram in 1683. Here also the Emp. Henry IV. had a victory over Guelph I. of

Bavaria in 1083. The most celebrated battle, however, fought on this ground, takes its name from the adjacent

Blindheim (**Blenheim**), the scene of the famous victory gained in 1704, by Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, who lost 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. The French were drawn up behind the small stream of the Nebelbach; their l. wing extended to Lützingen; their rt. wing rested on Blenheim, which, during the early part of the action, formed an insurmountable obstacle to the efforts of the English, until Marlborough skillfully transferred the attack to the centre of the line, and succeeded in breaking it and in crossing the Nebelbach.

Donauwörth (4000), formerly a free Imperial city. At the beginning of the 17th cent. its inhabitants had adopted so warmly and generally the Reformed doctrines that the Catholics were obliged to content themselves with one church, that of the Convent of the Holy Cross. The fanatic abbot of this establishment ventured, in spite of the popular prejudice, to conduct a procession of the host through the streets, and was assaulted by the mob, barely escaping with his life. In consequence of this and other violent acts of the citizens, the town was placed under the ban of the Empire (1607); and Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, with an army of 17,000 men, was ordered to carry it into execution. The punishment inflicted was the abolition of the Protestant religion, and the confiscation of the privileges of the town, followed by its transfer to the elector. The consequences of this event were of the highest moment in the affairs of Europe: the immediate result was the formation of the Protestant League and Catholic Union; and thus this apparently insignificant riot was the spark which lighted up the flame of the Thirty Years' War.

The suppressed Convent of the

Holy Cross, a vast and imposing building, is now the property of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. In the ch. is buried the unfortunate Mary of Brabant, wife of Duke Louis of Bavaria, beheaded (1256) by her husband on a groundless suspicion of her fidelity. A cross, erected in 1824, marks the site of her execution. Above the stat. rises the **Schellenberg**, memorable for a daring and reckless achievement of Marlborough, who stormed and carried the entrenched camp of the Bavarians constructed upon it, a few weeks before the battle of Blenheim.

The Danube is now crossed to **Genderkingen**, and the **Lech**, which flows in from the S., to **Rain**, beneath whose walls Tilly received his death-wound, while defending the passage of the **Lech** against the army of Gustavus Adolphus. He died at Ingolstadt on April 23rd, 1632, in his 73rd year.

Unterhausen. Between this and the adjacent village of Oberhausen stands the monument of the brave **Latour d'Auvergne**, who, refusing any rank in the army, chose to remain the "first grenadier of France." He was killed here by an Austrian lancer in 1800. To the l., across the river, is seen among woods the *château of Stepperg*.

Neuburg (8000), a very picturesquely situated town of great antiquity.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bavaria, of the line of Pfalz-Neuburg, at the E. end of the town, now converted into barracks and public offices, has a fine gateway and some richly carved ceilings. In the museum of the Historical Society is some old tapestry, representing the journey of Otto Henry to the Holy Land. The *Hofkirche* preserves some handsome vestments, and the *Library* in the *Rathhaus* is worth a visit.

The *Donauinsel*, a level moor of about 20 sq. miles, partially drained for cultivation, and occupied by colonists brought hither from various parts of Bavaria, is traversed to

Ingolstadt Central Stat., so called because it is the centre of the rly. system. The town, 2 m. distant, is reached by tramway.

ROUTE 69.

ULM TO MUNICH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
2	Ulm	11, 12, 17, 24, 75
7	Nersingen	
16	Günzburg	
19	Neuoffingen	. . . 68
21	Offingen	
25	Burgau	
52	Oberhausen	
53	Augsburg	. 65, 67, 77
56	Hochsoll	. . . 77
87	Fasing	
92	München	
37, 55, 60, 64, 70		

E.—Orient Exp., Paris to Vienna.

The train crosses the Danube to *Neu-Ulm*, on the Bavarian bank, where the *Lindau rly.* diverges rt., and runs to

Nersingen, near which, on the opposite bank, rises *Elchingen*, formerly a rich Benedictine monastery, and Napoleon's head-quarters in 1805. Marshal Ney obtained the title of Duke of Elchingen for his daring passage of the river at this point.

Leipheim with its castle, in ancient times a sanctuary for those who had committed manslaughter. This place and the adjacent *Fahlheim* are famous for snails, which are bred, fattened, and exported in casks by millions, as a delicacy of the table. Here begins a flat peat-bog, called *Ried*, which extends for 20 m. down the river.

Günzburg (4000), at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube.

The picturesque town, the *Guntia* of the Romans, has numerous towers, and a *Schloss*, built by Karl von Burgau, son of Ferdinand of the Tyrol and Philippina Welsch. On wooded hills to the rt. are seen presently the castles of *Reisenburg* and *Landestrost*. At *Neuoffingen*, the Danube is quitted. Near *Offingen* the train crosses *Mindel*, on which river lies

Burgau (2200), a busy town, with an old castle. A dreary country is traversed to **Oberhausen**, and the **Wertach** is crossed to **Augsburg**. On leaving this city, the rly. crosses the **Lech** to **Hochzoll**, and traverses a desolate moor, ascending gradually to **Fasing**, where it crosses the **Würm**. Further on, the royal palace and park of **Nymphenburg** is seen on the l., and the **Marsfeld**, or drilling ground, is skirted to **Munich Central Stat.**

ROUTE 70.

MUNICH TO SIMBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Munich, Central	37, 55, 60, 64, 69
3	" South	
6	" East	
19	Schwaben }	
9	Erding }	
47	Ampfing	
52	Mühldorf . . .	73
60	Neuötting	
68	Marktl	
76	SIMBACH . . .	86

The shortest route to Vienna and the East, traversed by the Orient Express.

The rly. makes a wide sweep round the city of Munich, passing near the Colossus of Bavaria, to the *Southern Rly.* Stat. (*Südbahnhof*), then crossing the Isar on two bridges, and reaching the

Ostbahnhof, for the E. of the city.

Schwaben. Branch rly. to (9 m. N.) **Erding**; dil. thence to (11 m. N.W.) **Freising**. **Hohenlinden**, a village some little distance to the S., is insignificant except for the battle fought here, Dec. 3, 1800, in which the French under Moreau completely defeated the Austrians under the **Archduke John**, and took 10,000 prisoners and 100 cannon. The well-known lines of Campbell would lead one to suppose that the Isar was in

sight, or at least near the field, whereas it is 20 m. distant.

Ampfing, near which the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian vanquished and took prisoner his rival, Frederick the Handsome of Austria in 1322. The little church to the l. was erected by the conqueror in gratitude for his success.

Mühldorf (2700) lies below the level of the *Inn*.

Neuötting Stat., 2 m. N. of the town. Dil. to (13 m. N.) **Engenfelden**. A mile to the E. is **Altötting**, a much-frequented place of pilgrimage, containing a miraculous Black Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in 696. During the Thirty Years' War it was removed for safety to Salzburg. The hearts of many princes of Bavaria are deposited in this sanctuary, and the names of the most distinguished pilgrims, from Charlemagne and Otto of Wittelsbach down to Pope Pius VI., are recorded on tablets of brass.

In the *Parish Ch.*, surmounted by two spires, General Tilly, the fierce champion of the Roman Catholic cause during the Thirty Years' War, is buried. Its treasury contains various relics and ecclesiastical curiosities. The rly. now runs near the rt. bank of the *Inn*, which it quits at

Marktl, and reaches the last Bavarian stat. at **Simbach**, where luggage is examined before entering Austria.

ROUTE 71.

HOF TO EGER, BY FRANZENSBAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hof . . .	55, 58, 60
3	Oberkotzau . .	55, 60
8	Rehau	
21	Asch	
34	Franzensbad	
38	Eger	51, 63, 150, 159

S.E.—On the rt., near Rehau, rise the **Grosse Kornberg** (fine view

The Bohemian Custom-house is at **Asch** (13,500), a manufacturing town, 3 m. N. of the stat., and reached by a branch rly., which goes on to (9 m.) **Rosbach** near **Bad Elster** (see below). The **Hainberg**, above **Asch**, commands a good view.

Franzensbad (2000), in Bohemia, situated on a dreary upland slope facing the S., among low, round-backed hills, has been created by its mineral-springs. It consists of a few rectangular streets, the chief of which, the **Kaiserstrasse**, is lined with avenues of chestnut-trees. **Franzensbad** is less frequented and lively than **Carlsbad** and **Teplitz**; but about 10,000 patients visit it in the season.

The *Wiesensquelle* contains much carbonate of iron, and is largely charged with carbonic acid gas. It is efficacious in curing female complaints.

An irregular Temple is erected over the *Franzensquelle*, an alkalo-saline chalybeate water, with a long colonnade, extending to the *Kurhaus*, in which the visitors assemble in the morning, and balls and concerts are given during the season.

There is music every morning in front of the well. In the Park is a bronze statue of **Francis I.**, founder of the baths, designed by *Schwanthaler*.

Mud-baths.—**Franzensbad** lies in the midst of a drained peat-bog nearly 2 m. long, and in some places 10 ft. thick; composed of decayed vegetable matter, including trunks of trees, intermixed with black earth, teeming with gas. The black peat-earth is carefully sifted, and dissolved in tubs, by the admixture of water from the mineral springs, to the consistence of mud. The mixture, black as ink, is heated, by causing steam to pass through it, to a temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit, in which state the patient is immersed in it. These mud-baths are a powerful remedy in certain cases of paralysis, &c.

4 hr. S. rises the **Kammerbühel** (1640 ft.), an extinct volcano consisting of a conical heap of scorix with basalt in columns, thrown up from

beneath the mica-slate. The geological phenomena connected with it have been described by Goethe. It commands a fine view, but a still finer may be obtained from the chapel of St. Anne, on the hill of **Grünberg** (1970 ft.). The old castles of *Seeburg* and *Liebenstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and 2 hrs. N.W., are interesting in themselves, and the narrow valleys they command very picturesque.

From **Eger**, a rly. runs N. to (20 m.) **Bad Elster** in Saxony, a watering-place known in the 14th cent., and now much frequented. The Baths, chiefly alkaline and saline, lie 2 m. W. of the stat. There are also 14 cells for peat-baths.

ROUTE 72.

NEUENMARKT TO WEIDEN, BY
BAYREUTH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neuenmarkt . . .	55
3	Trebgast	
13	Bayreuth . . .	52
25	Kirchenlaibach .	51
29	Kemnath-Neustadt	
49	Weiden . . .	54

S.E.—The rly. at first runs due S. along the valley of the **Rothe Main**, entering a defile at **Trebgast**. The country becomes open on approaching **Bayreuth**, and the large **Wagner Theatre** and **Lunatic Asylum** are seen on the rt. Beyond the stat. and suburb of **S. Georgen** the **Eremitage** is passed on the l., and at **Kemnath-Neustadt**, the curious peak of the **Bauhe Kulm** rises on the rt. The country now becomes more wooded and hilly, and the rly. traverses pine-woods nearly all the way hence to **Weiden**.

ROUTE 73.

ROSENHEIM TO EISENSTEIN, BY PLATT-
LING AND THE BAVARIAN FOREST.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Rosenheim	270, 271, 272
11	Rott	
17	Wasserburg	
26	Gars	
33	Kraiburg	
39	Mühldorf . . .	70
43	Bohrbach	
48	Neumarkt . .	74, 76
58	Trennbach	
64	Frontenhausen	
76	Pilsting . . .	74
78	Landau . . .	74
89	Platting . . .	45
95	Deggendorf	
102	Ulrichsberg	
110	Gotteszell	
119	Regen	
125	Zwiesel	
134	*EISENSTEIN . .	156

N.E.—Soon after leaving Rosenheim this rly. quits the Munich line, and turns N. to Rott, with an old Benedictine abbey, to the l. A lofty embankment crosses the valley of the *Attel* to

Wasserburg (3700), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated in a dell, nearly surrounded by the river Inn, which bends round it in the form of a horse-shoe. It lies 3 m. E. of the stat., and is not seen from the rly. on the rt. Most of the houses are constructed on arches, and the most conspicuous and elevated edifice is the castle built by the counts of Limburg.

The train skirts a small lake, and soon afterwards crosses the Inn over a lofty viaduct and descends its rt. bank to Gars, with a monastery on the l. bank, beyond which lies the Convent *Au*. The river is again crossed

before reaching Kraiburg, where the forest is quitted.

Neumarkt, on the Rott, has two late Gothic churches.

The rly. now runs among hills, and ascends to Trennbach, descending thence through the *Vilsthal* to Frontenhausen, nearly 2 miles from the village, which lies on the l., and has a late Gothic church. The Vils is now crossed, and a lofty viaduct over the Seegraben conducts the rly. to the watershed between the Vils and the Isar. Crossing the latter stream we reach Pilsting.

Landau (3200), with large breweries, on the rt. bank of the Isar. Beyond Platting, after passing on the l. the ruined castle of *Natternberg*, we cross the Danube on an iron bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, to

Deggendorf (1055 ft.), a prettily situated town of 6200 inhab., and the seat of a great trade in timber cut in the *Baierischwald*. Its church possesses miraculous wafers, which were stolen, according to a tradition common in many parts of Europe, by the Jews, and treated by them with sacrilegious indignity. The story is represented in a series of 24 paintings on the walls of the ch. Fine view from the *Geiersberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. Pleasant walk to (9 m. N.) *Rusel* (2555 ft.), and thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hausstein* (2875 ft.), overlooking the valley of the Danube.

Dil. to (3 m. W.) *Metten*, where there is a Benedictine Abbey founded by Charlemagne in 792. 2 m. further N. is the castle of *Egg*, an almost unaltered feudal stronghold, well-restored.

The rly. beyond Deggendorf enters the **Bavarian Forest*, and is admirably engineered. It ascends for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., crosses the valley, and turns back nearly due S. in an abrupt curve to

Ulrichsberg (1385 ft.). Fine views are gained on the ascent, and two long tunnels are passed before reaching

Gotteszell (1905 ft.), with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey. S.W. rises the **Hirschenstein* (3585 ft.), to which an

easy path ascends. The train now turns N.E., and soon descends to

Regen (1760 ft.). Dil. to (8 m. N.W.) **Bodenmais** (see below). Above Regen, to the E., rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl*, a ruined castle on a rock of quartz, a broad vein of which, mixed with hornblende, runs throughout the forest. The rly. crosses the Regen stream three times, and ascends to

Zwiesel (1840 ft.), at the confluence of the Kleine and Grosse Regen, and a good centre for excursions. Fine view from the Zwieselberg (2250 ft.) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. Carriage road to (6 m. E.) **Ober-Frauenau**, whence it 2 hrs. on foot to the summit of the **Rachel* (4755 ft.). Below, to the S.E., lies the *Rachelsee*, a mountain tarn, one of the sources of the Ilz. 3 m. further E. rises the **Lusen** (4510 ft.), 2 hrs. S. of which lies the village of *St. Oswald* (2650 ft.). 4 m. further S. is the little town of **Grafenau**, whence a dil. runs to (27 m. S.E.) **Passau**, or by Frauenau to (18 m. N.W.) **Zwiesel**.

9 m. W. of Zwiesel lies Bodenmais (2265 ft.), reached by a good road. Thence the ***Arber** (4785 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. The descent may be made on the N.W. by Sommerau to (2 hrs.) **Lohberg**, where is an interesting Romanesque church. 2 m. W. is **Lam**, whence dil. to (15 m. W.) **Furth**.

A path, easily found, leads E. from Lohberg over the frontier Col between the Bavarian and Bohemian Osser, and descends to Eisenstein, in about 5 hrs.

Leaving Zwiesel, the rly. crosses the Regen and the Kolbersbach, and ascends the l. bank of the former stream, passing numerous glass works, to

Eisenstein (2260 ft.), the Bohemian Custom-house, a quaint and primitive little town in a highly picturesque situation. The *Grosse Arber* rises finely to the W. Charming walks and easy ascents in the neighbourhood.

ROUTE 74.

LANDAU TO LANDSHUT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Landau . . .	73
2	Pilsting . . .	73
10	Dingolfing	
28	Landshut }	60
24	Neumarkt }	73, 76

S.W.—The rly. ascends the l. bank of the Isar. **Dingolfing**, an ancient town, lies on the rt. bank. From Landshut a rly. crosses the Isar, and runs S.E. to **Neumarkt-an-der-Rott**.

ROUTE 75.

ULM TO KEMPTEN, BY MEMMINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Ulm 11, 12, 17, 24, 69	
2	Neu-Ulm	
8	Senden }	
	6 Weissenhorn }	
16	Illertissen	
19	Altenstadt	
23	Kellmünz	
28	Memmingen . . .	78
55	Kempten . . .	69

S.S.E.—Crossing the Danube to **Neu-Ulm**, this rly. turns S. to **Senden**, where a branch line leads E. to (5 m.) **Weissenhorn**. On the rt., across the river, is *Ober-Kirchberg*, a château of Prince Fugger. The rly. follows the Iller to **Illertissen**, where is a castle standing on Roman foundations. Near **Altenstadt** is the large château of *Illereichen*.

Memmingen (8400), until 1802 a free city of the Empire, has ancient walls, and a large hop-trade. In the church are some Gothic **Choir stalls*, richly carved, and attributed to Jörg Syrlin. The main line from Munich is joined just before reaching **Kempten**.

ROUTE 76.

NEUMARKT TO POCKING.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Neumarkt	73, 74
12	Eggenfelden	
22	Pfarrkirchen	
31	Bayerbach	
40	Pocking	

E.—This branch rly. follows the l. bank of the Rott, and crosses it at **Pfarrkirchen**. From **Pocking** a tortuous line, with general direction N., will run to **Passau**.

From **Eggenfelden** there is a dil. to (13 m. S.) **Neuötting** (70).

ROUTE 77.

AUGSBURG TO REGENSBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Augsburg	65, 67, 69
3	Hochzoll	69
5	Friedberg	
16	Aichach	
25	Schrobenhausen	
42	Ingolstadt	37, 63
50	Vohburg	
64	Münchsmünster	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
58	Neustadt	
62	Abensberg	
67	Thaldorf	
3	Kelheim	
71	Saal	
74	Abbach	
76	Gundelshausen	
83	Sinzing	
85	Prüfening	45
87	Regensburg	45, 60

N.E.—The line runs due E. as far as **Hochzoll**, when it turns l. to **Friedberg**, an old town on the *Ach*, with a modern church containing frescoes by *Wagner*. Thence to **Aichach**, near which on the rt. is the ruined castle of **Wittelsbach**, the cradle of the reigning house of Bavaria. Its founder, **Otto**, was laid under the ban of the Empire for the murder of the Emp. **Philip** in 1198: his possessions seized, and his castle destroyed in 1209. An obelisk was set up here in 1832.

Schrobenhausen on the *Paar*, with a 15th cent. brick church.

Ingolstadt Central Stat., 2 m. from the town.

Vohburg stands on the site of the Roman *Germanicum*; its castle, the seat of a long line of counts, was the asylum of the unfortunate **Agnes Bernauer**, whose story is told at **Straubing**. She was here privately married to **Albert Duke of Bavaria**.

Münchsmünster, where was a *Benedictine* abbey.

Neustadt-an-der-Donau. Footpath to (6 m.) *Eining*, through the village of *Gögging*, with a sulphur spring. The church has a fine 12th cent. doorway.

Abensberg, on the *Abensfluss*, with an old castle and a church worth notice. S. of it are the pilgrimage ch. of *Altendorf* and the abbey church of *Biburg* (1150). Near *Eining* on the Danube, 5 m. N., are the remains of the *Roman camp of *Abusina*, excavated in 1879. They consist chiefly of Baths, but a small collection of the objects discovered here may be seen in the village; the rest have been removed to the museum of *Landshut*.

On the opposite bank lies *Hienheim*.

whence a boat (5 marks) may be taken down the river to (5 m.) *Kelheim* (see below). Below Hienheim begins the celebrated rampart called the *Devil's Wall* (Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben), constructed by the Emperor Probus, A.D. 277. "Instead of reducing the warlike natives of Germany to the condition of subjects, Probus contented himself with the humble expedient of raising a bulwark against their incursions. The country which now forms the circle of Swabia had been left desert in the age of Augustus by the emigration of its ancient inhabitants. The fertility of the soil soon attracted a new colony from the adjacent provinces of Gaul. To protect these new subjects a line of frontier garrisons was gradually extended from the Rhine to the Danube. About the reign of Hadrian, when that mode of defence began to be practised, these garrisons were connected and covered by a strong entrenchment of trees and palisades. In the place of so rude a bulwark the Emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of considerable height, and strengthened it by towers at convenient distances. From the neighbourhood of Neustadt and Ratisbon on the Danube, it stretched across hills, valleys, rivers, and morasses, as far as Wimpfen on the Neckar, and at length terminated on the banks of the Rhine, after a winding course of near 200 miles."—*Gibbon*, 'Dec. and Fall,' Ch. XII. N. of Hienheim, the *Hienheimer Wald* occupies the delta of the Altmühl and Danube. A pleasant walk leads through it to (3 hrs.) *Riedenburg*, on the Altmühl.

Thaldorf. 3 m. W. lies *Weltenburg* (see below).

Saal. Branch rly. (3 m. W.) to *Kelheim* (3000). (Census of the Romans), with well-preserved walls and gates at the E. extremity of a defile, on the spot where the Altmühl joins the Danube. The Altmühl has been rendered navigable as far as *Dietfurth*, where the *Ludwigs-Canal* begins, and is continued as far as

Bamberg on the Main, a distance of about 107 m. The summit level is near Neumarkt on the Sulz, where the canal is 300 ft. above the level of the Danube at Kelheim, and 360 ft. above that of the Regnitz at Bamberg. It has 100 locks. The dimensions of the canal are 54 ft. in width at top, and 34 ft. at bottom; the estimated cost, 817,500*l.* A barge may be tracked through it in 6 or 7 days. It was begun in 1837 at the instigation of King Lewis of Bavaria, who thus realised, after the lapse of 1000 years, the favourite scheme of Charlemagne, of connecting the Black Sea with the German Ocean. As a commercial speculation it has proved a failure. The Gothic church of Kelheim (1468) has been restored, and decorated by modern artists. On an altar to the l. is a *Pietà* by *Veit Stoss*.

The **Michaelsberg**, between the Danube and the Altmühl, commands a noble view up the gorge of the Danube. Its summit has been made accessible by a carriage-road, partly cut in the rock, leading up to the **Befreiungshalle*, or Hall of Liberation, a rotunda temple begun (1842) by Lewis King of Bavaria from Gärtner's design, to commemorate the war against Napoleon I. It was inaugurated in 1863, and is 204 ft. high. It includes a circular, domed hall, round which are ranged statues in Carrara marble after Schwanthaler, with bronze shields made out of French cannon, and bearing names of different victories gained by the Germans, with the names of their leaders. The walls inside are lined with marble, the roof supported on pillars of granite. The echo is remarkable. Adm. daily 8-12 and 2-6; small fee.

Pleasant excursion up the l. bank of the picturesque **Altmühlthal* to (11 m.) *Riedenburg* (carriage 6 marks; with 2 horses, 9 marks). The road leads by (3 m.) *Oberau* (*Schullerloch* cavern on the rt.); (5 m.) *Neu-Essing*, with the ruin of *Randeck*; (8 m.) *Nusshausen*, above which, perched on a rock, rises *Prunn* (footpath hence l.

to Riedenburg, passing the *Klamm*, a striking point of view; (11 m.) **Riedenburg**, with three castles, at the mouth of the pretty *Schambachthal*. The pedestrian may find an agreeable road along the rt. bank.

The ***Valley of the Danube** above **Kelheim** is highly picturesque, and the banks so precipitous on both sides that the scenery can only be enjoyed in a boat. The train may be taken to (7 m.) *Thalldorf*, whence it is 3 m. to the abbey of

Weltenburg, planted on a spot where the Danube makes an abrupt bend. It was one of the oldest Benedictine monasteries in Bavaria, and is said to occupy the site of a Roman station, *Valentia*, and of a temple of *Minerva*.

Boat to *Traunthal* (2 marks), an old monastery prettily situated on the l. bank, whence a path through woods leads to (20 min.) the *Befreiungshalle*; or to **Kelheim** direct, 3 marks. From **Weltenburg** (ferry across the river) the *Befreiungshalle* may be reached in an hour. On the ridge between the Danube and *Altmühl* are the remains of three Roman walls.

Beyond *Saal* the rly. skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*, and crosses the Danube to

Abbach, with a sulphureous spring. The tall round *Hungerthurm* is all that remains of the **Heinrichsburg**, which occupied probably the site of the Roman *Abodiacum*; it was long the residence of the Bavarian dukes, and was the birthplace of the Emperor **Henry II.** (the Saint), in 972. When he kept his court here, the chronicles record that he made a daily pilgrimage on foot to early mass at *St. Emmeran's* ch. in **Ratisbon**. The Danube makes a great bend between **Abbach** and **Ratisbon**, so as to double the direct distance between the two places.

Gundelshausen. On the opposite bank lies *Oberndorf*, where **Otto** of

Wittelsbach, the murderer of the Emperor **Philip**, was overtaken by **Heinrich Celantini v. Pappenheim**, and killed (1208).

Sinsing. Branch rly. W. to (4 m.) *Alling*. Here the river *Laber* falls into the Danube. Near *Prüfening*, which has a second stat. on the line to **Nuremberg** (45), the *Nab*, a much more considerable stream, enters it. Here a long bridge crosses the Danube to **Ratisbon** (*Regensburg*).

ROUTE 78.

BUCHLOE TO MEMMINGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	= Routes.
	Buchloe . .	64, 65
29	Memmingen . .	75

W.—Beyond *Wiedergeltingen* the rly. crosses the *Wertach*. **Mindelheim** (3350) was the capital of a principality created by the Emp. **Joseph I.**, in order that he might bestow it upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a reward for his victory of *Blenheim*. The possession of **Mindelheim** gave the Duke a seat in the Diet; but it proved an empty honour, for the principality was resumed by the Elector of *Bavaria* at the peace of *Rastadt* (7 Sept. 1714), and no redress or equivalent was ever given by the emperor to the hero who had saved his thrones. The brave soldier of fortune, **Georg von Frundsberg**, who scaled the walls of *Rome* along with the Constable de *Bourbon*, was born here, and is buried in the *Parish Church*. He served under **Maximilian** and **Charles V.**

SECTION III.

AUSTRIA† AND STYRIA.‡

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

Custom-house.—Money.—Railways.—Eilwagen, Separat-Eilwagen.—Posting, Laufzettel.—Austrian Police.—Austria, its Inhabitants and Scenery; Objects of Interest.—Tour of Salzburg.—Salt-Mines.—Salt-Works.—Carinthia and Carniola.—Austrian Inns and Cookery.

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AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

A black and yellow stripe, the colours of Austria, on the toll-bar and custom-house door, and the double-headed black eagle with outspread wings bearing two crowns and sceptres, mark the frontier of the Imperial and Royal (Kaiserlich-Königlich) dominions. The traveller, on arriving at an Austrian custom-house, is addressed with great civility, and requested to declare if he has any contraband articles. Those expressly forbidden, and not admitted even on payment of duty, are playing-cards, almanacs, tobacco, snuffs, cigars, and sealed letters. If the stranger answers in the negative, the examination of baggage is very slight, and he will be subject to no farther trouble, unless there be reasonable cause for suspicion of smuggling. Travellers in private carriages are (with few exceptions) dismissed *exempt from any search*; in all cases the custom-house proceedings are conducted with courtesy and politeness.

† German, *Oesterreich* (i.e., the East Kingdom); Magyar, *Osstrák-ország*; Bohemian, *Rakouska*; Valach and Italian, *Austria*.
‡ German, *Steiermark*.

Travelling carriages, wearing apparel, and trinkets or jewels for personal use, pay no duty.

The strictest precautions are used to prevent the introduction of tobacco, as it is an Imperial monopoly. A small quantity of it, or of *snuff, cigars, or tea*, under 5 lbs., may be passed on paying duty; but it must be declared at once, or it will be forfeited.

AUSTRIAN MONEY.

The Austrian silver florin of 100 kreuzers is nominally worth about 2s. English, but the paper currency reduces its value, which fluctuates from time to time. The silver currency of the Empire is known as *Conventions-Münze* (convention coin); the paper currency is denominated *Oestreichische Währung* (O. W.) (Austrian standard of value). The paper florin is the recognised circulating medium. Gold pieces of 10 florins or 20 francs exist, but are chiefly current in France or Italy, where they pass as Napoleons.

For the comparative values of the Austrian coinage with England and other countries, see the *Money Table* in the *Introductory Information* to South Germany.

The traveller is advised to exchange his gold into banknotes of the Austrian *Währung*, taking care previously to note the actual rate of exchange in one of the Austrian daily papers. The K. K. National-Bank issues notes of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 fl. The most convenient are the 5 fl. and 10 fl. notes. The traveller will receive in paper from 120 to 125 florins for a £10 Circular Note, according to the rate of exchange.

The silver coins consist of florins, $\frac{1}{2}$ florins, and pieces of 20 and 10 kreuzers, the metal being largely alloyed.

The copper coins consist of 4 and 1 kr. pieces, equal to 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RAILWAYS.

The extension of the system of late years has been very rapid, and the traveller may now penetrate into the most attractive portions of the country without difficulty. The lines over the Brenner and the Semmering are remarkable alike for the engineering skill in their construction, and the beauty of the scenery traversed; and the connecting links between these two lines open up some of the finest scenery in Europe. The last carriage of express trains on the mountain lines is fitted with glazed sides and movable seats like an American car, for the convenience of first-class passengers who wish to enjoy an uninterrupted view of the country.

Separate compartments are reserved for ladies, and smokers and non-smokers are placed in separate carriages. On the Government lines 55 lbs. of luggage is allowed free. Refreshments are to be had at every station of importance.

EILWAGEN, OR MAIL COACHES.—SEPARAT-EILWAGEN.

In Austria, as in the German Empire, the Coach-office and Post-office are managed by the Government, and are generally under the same roof.

The public conveyances are, as a rule, unsuited to ladies, owing to the crowding, the incessant smoking, and the often dirty company.

Upon all the principal post-roads on which an Eilwagen travels, a party amounting to 4 persons, on agreeing to pay the full fare, may engage an Eilwagen to themselves, even on days when the regular Eilwagen does not go at all: this is called a *Separat-Wagen*. The expense is about 4 kr. per *m.*, which is more than the fare by the ordinary Eilwagen, but much less for 4 persons than posting, while it possesses most of the advantages of

that mode of travelling. In order to obtain such a conveyance, it is necessary to apply at the office the day before it is wanted, and to pay the whole fare beforehand.

POSTING.—LAUFZETTEL, &C.

Einspänner.—In Salzburg and Tyrol the postmasters will readily furnish a one-horse chaise to 1 or 2 persons, having a small quantity of baggage, at the rate per post of 1 fl. the horse, 15 kr. the open carriage, or 31 kr. a covered carriage, and 15 kr. the postillion. It may be calculated as costing about 4d. per English mile.

The *Austrian post* contains 2 Austrian m. (= 15172·9 mètres or 8000 Klaftern) or 4 Stunden or hrs.; it is equal to nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ (9·42) Eng. m. The average rate of travelling is a post in 1 hr. 30 min. The roads are better and the speed greater than in Bavaria.

Laufzettel.—In some towns of Austria, and indeed throughout the States of Germany, N. and S., a traveller may bespeak horses in all the large towns, to be in readiness for him at every stage along his whole route, as far as the frontier. To make such an arrangement, it is only necessary for him to apply to the Extrapost Office from 12 to 24 hrs. before the time of starting, to state in writing when he intends to set out, and what route he proposes to follow. This order is called a *Laufzettel* (literally, current ticket). The previous notice is required in order to prepare the postmasters along the line. The traveller who avails himself of the *Laufzettel* may stop to sleep or dine, or for any other purpose, and may order beds and dinner for a certain number of persons; but must specify what delays he intends to make, and at what hour he purposes to arrive at, and to set out from, each station, when he applies for it. If the traveller be not punctual, the horses are not kept in readiness longer than 6 hrs. at any station.

A *Laufzettel* can be obtained at most post-offices. It will abridge the time lost in changing from 20 to 25 min. Its utility is especially felt on roads of secondary importance, where no more than 6 horses are usually kept at a post-house. It is an inestimable comfort, for, by specifying in it the places at which you mean to sleep, and the accommodation which you require, you find the good people on the watch for you, and thus half the fatigue of travelling is avoided.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICE.

To the English traveller the police regulations are not more oppressive than in other continental countries, and the officers by whom they are administered are usually distinguished for the civility and politeness with which they treat strangers.

The careful watch which is kept over the public health is deserving of notice. The large towns are divided into districts, each of which is placed under the care of able medical men, who are paid for attending upon the poor, and are bound to administer to their wants; notice must be sent to them of every death which takes place, and no interment can be performed until they have examined the body. Careful superintendence is exercised over the markets, to prevent the sale of unwholesome food. Vendors of drugs are prohibited by the severest penalties from dispensing any of a poisonous nature without a written order of a known physician.

AUSTRIA, ITS INHABITANTS, AND BEAUTIES OF ITS SCENERY.

Education is more widely extended in Austria among the common people than in any other country of Europe except Prussia; and this entirely by the
S. Germ.

Government itself, for the Austrian rulers turned their attention to this subject earlier than those of most other countries, and have been ceaselessly employed for the last century in establishing schools throughout their dominions. The number of persons who can read, write, and understand the elements of arithmetic, is beyond comparison greater in the hereditary states of Austria than in England or in France.

In Austria proper every child must go to school for a certain number of years; even poverty is no excuse, since schools are provided in every parish with such endowments as to enable those who cannot pay the very small sum required, to obtain gratuitous instruction. No person can marry, or set up in any trade, without producing a written certificate of attendance at school. Numerous normal or pattern schools, in different parts of the country, furnish a supply of teachers; that of Vienna alone sends out between 1600 and 1700 annually. The schools are so arranged that a child can pursue that course of training which will best fit him for his future career, and from the primary schools he goes either to the Gymnasium and University, or to the practical schools and the Polytechnic, according to his bent.

Among the highland peasantry of Austria, Tyrol, Styria, &c., the stranger, provided he understand the language, and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feeling, and their total freedom from discontent and murmuring, their dances and merrymakings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their good clothes, and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kindhearted people is particularly agreeable.

Nearly one-fourth of the surface of the Austrian dominions is occupied by the Alps, and their wide-spreading ramifications, commencing on the W. at the frontier of Switzerland with the Rhetian range, and extending through the Noric, Salzburg, Carnic, Styrian, and Julian chains, E. into Hungary and Slavonia, and S. into Dalmatia and the Littorale. Sir Humphry Davy declared that he knew no country to be compared in beauty of scenery with these Austrian Highlands. "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys and the altitudes of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." It is hardly possible to speak without enthusiasm of the enchanting scenery of *Salzburg* and its neighbourhood; of the lake of *Königssee*, the pass of *Lueg*, the secluded baths of *Gastein*, and the glaciers and pyramidal peak of the *Grossglockner*. The vale of the *Danube*, from the point where it enters Austria, below *Passau*, to *Vienna*, is little inferior to the finest parts of the *Rhine*. A little to the E. of *Salzburg*, between it and *Vienna*, is the *Salzkammergut*, one of the most enchanting districts of lake and mountain in Europe, and hardly surpassed by anything in Switzerland.

INTERESTING ROUTES BETWEEN BERCHTESGADEN AND PINZGAU.

Reichenhall.	Seissenberger Klamm.	Wimbachklamm.
Bodenbühl.	Hirschbühl.	Ramsau.
Melech.	Ramsau.	Hirschbühl.
Knippass.	Schwarzbachwacht.	Seissenberger Klamm.
Unken.	Jettenberg.	Frohnwies.
Luftenstein.	Berchtesgaden.	Taxenbach.
Lofen.	Königssee.	Bad Gastein.
Frohnwies.		

A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR THROUGH SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

Days.	Starting from	Days.	Starting from
1	Salzburg by St. Wolfgang to Ischl.	1	Lin. Traunfall, Gmünden.
2	Ischl by Gmünden and back.	2	Ischl, ascent of Schafberg.
3	Visit Wirsers Strub, ascend Schafberg.	3	Visit Wirsers Strub and St. Wolfgang.
4	Ansee—Visit Alt-Ansee.		
5	Ansee—Grundelsee, Teplitzsee, Kammersee.		
6	Hallstatt, Strub Waterfall.		
7	By Gosauzwang to Gosau, Vordersee, Hintersee, and back to Gosau, or should Hinter-See not be visited, on to Abtenau.		
8	Abtenau, Golling, visit the Oefen, and by the beautiful pass of Lueg to Lend.		
9	To Gastein by pass of the Klam.		
10	Visit Nassfeld.		
11	Back to Hallein.		
12	Visit Salt-mines, Berchtesgaden.		
13	Königssee. Obersee. By Reichenhall to Munich, Innsbruck, or Salzburg.		

A WEEK'S TOUR THROUGH THE SALZKAMMERGUT, STARTING FROM ISCHL.

* Guide required. * Sleeping-places.

Ischl, } * 4 hrs.
 Alt-Ansee, }
 Ansee, 1 hr.
 Ober-Traun, 2½ hrs.
 *Hallstatt, } ½ hr.
 Hintersee, } * 6½ hrs.
 Vordersee,
 *Gosau, } 3½ hrs.
 Zwiselberg, } * 2½ hrs.
 Abtenau, } 3 hrs.

*Golling, 3 hrs.
 Königsberg,
 Königssee, 2 hrs.
 *Berchtesgaden, ¼ hr.
 [via Dürrenberg.]
 Hallein Salt-mine, 2 hrs.
 Hallein, ¼ hr.
 *Salzburg,
 St. Gilgen, } Diligence in 10 hrs.
 *Ischl, }

The valleys of Tyrol abound in interest; and all that is worth notice in them is mentioned in detail in the description of that country. Vienna, the Imperial capital, is one of the most gay but at the same time most agreeable places of residence on the Continent; whether the sojourner devote himself to pleasure, science, literature, or art. It yields to few cities in architectural splendour and in the charms of its environs. Styria and Carinthia are but a continuation of the romantic scenery of Austria and Tyrol; and their mountains enclose, besides, inexhaustible mineral treasures of lead and iron. The valleys of the Mur, the Enns, the Drave, and Save, especially the Save, have each their own peculiar attractions. Carniola is a country of wonders; its limestone mountains are full of subterranean caverns, at the head of which stands the Cave of Adelsberg, without doubt one of the world's wonders, and alone worthy of a journey to explore it. A little S. of it is the flourishing seaport Trieste, and lower down the interesting Roman remains of Pola; and Diocletian's Palace at Spalato.

Salzburger, that singular kettle-land, as the Germans call it, surrounded by a nearly circular wall of mountain, with only one opening in it, through which

the Elbe finds its way out to the sea, draining by this sole outlet the whole country, is picturesque only in the vicinity of its hilly borders. The Sudetic mountains on the N., those of Glatz on the E., and the portions of the Erzgebirge and Böhmerwald adjoining Teplitz and Carlsbad, are by no means deficient in beauty. In the centre of the kettle stands Prague, the Tshekhian capital, imposing from its situation and buildings, and full of the most interesting historical associations.

SALT-MINES.

The limestone mountains of Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Transylvania, and Bavaria abound in deposits of salt, which are enveloped in the strata of the mountain, to use a homely phrase, like apples within the crust of a pudding. These deposits are worked by mines at Hallein, Ischl, Hallstadt, Aussee in Austria; at Hall and Reichenhall, in Tyrol; at Maros-Ujvár, Parayd, and elsewhere in Transylvania (where the salt occurs in beds of pure rock-salt, which are quarried like marble); and at Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria.

The salt rarely occurs in the pure condition of rock-salt, or in large masses capable of being quarried like stone, as is the case in the Cheshire mines, but is dispersed in veins and threads, intermingled with bituminous clay, marl, and gypsum, which are soft and crumbling, and easily dissolved in water. In order to obtain it, pits and galleries are cut through the solid limestone rock as far as the softer beds containing the salt. Here a small chamber is excavated, wooden pipes are laid down to it from above, and out of it; but those forming the outlet below are stopped up with valves, capable of being opened and shut at pleasure. This being done, a mountain stream of fresh water is introduced from above and is conducted in the pipes through the passages of the mine into the excavated chamber, until it is quite full up to the ceiling. The water immediately begins to attack the sides and roof, dissolving the salt which it imbibes, and disintegrating the clay and other matter to the depth of several inches, so that they fall to the bottom of the pool.

The void thus occasioned in the chamber is filled up with more fresh water, more salt is washed out, and this process is repeated until the water is quite saturated with salt, and converted into strong brine. The length of time required to saturate it varies; thus, at Hallein and Berchtesgaden 3 weeks suffice, in Aussee and Hallstadt 6 weeks, at Ischl 12, and at Hall a whole year is necessary to convert the water to brine. The pipe in the bottom of the chamber is now opened, the mountain is as it were tapped, the salt water is drawn off, and is conveyed in wooden pipes to the boiling-houses. The chamber, when drained, is found to have extended upwards and sideways between 1 and 2 ft.; but, at the same time, its floor has been considerably raised by the fallen materials detached from the roof and sides, and deposited at the bottom. Previously to filling it anew with water, the stones and rubbish are extracted, the mud and earth are beaten down firmly, and, as a further precaution to prevent the chamber leaking, its floor is covered with a layer of tenacious clay, kneaded with wooden mallets, and carefully spread over it. By this means each chamber is constantly ascending within the mountain, and in process of time a lower chamber occupies the same level which the one above it held some years before, though the thickness of solid matter between them is not diminished. When the chamber is properly prepared, the process of filling it is commenced anew, and is continued until it becomes so large that there is danger of the earth giving way: it is then abandoned. There are sometimes 30 or 40 of these excavations in one mine, *situated one above the other, in different stories as it were; and the stranger, though told there is such a reservoir immediately over his head, seeks in vain for the least indication of it in the humidity of the roof of the chamber in*

which he happens to be. When two chambers approach so near that the division between them threatens to give way, it is necessary to check their further horizontal extension by puddling the sides with clay, or even by building vast partition-walls or dykes. It sometimes, indeed, happens that the mountain is traversed by land-springs, which, secretly penetrating the strata, loosen it by degrees, and at last produce serious accidents. Very injurious inundations sometimes take place when a chamber unexpectedly reaches dangerous ground, where the water cannot be held within bounds. The roof then gives way, bringing destruction upon works and workmen.

The strata of the ceiling of one of these chambers are contorted and curled not unlike marble paper in appearance. In those mines which are shown to strangers, one of the largest chambers is purposely kept half filled. On entering it the visitor finds himself on a sudden upon the margin of a subterranean lake of inky blackness, agreeing with the descriptions of that of the fabled Styx. The walls of the cavern are illuminated, and each flickering taper is reflected back in the unruffled surface of the water. He is ferried across in a flat boat by one who would serve as no bad representative of Charon, and safely landed on the opposite side to thread other passages and trace his way out to daylight. The roofs of these passages are entirely unsupported by props or pillars, and are not arched, but quite flat; when, therefore, it is considered that the rock composing them is often so soft as to crumble at the touch, how vast a superincumbent weight of the mountain presses upon them, and that they are sometimes from 500 to 600 yards in circumference, it is wonderful that accidents are not more frequent.

These mines are open to visitors, and they are provided with guides and dresses. English travellers should on no account omit to visit them. In some the mode of descent is novel, viz. by sliding down inclined planes somewhat in the manner of the *montagnes russes*. The visitor, protected by a leather apron, seats himself on two sloping bars of wood, and, as he descends, holds in his right hand, to regulate his course, a stout rope, which, in slipping rapidly through his fingers, feels, in consequence of the friction, like a bar of hot iron, in spite of the coarse gauntlet which is worn as a protection. It has a singular appearance to the uninitiated to see the guide, who precedes them to show the way, suddenly sinking into the earth as it were beneath his feet, and to watch the taper which he carries gradually diminishing and disappearing. If the visitor feel alarmed, he may place himself on pick-a-back, as it were, to descend, resting his arms on the attendant before him; but as the descent is neither difficult nor dangerous, this is rarely resorted to. A succession of 3 or 4 of these descents (called *Rollen*) carries the visitor deeper and deeper into the mountain, until he arrives at the bottom, or at one of the excavated chambers mentioned above.

As the salt-mines are almost invariably situated high up on the mountains, and the salt-pans or evaporating houses in the valley at some distance below them, the brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to the place where it is to be boiled. If the forests are exhausted, and there is no supply of fuel to be procured near the mines, aqueducts and systems of pipes are constructed many miles in length, with reservoirs at intervals to carry the brine to some spot where wood may be procured in plenty, as it is less difficult and more economical to transport the water than the fuel. These conduits sometimes extend 30 m., and in one instance, in Bavaria, nearly 60 m. They are carried along the sides of precipices, through tunnels or canals cut in the rocks, and over deep ravines, supported upon piles or props. Near Reichenhall (see Rtes. 185 and 229) the water is actually transported over two ranges of mountains, surmounting a height of more than 1500 ft. by the aid of very powerful and ingeniously contrived hydraulic pumps.

SALT-WORKS.

The salt-pans and method of evaporating the brine used in Austria are very old-fashioned compared with the improved system adopted in England. The word pan literally describes the species of tray which is employed; it is composed of small plates of iron stoutly riveted together; it is about 2 ft. deep, 40 ft. long, and 15 ft. wide, and is laid upon a number of pillars of fireproof brick about 3 ft. high, like those of a Roman hypocaust, which form the furnace, the space between the pillars being filled with fuel. The billets of wood are skilfully thrown in at one end, and the current of air carries the flame in a few minutes to the opposite extremity, causing it to spread out like a fan among the pillars, distributing the heat equally to all parts. The increase of temperature causes the thin iron pan to heave and twist, and it would even curl up like a leaf in a candle, were it not kept down by numerous wooden props wedged in between it and the massive roof of the boiling-house. Sometimes a hole is burned in the bottom, or a crack is produced; and as it is not possible to put out the fire merely on account of it, a man is sent into the pan to seek out the leak. This is a hazardous enterprise, as he runs the risk of being nearly stifled by the vapour, and of being boiled alive if he lose his footing. For this purpose he is shod with a pair of high pattens, not unlike two stools, upon which he wades through the boiling brine. The fire is continued for a week or a fortnight together, day and night, without interruption, the salt being removed as fast as it crystallizes, and fresh brine introduced to supply the vacancy. At the end of that time the fire is extinguished, and the pan is taken out and subjected to a complete process of tinkering; the thick crust of gypsum or calcareous matter which adheres to its bottom and sides is broken off, and the faulty plates are replaced by new. It is calculated that 100 lbs. of saturated water or brine produce 26 lbs. of salt.

CARINTHIA† AND CARNIOLA.‡

Travelling is rough in both these countries, except in the frequented Alpine districts, and in the larger towns. The population of the latter is Slavonic.

The chain of the Julian Alps, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., through Carniola and Istria, is remarkable for the immense number of caverns which occur in it. There are, it is said, more than 1000 between the Isonzo and the frontier of Bosnia. It is one of the peculiarities of the limestone of which these mountains consist, to disintegrate in places and to be cleft by fissures, so that in parts they may be said to be hollow. Large lakes are formed within them, and streams flow through them, following a mole-like course, engulfing themselves in gaping caverns, and reappearing above ground at intervals, before they finally terminate in the sea or in some great river. The want of moisture on the surface, occasioned by the fundamental rock not being water-tight, and the rain passing off through cracks, gives to the greater portion of this district a character of the most repulsive barrenness, except in the valleys. It is in all respects a desolate and howling wilderness. The Julian Alps cross the line of route between Laibach and Trieste, and the traveller traverses the district called the *Karst* with eyes aching from the reflection of the sun on the white rocks, to relieve which he looks in vain for a spot of verdure.

† German, *Kärnten*.‡ German, *Krain*.

THE FOREST—RIESEN—KLAUSEN—RECHEN.

The forests of Tyrol and Styria, by their magnitude and number, form one of the distinguishing features of those countries, when compared with Switzerland. They cover the middle region of the Alps, and encroach more upon the verge of the cultivated fields, which occupy the lower part of the valleys, than in Switzerland.

It might at first be supposed that these vast storehouses of timber, from their extreme remoteness and the difficulty of access, would hardly be of any value to man, and that the trees would be allowed to flourish and rot, undisturbed by the axe, on the spot where nature sowed them. This is by no means the case: there are many remote districts of the Austrian Alps where timber is the sole produce, where the people draw their subsistence entirely from the forest; and human ingenuity has contrived means by which the stately stem of the Tyrolean larch, which has grown to maturity close to the glaciers of the Ortler Spitze, is transported to the arsenal of Venice, or the port of Trieste; while that which has flourished near the fountain-head of the Salzach may be found in the course of a few months from the time when it has quitted its native forests serving as a mast to some vessel of war or merchandise on the Black Sea.

There can be no difficulty in the transport of the timber growing on the borders of a navigable river; but it is a different thing when it grows at the distance of many miles from any stream capable of floating a log, or where the streams flow in a direction opposite to that in which the wood is to be carried.

The first of these obstacles is overcome by means of slides (called Riesen); semicircular troughs formed of six or eight fir-trees placed side by side, and smoothed by stripping off the bark, and extending sometimes a length of many miles. They are constructed so as to preserve a gradual descent, are not always straight, but are made to curve round the shoulders of the mountains, being at times carried in tunnels through projecting rocks, and at others conducted over ravines and depressions on the tops of tall stems, like the piers of a bridge, until they terminate on the borders of some stream capable of carrying them onwards. The Austrian forests are everywhere traversed by these contrivances, which form, in fact, a rude railroad for the timber. The woodcutter waits for an opportunity when the ground is slippery, and the rivers are high, to launch forth the timber, which has been cut many weeks before. The logs descend with the rapidity of an arrow, so great is the force they acquire, that if by chance a log strikes against any impediment in the sides of the slide, it is tossed out by the shock, and either snapped in two like wax, or shivered to splinters.

The streams which traverse a forest district are often so shallow and so much impeded by rocks, that even after rain they would be insufficient to carry forward the wood. In such cases a strong dam or lock (Klaue) is built across the stream, at a point where its banks are narrowest, usually at the mouth of a gorge, and the waters are pent up by sluice-gates until they have risen so as to form an artificial lake. In this sheet of water the logs from the surrounding forests are collected. At a given signal the sluice-gates are opened, and the pent-up waters force their way down the valley, bearing along the wood with which they are freighted, until they reach a larger stream capable of floating them on its surface without artificial aid.

A few only of the finest trunks are formed into rafts, and transported down the Danube into the Black Sea, or into the Adriatic, for shipbuilding. The greater part of the wood is consumed in the country where it grows, for fuel, for supplying the salt-pans and mines, or is converted into charcoal for the smelting and forging of iron. But it constantly happens that a ridge of high

mountains intervenes between the forests and the salt-works or furnaces; and that the timber grows near to streams flowing in a contrary direction to the point where it is wanted. Under such circumstances the trees, instead of being thrown down from the height, must be carried up the ascent, which is of course much more difficult. The transport is then effected by means of a vast inclined plane (called *Holzaufzug*, wood elevator), extending from the bottom of the valley to the summit of the nearest cliff or height overhanging it. A number of waggons are constructed to run up and down it in a sort of railroad; when loaded, they are attached by ropes to a species of windlass, communicating with a water-wheel, which is put in motion by turning on it the stream of a mountain torrent. By this means they are raised to the top of a precipice many hundred feet high, and are then transported down the opposite side in the usual manner.

The business of the woodman (*Holz knecht*) affords occupation for a great number of persons. They set out early in spring in gangs, and repairing to the spot where the wood is most abundant and of the finest growth, they build themselves rude huts of logs and branches, and begin lustily to ply the axe. The trees are then sorted into stems suited for masts or shipbuilding, which are merely lopped, and into wood fit for fuel, which is cut into logs, split, and dried; the whole is then heaped up in stacks. As soon as the winter has fairly set in, and the snow has fallen deep so as to fill up the hollows in the mountains, the woodcutter puts the cramp-irons upon his feet, and either by the aid of oxen or upon a hand-sledge, conveys the wood to the borders of some neighbouring precipice, or to the side of one of the slides above mentioned. The snow is partially removed from the trough of the slides, and a few logs are thrown down to smooth it and make the passage clear. Water is also poured down it, which, speedily freezing, covers it with a sheet of ice, and serves to diminish greatly the friction, and to assist the rapidity of the descent. The logs are then discharged, and descend with the quickness of lightning into the depth below, passing in a few minutes over a distance of several miles. The effect of such a discharge is much heightened when the Riese, or slide, terminates on the brow of a precipice overlooking a lake. The mountains around re-echo with a report like that of thunder: vast trees, hurled forth with the ease of a bundle of sticks, clear half the width of the lake in their leap, and descending with a splash into its waters, ruffle the surface far and wide, and strew it, as it were, with the fragments of a wreck. The duties of the woodman do not end when he has thus discharged the wood; many logs and stems are arrested in their progress by projecting masses of rock, or tufts of bushes, and may be seen adhering to the sides of the ravine or precipice, looking at a distance like straws scattered over the hillside. The woodman must disengage these, and see them fairly and prosperously on their way; at times, where the timber falls from a great height, the hardy woodman is let down by a cord, axe in hand, in the face of a precipice or cataract, to clear away all obstructions. In like manner he must push off and set afloat the timber which runs aground, or is stranded in the bed of the river.

For the purpose of collecting the swimming wood (*Schwimmholz*) a species of barrier or grating of wood (*Rechen*) is erected across the rivers at the entrance of the great valleys, or in the neighbourhood of the salt-pans and charcoal furnaces. It is here arrested and sorted according to its quality, by the persons to whom it belongs. Different proprietors distinguish the wood belonging to each of them by cutting the logs a particular length, so that even when several owners discharge their timber into the river at the same time, it is easily sorted and appropriated. A tax of a certain sum upon every stack of wood is paid for the use of the river and the services of the woodmen.

Styria has advantages in maintaining the luxuriance of her forests which the other States of the Austrian Alps do not possess, especially her neighbour, Carinthia. In olden times that country rivalled her sister State in the production of timber, which has latterly reached its minimum. This arises greatly from the difference of tenure in which the forest lands are held. In Styria they are almost exclusively in the hands of large proprietors, such as wealthy noblemen, town corporations, religious societies, or the Crown, all of whom take care that the tenants or woodmen do not denude them indiscriminately, but plant saplings where trees have been cut down. In Carinthia the owners of the forests are the small farmers, who are an improvident class, and recklessly cut down old trees without planting new ones, regardless of the interests of posterity, until they are now but scanty woods, scarcely yielding sufficient fuel for household purposes. This devastation of the Carinthian forests has greatly increased the bleakness of the country, owing to the exposure of its valleys to the cold winds from the north and east.

In some of the remote forests, trees of huge dimensions may be met with, giants of the vegetable creation; a larch which stood near Matsch, in the Vintschgau, was called the King of the Larches, and seven men could scarcely surround its trunk with outstretched arms. A fir (*Pinus picea*), growing on the Martinsberg, in the forest district of Zirl, measured 5 ft. in diameter at 9 ft. from the ground, and at a height of between 90 and 95 ft. from the ground still retained a diameter of between 8 and 9 inches. The Siberian pine, called by naturalists *Pinus cembra* (Zirbelnusskiefer), which grows only on the limits of vegetation, on the borders of glaciers and everlasting snow, is much prized in Tyrol, as well as in Switzerland, for the facility with which it is cut into figures, bowls, spoons, and other utensils and toys; it is out of this wood that the inhabitants of the Grödenthal carve the crucifixes, &c., which are so abundantly dispersed through Tyrol; and the pretty toys of Berchtesgaden are of the same material.

AUSTRIAN INNS AND COOKERY.

Austria is universally allowed to be the land of good living, and dinner is a portion of the business of the day regarded with more importance here than elsewhere. The *table d'hôte* system is as foreign to this country as to England, and no Austrian will dine otherwise than *à la carte*. Unfortunately for the English traveller, the time at which everybody is expected to dine, and at which therefore the best food is prepared, is the impossible hour of one o'clock.

The restaurateurs of Vienna, Prague, and Pest, are not less skilful than those of Paris. Styrian capons, Danube carp, and Fogasch, a species of perch procured only from the Plattensee in Hungary, are among the peculiar delicacies to which the epicure will direct his attention. All the principal cities are well supplied with game, and throughout Austria the puddings (*Mehlspeisen*) have attained the summit of perfection. Our business is chiefly with the "cuisine sauvage," and the prospects of the traveller in remote districts, far away from cities, and in the midst of the mountains. Dinner is always commenced with soup, usually bread or egg soup, very tasteless. To this succeeds boiled beef, and then the national dish, chicken, cut into pieces and fried in lard, called *gebackenes Huhn*, or, vulgarly, *Bockhähn*; it is on the whole not a bad dish, and is, beyond doubt, the best mode of dressing a fresh-slaughtered fowl, as it rarely happens that the animal is killed until the dinner or supper of which it is to form a part is already ordered. The traveller may safely ask for this dish when in a hurry. Sauerkraut, which is cabbage cut into small pieces, laid in a cask between layers of salt, pressed down by weights above, and thus pickled in its own juice for six or eight months, is

be met with everywhere; but the English rarely succeed in accommodating their palates to it. Even the epicure, however, may dine in content if the bill of fare do but contain *trout* (Forellen), and there are very few seasons and situations in which they are not to be met with among the mountains. They are brought to table either fried, or simply boiled in water and vinegar (blangesotten), which gives the dark-blue colour to their coats. Chamois venison (Gemsfleisch), and game of various kinds, including black cock (Schildhahn), and sometimes cock-of-the-woods (Auerhahn), are by no means uncommon.

The *wines* of Austrian growth, chiefly the produce of vineyards around Vienna, are for the most part not so palatable to the English taste as are those of Hungary. The Vöslauer and Klosterneuberger are reputed to be the best Austrian wines; whilst amongst those of Hungary, the Ruszter and the Nessmühler are good white wines, and the Ofner, Erlauer, Vilanyer, and Adelsberger, good red wines.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 85.

SALZBURG TO VIENNA, BY LINZ.

Miles.	Routes.
	Salzburg 271, 274, 275, 278
3	Berg Maria Plain
9	Seekirchen
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63	Wels . . . 86, 87
78	Linz . . . 88, 89
81	Kleinmünchen
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194	Penzing
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Bearing N.E., the rly. runs to **Berg-Maria Plain**; to the l. rises the conspicuous pilgrimage ch. of *Maria Plain* (1720 ft.), built in 1674, and celebrated for its sunset *view. The Salzach is crossed to *Seekirchen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of the lake. Dil. to (8 m. N.) *Mattsee*, with its three pretty lakes, at the foot of the *Tannberg*. The rly. now skirts the *Wallersee* (small steamer).

Neumarkt-Köstendorf. 1 hr. N.W. rises the **TANNBERG** (2570 ft.).†

Strasswalchen (1875 ft.) Dil. to (12 m. S.E.) *Mondsee*. The striking peak of the *Schafberg* is now seen on the rt.

Vöcklabruck (1430 ft.) on the Ager, with remains of gates and walls. On a height E. is the old Gothic ch. of *Schondorf*.

Attnang (1320 ft.).

Lambach (1110 ft.), a town of 1600 Inhab., mentioned in records as early as the 8th centy. Above it rises a stately *Benedictine Monastery*, (1032), celebrated for its library and

† Alpine summits and road-side places which have an *Inn* are printed in small capitals.

collection of engravings. There are also some old German paintings. In the church are 9 altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. About 1 m. from Lambach, on the opposite side of and at the junction of the Traun with the Ager, is the singular *Ch. of Baura*, dedicated to the Trinity, and built in the shape of a triangle, with 3 fronts, 3 towers, 3 doors, 3 windows, 3 altars, decorated with Sicilian marble of 3 colours, having 3 organs, and 3 sacristies. It cost 333,333 fl., and was finished in 1725.

Wels (1026 ft.) An old town on the Traun (6000), the Roman *Orilabis*, with remains of gates and walls. In the old castle to the S.E., the property of Prince Auersperg, the Emp. Max. I. died in 1519.

LINZ (815 ft.), a town of 45,000 Inhab., the capital of Upper Austria, is beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a stone and iron trellice bridge 310 yds. long. It existed as a Roman colony in the 4th century, under the name of *Lentia*, and fell to the Dukes of Austria in the 12th century.

On the S. side of the Kaplanhofstrasse is the ***New Museum**, containing objects of antiquity and natural history found in the province, Celtic remains from Hallstatt, old armour, arms of the rebel peasants, a model of the Salzkammergut, and a portrait of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of the peasant insurrection in 1626, and of his opponent Count Herberstein. The handsome building, surrounded by a garden, cost £25,000. Beneath the cornice is a frieze, designed by Professor Zurstrassen of Leipzig, and sculptured by *Cullen*, representing the religious and artistic history of the province. It cost £2,750. In the Capuchin church of **St. Matthias** is the white marble tombstone of the Austrian General Montecuculi (1680), the opponent of Turenne and the Prince de Condé.

The imposing Gothic Cathedral, designed by *Stats* of Cologne, has a *lofty choir surrounded with chapels.

When completed, it will be one of the largest churches in the Empire.



SALZKAMMERGUT ALPS—Dachstein, Traunstein, &c., from near Linz.

In the centre of the **Franz-Josephs-Platz**, near the river, rises the white marble Trinity Column (*Dreifaltig-*

keitssäule) singularly placed between figures of Jupiter and Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the town from two threatened attacks of the plague and the Turks.

There is a good Theatre here; and many gardens and taverns in the vicinity are resorted to by the inhabitants as places of recreation.

The principal attractions of Linz are the beauty of its situation and the remarkably fine views in its vicinity. The best point of view is the *Jägermayr, which may be reached by the Kapuziner Str. and the Freyberg (see below) in 40 min. The hill is also accessible by a flight of steps and a footpath commencing a little above the bridge. From the *Stone Tower, built expressly for the view, the town of Linz, the windings of the Danube, together with the church on the Pöstlingberg on the opposite side of the Danube, are seen to great advantage. It is possible to approach the brow of the hill, and see the Danube beneath your feet forcing its way through the narrow gorge which it passes before reaching Linz. But the most striking feature of the view is the snow-clad chain of the Salzburg and Styrian Alps, which stretch along the S. horizon as far as the eye can reach. Conspicuous among these mountains is the *Traunstein*, whose precipices overlook the Traun Lake.

10 min. E. of the Jägermayr is the *Freyberg, on which stands a round tower of red sandstone, built by the Archduke Maximilian of Este, by way of experiment in the construction of the fortifications. Attached to it are a church in the Byzantine style, and other buildings. Fine *view from the platform.

Another view is to be obtained from the *Pöstlingberg, the highest eminence in the vicinity, 3 m. N.W., (1765 ft.), on the left bank. 3 m. from Urfahr, the suburb on the l. bank, is the pilgrimage church of S. M. *Magdalena*, surrounded by a group of towers, also commanding a very extensive view. The excursion may

be continued through the *Haslgraben* to the beautifully situated ruins of *Wildberg (an hour's drive from Linz), where the Emp. Wenzel was a captive for three years. $\frac{3}{4}$ -hr. beyond it is the *Kirchschlag* (2935 ft.), a small bath-house; and $\frac{1}{4}$ -hr. further, the *Giselawarte (3135 ft.), a fine point of view.

There is a good swimming bath on the bank of the *Strasser Insel*, just below the town, reached by a ferry (2 kr.).

It was in the country round Linz that the formidable insurrection of the Protestant peasants of Upper Austria broke out in the beginning of the 17th century. Emboldened by Tilly's victories and instigated by the Jesuits, Ferdinand II. had adopted the most energetic measures for the "extirpation of heresy" from his dominions. Protestants who refused to embrace Catholicism were enjoined to dispose of their property and quit the country: and the close of the year 1626 was fixed as the term beyond which "heresy" would be no longer tolerated within the hereditary dominions. Upper Austria, at this period, was occupied by the troops of Ferdinand's ally, Maximilian of Bavaria. The commander of the Bavarian troops stationed at Linz was Count Herberstein, a man of a stern, unrelenting disposition, and a sworn enemy to Protestantism. No sooner had the priests taken possession of a church in which the Lutheran service had been celebrated than they proceeded to reconsecrate it, and thoroughly purify it from the stains of heresy by a due sprinkling of holy water. In the spring of 1625 a number of priests, during the performance of such a ceremony, were driven out of the church of Zwiespalten, near Frankenburg, by the enraged peasants of the neighbouring villages. Herberstein punished the peasants by hanging 17 of them on the eaves of the church from which the priests had been expelled. This was the immediate cause of the insurrection, which soon became general. Stephen Fadinger, a hatter by trade, but at that time one of the

wealthiest peasants of the province, placed himself at the head of a considerable body of insurgents. Fadinger displayed great skill in organizing his peasant army, with which, in the summer of 1626, he invested Linz, where he was killed by a cannon-ball as he was reconnoitring the fortifications. Afterwards a person called the *Student*, whose real name is unknown, but who is supposed to have been of noble birth, was chosen by the peasants for their leader. Under his guidance they fearlessly encountered the numerous bodies of Austrian and Bavarian troops, until Pappenheim was sent with a force sufficient for the effectual suppression of the rebellion. He defeated the Student at Efferding, after a sanguinary combat in which 3000 peasants were slain, and again at Gmunden: the peasants offered the most desperate resistance; but at Wolfsegg the Student was killed, and his small band of followers completely routed.

Quitting Linz, the rly. turns S. to cross the Traun at Klein-München. On the rt. bank lies *Ebelsberg*, the scene of a severe engagement between the French under Massena and the Austrians under Hiller, in 1809. The passage of the bridge was contested with great slaughter; a desperate combat was kept up in the village from house to house; and marks of shot and balls may still be seen on the walls and signs of the inns. Nearly 12,000 men fell in the conflict.

Asten. 8 m. S.W. stands the Augustinian Convent of St. Florian, the towers of which may be seen rising above the trees. This saint, eminent both in Austria and Bavaria for the aid which he is believed to give in extinguishing fires, was born at Enns. His portrait is constantly seen painted on the outside of houses, in the act of pouring water from a bucket upon a house on fire.

This monastery is one of the most ancient foundations in Austria; but

the existing palatial edifice was erected in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the handsome church is a 13th-cent. crypt. The *Kaisersaal* is a sumptuous apartment adorned with frescoes. The *Library* is still very rich, though it has suffered serious spoliation: it contains 40,000 vols.; and the *Picture Gallery* is rather remarkable for extent than excellence, the greater part of its contents being copies. There is an extensive and remarkably fine collection of coins and medals most judiciously arranged. The ecclesiastics of St. Florian are remarkable not only for their learning, but for their skill in agriculture, which has conferred benefits on the surrounding district. 2 m. E. is the château of Tillysburg, a square building with towers at the corners. It was built, in 1636, by Count Werner von Tilly, who pulled down the castle of Volkersdorf, which stood nearly on the same site, and which had been given by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Count's uncle, the renowned General Tilly, who, it is said, beheld his mansion and estate from a distance one day, but never took the trouble to visit it. It now belongs to the Abbey of St. Florian.

Enns (920 ft.), a town of 4000 inhab., on the l. bank of the river Enns, which separates Upper from Lower Austria, and enters the Danube a little below the town. Enns stands on the site of the Roman station Lauriacum (whose name is preserved in the neighbouring village of Lorch), which was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Christians by Galerius, A.D. 304. Among the victims was Florian, a Christian tribune, who was thrown into the Enns from the bridge, with a millstone round his neck. The walls of Enns were built with the ransom-money paid for Richard Cœur-de-Lion. The tall *Tower* in the market-place was built by the Emp. Maximilian. On a height overlooking the river stands the château of Count Anersperg, to whom Enns belongs.

The river Enns, which divi-

Upper from Lower Austria, is crossed, and the rly. turns S. to **Haag**. On the l. is *Schloss Salaberg*. Thence S.E. to **St. Peter**, S. of which stands the large Benedictine Convent of *Seitenstetten*. At

Amstetten the country becomes more interesting, and is enlivened by views of the Danube on the l., and of the Styrian Alps on the rt. The railroad runs along the bank of the torrent Ybbs, and crosses it before reaching **Kemmelbach**. The rly. now approaches the Danube. l. on the opposite bank, are seen *Persenbeug*, a summer villa of the Emperor's and the double spires of the pilgrimage church of *Maria-Taferl*. The *Erlaf* is crossed to

Pöchlarn, one of the oldest places in Austria, said to have been in possession of the Margraves *Rüdiger I.* and *II.* between 916 and 943. *Rüdiger* of *Pechlarn* (*Bechlären*), a famous hero of the *Nibelungen*, cannot be identified with either of these personages, though there is probably some legendary connection between them. The reader of that fine old German poem need not be reminded how *Etzel* (*Attila*) sent *Rüdiger* to *Worms* to fetch *Chriemhilde*, and how "der guote *Rüediger*" and *Etzel's* fair bride rode, with a gallant train, from *Passau* to *Mölk* (*Medeliche*) and *Vienna*. *Weiteneck* appears on the opposite bank as the train approaches *Mölk* or *Mölk* (1000), lying at the foot of the rock on which, 180 ft. above the river, stands the celebrated *Benedictine Monastery*, rebuilt between 1707 and 1736, by an architect from *St. Pölten*, named *Jacob Prandauer*. It bears the appearance of a palace rather than that of the secluded retreat of cloistered monks. In the latter part of the 10th century *Mölk* was a frontier stronghold of the heathen *Magyars*, and was taken from their last Duke, *Geisa*, the father of *St. Stephen*, the first king and Christian sovereign of Hungary, in 984, by *Leopold I.*, the founder of the *Babenberg* line of princes, who, in the preceding year, had been created by the

Emperor *Otho II.* Margrave of *Austria*. *Leopold*, on gaining possession of *Mölk*, built a castle and a church on the site occupied by the present monastery. *Mölk* continued to be the residence of the *Babenberg* Margraves for upwards of a century. *Leopold* and his five immediate successors were buried in the crypt of the ancient church, from which their remains, together with those of 6 Margraves, were removed in 1735, and placed in a marble monument in the church of the present monastery. At the time of *Napoleon's* invasion (1805-1809) enormous contributions were levied on the monks, and their cellars supplied the French army with 15,000 gallons of wine for several days in succession. The greater part of its revenues, confiscated by *Buonaparte*, have since been restored. The *Church*, gorgeous with gold and red marble within, is celebrated for its fine organ. 11 *Babenberg* princes lie buried here. The *Library* of 20,600 volumes and 1500 MSS. (including many fine miniatures, a *Boethius* of 11th century, &c.) is a magnificent apartment. The collection of paintings is extensive, and there are a number of old German pictures in the Abbot's house chapel. Here also is preserved the *Melker Kreuz*, a crucifix of silver gilt, 2 ft. high, adorned with jewels (1363). In the *Treasury* is a wardrobe of richly-worked mass robes; a crucifix containing a fragment of the true Cross, the gift of Margrave *Albert* the Victorious in 1045; and a handsome goblet formed of wash-gold collected in the Danube (1660). Charming view from the Convent windows.

The *Parish Church* (1481) has some curious stone-work, and contains several monuments.

Beyond a short tunnel are passed three ruined castles. The *Styrian Alps* bound the S. horizon, the *Oetscher* being conspicuous above the rest.

St. Pölten (11,000) on the *Traisen* river, an episcopal see, has a modernized Abbey church of 1266, and an important Military College. Its name is a contraction of *St. Hippolytus*.

On the l. lies the château of Pottenbrunn, surrounded by a fosse.

The chain of hills called Wienerwald, stretching from the Styrian Alps to the Danube, is penetrated by 2 tunnels. The scenery is very picturesque as far as

Purkersdorf, at the foot of the Riederberg, a considerable village. The rty. crosses the Wien, an unruly torrent descending from the Wienerwald, which gives its name to the capital of Austria. On the rt. is the *Deer and Wild Boar Park* of the Palace of Schönbrunn: it is a wild and retired spot, forest trees alternating with open glades, and contains nearly 2000 head of wild swine: it is a strictly private preserve of the Emperor's.

Weidlingau. On the l. lies Hadersdorf, once the estate of General London, who is buried in the park beneath a monument of sandstone, by *Zauner*. Over the tomb his wife placed the inscription:

Non patria, non imperator, sed conjux!

At *Maria-Brunn* there is a Pilgrimage Church, and an Augustine Convent, now converted into a Foresters' School.

Hütteldorf. The village is composed either of villas and country-seats of the Viennese, or of taverns and public gardens, where the citizens entertain themselves with music and dancing on holidays. A little to the rt., beyond the village of Penzing, lies the *Palace of Schönbrunn*. (See below.)

Vienna Terminus — outside the Mariahilf lines.

There are seven Railway Stations. (See Index.)

Soon after leaving the station the traveller is stopped at the *Limten* or *Lines*—i.e. gates in the outer lines of fortifications, which are kept up for revenue purposes. Here a carriage-toll of 4 kr. is levied.

VIENNA (485 ft.), capital of the Austrian dominions, the residence of the Emperor of Austria and the seat of

the government, has, including the outskirts, 1,200,000 Inhab. (15,500 Protestants, 80,000 Jews, and 2500 Greeks), exclusive of the garrison of 24,000. Within the 10 districts of the city itself the population is about 800,000. It receives its name from the Wien, an insignificant stream, crossed by 15 bridges, which unites itself with the Donau-Canal, a small branch of the Danube, dividing the city from the suburb called Leopoldstadt, and crossed by 8 bridges.

34 Suburbs (Vorstädte) encompass the city on all sides, and greatly surpass in extent the city itself, though not older than 1684; those which existed previously having been destroyed by, or on the approach of, the Turks at the time of their last siege. They are now merged with the city in 10 districts (Bezirke). After passing through the suburbs, the traveller enters upon a belt of Boulevards, laid out upon the ground which formed the *Glacis* down to 1858, when the bastions which surrounded the city were blown up and levelled, and Vienna ceased to be a fortress. These Boulevards, called *Ringe*, encircle the city, and are lined with private and public buildings of most sumptuous architecture. Beginning at the Aspern Bridge, they take the names of Stuben, Park, Kolowrat, Kärnthner, Opera, Burg, Franzens and Schotten-Ring. Within this circle lies the old city of Vienna: it is so limited in extent that you can walk through it in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Vienna and its suburbs may be compared to a spider's web in the arrangement of the streets, as they all tend to meet together in one point in the centre, near the cathedral of St. Stephen's, and radiate thence through the suburbs as far as the outer lines. Within the older quarter lie the palaces of the Emperor and some of the principal nobility, the public offices, the finest churches, and the most splendid shops.

In the *Herrengasse*, *Schenkenstrasse*, and *Wallnerstrasse*, in the quarter called *Schottenviertel*, on the

new Boulevards, and in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, are congregated the princely abodes of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian nobility. Among these the **Palace of Prince Liechtenstein**, in the Bankgasse, is most conspicuous, from the extent, splendour, and refined taste displayed in its architectural design and internal arrangements. It occupies nearly one side of the street, and contains a valuable library, a theatre, and extensive stables. It has been almost entirely rebuilt, and its principal apartments decorated in a style of the greatest magnificence, at a cost of 60,000*l.* It is shown to strangers at times, and is well worthy of a visit. The palace of *Count Schönborn* (Renn-gasse) was built by Fischer of Erlach; that of *Prince Esterházy* (Wallnerstrasse) occupies the site of the hunting-lodge of St. Leopold.

Starting from the Aspern Bridge, adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky, along the *Stubenring*, we pass between the Franz Josef Gate and barrack on the rt., with parade ground in front; on the l. the Custom-house, and a little further on the Industrial Museum. In the *Parlering* (rt.) is the ***Palace of Archduke William**, a Renaissance edifice by Hansen (1865-67), on the l. the Stadtpark, a prettily laid-out garden with the Kursalon at the further end; and on the rt. again the building of the Horticultural Society (Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), at the back of which is the Stadttheater.

On the *Kolowratring* stands the palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor and the *Nobles' Casino*, in Renaissance style, from Ferstel's design. Here Schwarzenberg Street and Square cross the Ring. From this the Heustrasse leads past the Schwarzenberg Palace to the Museum of the Belvedere. We then come to the *Kärnthnering*, and the Imperial Hotel. The S. end of the Kärnthnerstrasse terminates at the Gothic

the Glorious, by Preleuthner; Count Niklas Salm, by Purckershofer; Bishop Kollonitz, by Pilz. On the E. side, Rudolf IV., by Gasser; Count Rüdiger von Stahremberg, by Fessler; Fischer von Erlach, by Casar; Josef von Sonnenfels by Gasser.

The **Opernring** is distinguished by the grand *Opera House*, opposite which is the Heinrichshof, designed by Hansen, the palatial residence of Herr Heinrich Drasche, the well-known terra cotta manufacturer. The frescoes between the upper windows are by Professor Rahl. The corner house belongs to *Dreher*, the great brewer. S. of this is the *Schillerplatz*, with the new *Academy* buildings. Passing rt. the new Palace of Archduke Albert, we come into the *Burgring*, pass the Hofgarten and Burghor, opposite which, forming one side of the square, rise the vast Imperial Stables, and the new Imperial Museums. These latter were designed by Hasenauer, with suggestions by Semper. They are in the Renaissance style and face one another, with their lesser fronts towards the Ringstrasse. When completed, the building to the E. will contain the Belvedere Picture Gallery and other collections illustrative of the history of art, now scattered about the city, whilst the sister edifice will be devoted to Natural History, &c. Bending round the Volksgarten, through the *Franzensring*, we have a grand group of new buildings, the new *Townhall* (*Rathhaus*); a fine Gothic edifice by Schmidt, containing grand halls and central staircase, the new *Court Theatre*, a Renaissance edifice by the architects of the Imperial Museums, the new *Parliament Houses* (*Reichsrathgebäude*) in the Greek style, with a peristyle of 34 marble columns, designed by Hansen, the new *Palace of Justice* built by Wielemanns (1875-81) in the German Renaissance style, and the *University*, an imitation of early Florentine Renaissance, by Ferstel, at the back of which is the *Votivkirche*. The next bend takes us into the *Schottenring*, in which is the new *Exchange*, a

**Elisabethbrücke*, built by Förster in 1854, and adorned in 1867 with 8 marble statues. On the W. side, *Jasomirgott*, by Melnitzky; Duke Leopold

Renaissance building by *Hansen and Tietz*, measuring 100 yds. by 108. Leaving the Rudolf Barracks on the l., we come out upon the Danube Canal again, nearly opposite to the Augarten Bridge. If we turn to the rt. along the Franz-Josefs-Quai, on the bank of the Donau-Canal, as far as the Aspern Bridge, we shall have made the complete circle of the old city fortifications.

In the city the thoroughfares are narrow, the houses lofty and crowded together; whilst the suburbs are laid out in wide and well-paved handsome streets.

The dwelling-houses in Vienna are mostly of very large dimensions, and it rarely happens that they are entirely occupied by one family.

There are many single edifices which are let out in stories, or flats, and approached by a common stair, one floor often containing 2 or 3 domiciles. One of the largest buildings in the city is the *Schottenhof*, attached to the church of the Irish Benedictines, who were invited to settle here by Henry II. of Austria, in 1158; though they were replaced afterwards by German monks, the convent is still named after them. Opposite this building is another nearly as large, called the *Mölkhof*, belonging to the Monastery of Mölk. The *Trattnerhof*, in the Graben, produces 60,000 gulden of rent yearly, and is inhabited by 400 persons. The *Bürger-Spital*, formerly an hospital, now converted into dwelling-houses and lodgings, produces annually 170,000 gulden. It has 10 courts, 212 dwellings, and 1200 Inhab. The *Starhembergische Freihaus*, however, in the suburb of Wieden, is still larger; it is an estate in itself, with 300 dwellings, 6 courts, 31 staircases, and 2000 Inhab.

There are in Vienna a great many thoroughfares or passages (*Durchgänge*) leading through archways, under private houses, and across court-yards from one street to another, serving as short cuts.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTIONS, ETC., IN VIENNA.

* * These hours are liable to change; but accurate information on this head is given daily in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' just after the advertisements of the theatres; or in the 'Fremdenblatt.'

* * Admission may be obtained to most of these collections on days and hours (except between 12 and 2), even in winter, when they are not publicly open, by payment of a fee to the custodian, which a valet de place will arrange.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.—Imperial Library, 9 to 4 (closed in August). Technological Collections in the Polytechnic Institute, 9 to 5. Picture Gallery of Prince Leichtenstein, 9 to 4. Pictures of Count Czernin, 23 Glacis, Josephstadt.

SUNDAY.—The Palace Chapel (*Hofkapelle*) at 11, attended by the Imperial family; the chapel is ordinary and small. Cathedral service (*St. Stephen's*) at 9; the music is good, but the choir inferior; also church-music at *St. Peter's*. The English service is performed at our Ambassador's; the Presbyterian, at 7, *Breite Gasse, Mariahilf*. There are two German Protestant churches in Vienna; the Lutheran chapel (*Bethaus der Augsburgischen Confession*) at 1113 *Dorotheengasse*; the Swiss chapel (*Bethaus der Helvetischen Confession*) next door. Picture Gallery and the *Ambras-Museum*, and antiques in the *Belvedere*, 10 to 1. Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts, 10 to 1. Oriental Museum on the first floor of the Exchange, 9 to 1 (10 kr.). Civil-Arsenal, 9 to 2.

MONDAY.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems, Coins, and Medals (*Antiken-Cabinet*), 10 to 2. Albertina, 9 to 2. Count Czernin's pictures, 10 to 2. *Schönborn Gallery*, 9 to 3.

TUESDAY.—*Belvedere Picture Gallery*, 10 to 4. Egyptian Museum and

Ambras Collection, 10 to 4. Imperial Arsenal, 9 to 3. Treasury, 10 to 1. Museums of Art and Industry, 9 to 4 (30 kr.). Oriental Museum, 10 to 4 (30 kr.). Civic Arsenal, 9 to 2 (20 kr.).

WEDNESDAY.—Minerals, 10 to 1. Harrach's Pictures, 10 to 4. Schönborn Picture Gallery, 9 to 3; Belvedere, 10 to 4.

THURSDAY.—Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, 9 to 2; shut in Aug. Albertina, 9 to 2. Civic Arsenal, 9 to 3. Public examination of pupils at the Blind Asylum (*Blinden-Institut*), Josephstadt, 10 to 12. Imperial Arsenal, 9 to 3. Belvedere, 10 to 4. Count Czernin's pictures, 10 to 2. Treasury, 10 to 1.

FRIDAY.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems and Medals, 10 to 1. Picture Gallery of the Belvedere, 10 to 4. Treasury, 10 to 1. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 10 to 4. Schönborn Picture Gallery, 9 to 3.

SATURDAY.—Minerals, 10 to 1. Academy of Fine Arts, 9 to 2. Deaf and Dumb Institution, 10 to 12. Treasury, 10 to 1. Imperial Arsenal, 9 to 3. Belvedere, 10 to 4. Anatomical preparations in wax at the Josephinum (females not admitted), 11 to 1. Polytechnic Institute, 9 to 12. Harrach's Pictures, 10 to 4. Jews' Synagogue.

CLOSE TIME.—Burg-Theater from 1st July to 15th Aug.; Opera-house during the month of June; Cabinet of Natural History in August; Picture Gallery from 11th to 24th April, and in October; Ambras and Egyptian Museums in winter, except by ticket, to be obtained on the premises.

The principal **Monuments** in the squares and public places of Vienna are:—

PUBLIC STATUES.

In the *Josephsplatz*, the colossal bronze equestrian statue of the **Emp. Joseph II.** (1790), erected in 1806, by his nephew the Emp. Francis, is by *Zanner*. On the granite pedestal is the inscription, "*Saluti publicæ vixit, non diu, sed totus.*"

A colossal bronze statue of the **Emp. Francis I.** (1835), erected by his son, the ex-Emp. Ferdinand, in 1846, stands in the *Franzensplatz* in the Burg. The expression of the venerable sovereign in the act of blessing his people, with the motto, "*Amorem meum populus meus,*" is fine; but the drapery is clumsy, and the limbs are awkward. At the corners of the pedestal are figures of Religion, Justice, Peace, and Fortitude. It is by *Marchesi* of Milan.

In the centre of the *Hohe Markt*, supposed to have been the forum of the Roman *Vindobona*, is a **Votive Monument** (1732) commemorating the bravery of Joseph I. at the siege of Landau.

In the outer Burgplatz are equestrian statues of **Archduke Charles** (the vanquisher of Napoleon at Aspern), erected in 1860, and of **Prince Eugene** of Savoy, erected in 1865, both in bronze, from *Fernkorn's* designs.

A carriage-road and public thoroughfare beneath the centre of the Burg-palace leads to the suburbs, through the grand but somewhat heavy

Burgthor, erected by *Nobile* in 1822. It occupies the site of the bastions destroyed in 1809 by the French, who originated, under Napoleon, this and several other improvements and embellishments, one of which was the conversion of the glacis into a promenade. In passing from the palace to this gate, on the l., is the private garden of the Emperor; and on the rt., the

Volksgarten. It was laid out and thrown open to the public by the Emperor Francis in 1824, and forms one of the most frequented places of summer resort in Vienna; a portion is reserved for the café, where *Strauss's* band plays. In a building copied with slight variations from the *Temple of Theseus* at Athens is placed *Canova's* group (1817) of *Theseus* killing the *Minotaur*. This fine piece of sculpture was bespoken by Napoleon to decorate

the arch of the Simplon at Milan; but, falling into the hands of the Austrians after the war, was brought hither in 1822, and placed in a building constructed expressly in 1830.

In the neighbourhood of the Burgthor the new Natural History Museum and the other grand buildings mentioned above have been erected.

In the *Hofgarten* (apply to the gardener for admission), on the outer Burgplatz, is an equestrian bronze statue of the Emperor Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa, by Moll.

In the Kolowrat Ring is a ***Monument to Beethoven** by *Zumbusch*, erected in 1880. The marble statue of *Haydn*, in front of the Mariahilf church, is by *Natter* (1887).

The ***Schiller Monument** near the Opera House, by *Schilling*, was unveiled in 1876; and that of *Schubert*, in the Stadt Park, was erected in 1872 by *Kundmann*.

In the Schwarzenbergplatz, near the Imperial Hotel, is the equestrian statue, by Hähnel, 1867, of Prince Carl Schwarzenberg, the leader of the Allies in 1813-14.

A colossal *statue of the Empress *Maria Theresa* has been erected between the two new Museums, supported by figures of Justice, Religion, Wisdom, and Strength. The monument, by *Zumbusch*, is of gilt bronze on a granite pedestal, surrounded by four equestrian statues of famous generals, and four standing figures of statesmen. The four reliefs are also of gilt bronze.

FOUNTAINS.

The fountain facing the N. corner of the Opera House is a colossal undertaking (1869) of doubtful success. The marble groups of *Nepune* and the Danube, together with other Austrian rivers, are by *Meixner*.

In the *Neumarkt* is a fountain, around the basin of which are four

naked figures, by *Raphael Donner* (1736), in lead, representing the principal rivers of the archduchy of Austria—the Enns, Ips, Traun, and March—pouring their waters into the Danube.

In the *Freyung* there is a beautiful fountain, with 5 bronze figures by *Schwanthaler*. They represent Austria and her principal rivers—the Danube, Vistula, Elbe, and Po—of the Austrian dominions, forming an admirable group.

The *Albrechts-Brunnen*, on the site of the old Kärntner Thor, erected by the Emp. Francis Joseph, in 1869, is adorned with marble statues representing the chief Austrian rivers.

In the centre of the *Graben* stands a graceless column in honour of the Trinity. It is apparently a duplicate of that in the market-place of Linz, and was erected by Fischer for the Emp. Leopold I. on the cessation of the plague in 1693. The Graben (ditch) was the moat of the old 12th cent. fortifications.

In the centre of the oldest part of the town, the Hoher Markt, is a monument erected in 1732, from Fischer's designs, representing the Marriage of the Virgin, under a canopy supported by 4 Corinthian columns, with a fountain on either side.

In the Hof is a bronze *Marien-Säule*, by Herold, erected in 1668 by Leopold I., in honour of the Immaculate Conception. The detached fountains on each side were erected in 1872.

The court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (No. 1, Strauchgasse) has a fountain group of *St. George and the Dragon*, by *Fernkorn*.

CHURCHES.

Open from early morning until noon, and sometimes from about till 6.

The ***CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN**. Length 345 Eng. ft., breadth 230 ft. The existing cruciform sandstone building was built between 1359 and 1480; but the two small towers (Heidentürme) flanking the grand W. doorway, and the part of the edifice contiguous to them, are the remains of an earlier Romanesque edifice, built (1147) by Master Octavian Falkner of Cracow. The roof is covered with coloured tiles, forming a colossal mosaic of the Austrian eagle (1831). The general effect of the W. front is flat and poor, but on the outside of the building there is much rich tracery, and some curious carvings and monuments. Many judicious and costly restorations and repairs of the exterior have been made. The doorways, especially the *Giant Portal* (Riesenthor), only opened on great occasions, are beautiful specimens of Romanesque ornament. From the pulpit of stone, on the outside of the church, erected against a buttress on the N.E. angle of the N. chancel aisle, St. John Capistran preached a crusade against the Turks in 1451. The effect of the interior is marred by the white colour of the walls of the choir above the dark finely carved wooden 15th-century stalls, and by the lower level of its vaulting, but the nave is very fine, and its height, the size of the pillars, the abundance of rich sculpture, the tints of painted glass, combine to produce a very imposing effect. The pillars are, however, spoilt by incongruous and often trumpery altars inserted at their base. In the choir are some handsome tapestries. Between the N. aisle and transept, forming the termination of a former organ-loft, is carved the **stone figure of the architect, Jörg Oechsel*, looking through a small window. The *Pulpit* is of elegant and elaborate carved stone, by Pilgram (1512), and his portrait appears under the stair. At the E. extremity of the S. aisle is the red **marble sarcophagus of the Emperor Frederick III.* (1493), ornamented with 240 figures and 32 coats-of-arms, carved by a sculptor of

Strassburg, Nicholas Lerch (1467-1513). On a scroll twisted around the sceptre are the initials of Frederic's motto, A. E. I. O. U.—*Alles Erdreich Ist Oesterreich Unterthan*; or, in Latin, *Austrie Est Imperare Orbi Universo*. The figures in relief represent the 8 religious establishments which he founded. In front of the altar is a *Brass*, to the memory of three councillors executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, for their loyalty to the infant Prince Albert V. On the rt. is a finely coloured and carved altar-piece of the Virgin and Child between SS. Barbara and Catharine; above, the Coronation; on the wings, four legendary scenes. Near the W. end is the *Kreuz-Kapelle*, in which the hero Prince Eugene of Savoy (1736) is buried. Here are two fine stained glass windows. Under the N. tower is the *Barbara-Kapelle*, restored in 1854, with a Gothic votive altar in memory of the escape of the Emperor Franz Josef from assassination in 1853. Under the S. tower is the *chapel of St. Catharine*, with a large polygonal font, bearing the 12 Apostles in relief.

The *S. Tower* (450 ft.), begun in 1359, and carried to two-thirds of its present height by George Hauser, was completed in 1423, by Anton Pilgram. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, diminishing gradually from its base to its summit in regularly retreating arches and buttresses.

The magnificent spire was much injured by the earthquake of 1519. The upper part consists entirely of new work, and the whole has been well restored.

It can only be ascended to half the height, and is entered from a small house, No. 1, Stephansplatz, built against the S. wall of the church on the outside. Tickets are obtained at No. 3, opposite. High up, in the N.W. angle of the tower, is shown the stone bench from which Count Starhemberg (1701)—the brave governor of Vienna, during the last siege by the Turks—used to reconnoitre

their camp. The largest bell was made (1711) of the 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks after their repulse from the walls. It weighs 17 tons. The view is much interrupted, but extends not only over the city and suburbs, but across the Danube to the Marchfeld, and over Napoleon's famous battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, Aspern, and Essling.

Halfway up the tower is the station of the **Fire-Watch** for the city. The clock strikes the hour only; the quarters are struck by the watchmen, who are posted day and night aloft to give warning of fires, by ringing a bell and displaying a flag, and at night by holding out a light in the direction where the fire has broken out, the position of which is ascertained by means of a telescope moving over graduated dials, the lines of which pointing to the different parts of the city are numbered and entered in a register.

The N. tower, begun in 1450, by the architect Hans Buchsbaum, was left unfinished at its present height, 212 ft.

There was formerly a narrow churchyard round St. Stephen's, which will account for the numerous monuments, some of them possessing considerable interest, that literally cover the outside of the edifice, to the height of several yards above the pavements. This churchyard was thrown open and paved by order of Joseph II.; the **Crypt**, now closed, served as a burial-place of the Imperial family from the 14th to the 17th centuries; their bodies are now deposited in a vault of the church of the Capuchins.

At the corner of the Graben and **Kärntnerstrasse**, is the **Stock-im-Eisen**, said to be the trunk of a tree, the only one remaining of the **Wienerwald**, a vast forest which in ancient days extended to this spot, now the heart of the city. It has been so completely bound round by hoops of iron to preserve it, and so many nails have been driven into it by the wandering apprentices of Vienna, when setting out on their travels, that there is now *no longer any wood visible*—whence its name.

The **Church of St. Peter**, in a Platz leading out of the Graben, was founded in the 12th cent., but rebuilt, with its handsome dome, in 1702.

The **Capuchin Church**, in the Neumarkt, is only remarkable for containing the burial ***Vault** of the Imperial family.

It is shown by torchlight (daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, small fee expected) under the guidance of a Capuchin brother. There are 105 metal coffins. The oldest is that of the Emp. Matthias, 1619; the most splendid are those of Margaret of Spain, first wife of Leopold I., that of Joseph I., which is of pure silver, and those of Maria Theresa, her husband Francis, and her son Joseph II. In a corner, among the regal and imperial dead, is the simple coffin of a Countess Fuchs, the governess and instructress of Maria Theresa, who showed her gratitude in admitting her friend to the empty honours of sharing a tomb with emperors. Every Friday, for 13 years after the death of her husband, did Maria Theresa descend into this vault, to pray and weep by the side of his remains. Not far off the tomb of Marie Louise, Empress of the French, is that of her son, Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt. A simple copper coffin, with a raised cross upon it, and the words "*Napoleonis Galliarum Imperatoris Filius*," &c., encloses his body. Here are also the coffins of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and the yet more unhappy Crown-Prince Rudolph.

The **Maltese Church** in the **Kärntnerstrasse** is frequented by Hungarians. Close to it is the **Church of St. Anna**, used by a French congregation.

St. Augustine's (*Augustiner-Kirche*) near the **Josefsplatz**, a Gothic building, of plain exterior, was erected in 1339. The tower was rebuilt after its destruction by fire in the riots of 1848. Here is the ***monument** of the **Archduchess Maria Christina** (1798).

Canova. It was erected in 1805 by her husband, Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, and consists of a pyramid of greyish marble, about 30 ft. high, placed against the wall of the church. Two melancholy groups are slowly ascending towards it. Virtue, bearing the ashes of the deceased, with twin little girls, carrying torches. Behind them, Benevolence ascends the steps, supporting an old man. On the other side couches a melancholy lion, and beside him reclines a desponding genius. Over the door of the vault is a medallion of the Archduchess, held up by Happiness. In the Todten-Kapelle (built 1341), on one side of the aisle, is the marble monument to the Emperor Leopold II. (1792) by Zauner, and that of the famous Austrian General Daun (1766), erected to his memory by the Empress Maria Theresa; and of Van Swieten, her physician, to whom Austria is indebted for a system of universal education. In the Loreto Chapel, which was founded (1627) by the Empress Eleanor, are preserved the hearts of the members of the Imperial family, in silver urns. That of Maria Theresa is distinguished by its size, and contains the heart of her husband also. The altar in this chapel was formerly of silver, but was replaced by the present one of wood silvered over, by Josef II., in 1790.

St. Michael's contains some good paintings by Schnorr, and there is a tablet to the l. of the altar to *Metastasio*, who was buried here, though the situation of his tomb is unknown. He was poet laureate to the Emperor, and died in 1782. Another monument to him, by Lucardi, was erected in 1855, in the Minoriten-Kirche (see below).

The **Votiv-Kirche*, outside the Schottenthor, in the Gothic style, resembles Cologne Cathedral on a reduced scale—295 ft. long, 92 ft. high—with two open spires (345 ft.) at the W. end, and an octagon at the crossing of the transepts. It was erected by public subscription, out of gratitude for the escape of the Emperor Franz-Joseph from the knife of

an assassin (18th Feb. 1853), and consecrated on the day of the Emperor's silver wedding. The architect is Herr Ferstel. The Emperor laid the foundation stone (which was brought from the Mount of Olives) in 1856. The richly sculptured façade, and the transept windows, are striking features of the exterior. The lofty stained glass windows are remarkable specimens of modern colouring. In the l. transept aisle has been placed the restored tomb of Nicolas Count of Salm, the deliverer of Vienna in 1529, brought from Raitz, near Brünn, to which it had been removed from the Dorotheen-Kirche in Vienna. The high altar stands beneath a canopy of Istrian stone, supported by four red granite columns. The reredos is a good piece of native work in gilt bronze. The altar is of white Laasch marble, with shafts of Egyptian alabaster, of which material also is the beautiful font. The first chapel rt. has a good painted wooden Gothic altar-piece. The brass candelabra and chandeliers for gas are successful modern works in metal. The organ, with upwards of 3000 stops, was built by Walker of Ludwigsburg. The floor, which has an area of 20,000 sq. feet, is inlaid with encaustic tiles. The total cost of the building exceeded £400,000, not including a vast array of costly fittings, most of which were voluntarily bestowed.

The large and elegant building of red and white brick, with 8 towers flanking its 4 gateways, seen from the site of the Votive church, is a *Barrack*.

The Greek Church, 13 Fleischmarkt, was rebuilt in the Byzantine style by Hansen in 1852; and the façade adorned with paintings by Rahl. It is worthy of a visit, on account of the peculiar tone of chanting and the arrangements of the interior, which have been preserved unchanged from an early age. The altar is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, called the *ekovostasis*, on which are paintings of the Virgin, the Redeemer, and many saints. In the adjacent

Postgasse is the church of St. Barbara, belonging to the *United Greeks*, or Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

The church of *Maria-Stiegen*, with the exception of the W. front, which dates from the 13th cent., was erected between the years 1395 and 1412. It was repaired in 1820. The narrow nave, without aisles, joins the wider choir in an oblique direction. Some of the stained glass is good. The heptangular tower is 190 ft. high.

The *Schottenkirche*, near the Freyung, has a handsome high altar, and tombs of Count Starhemberg (1701) and Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (1177).

The *Minoriten-Kirche*, belonging to the Italians, built in the 14th cent., contains a good copy in mosaic of Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*, by *Raffaelli*, executed for Napoleon in 1806-14, at a cost of £20,000.

The *Karlskirche*, near the Rennweg, is flanked by two lofty columns, wound round with reliefs representing events in the life of San Carlo Borromeo. It was built by the Emp. Charles VI., in fulfilment of a vow made in the year 1713, at a time when the plague was ravaging Vienna, from designs of Fischer of Erlach, and completed in 1737. N. of the *Augarten* is a handsome Gothic Church (by *Schmidt*, 1867-73), with painted walls, frescoes, and various other decorations. By the same architect was erected the fine church of St. Othmar, near the Custom house. The Protestant Church, a Romanesque building in the Maria-hilf quarter, was built by *Förster* and *Hansen* in 1846-49. To the N.W. of it, outside the lines, is the Church of *Fünfhaus*, and in the adjacent Neubau district, the *Lessaristenkirche*—both by *Schmidt*. N. of this is the *Altlerchenfeld Church*, a fine brick building by *Müller* in the Italian mediæval style.

The Synagogue, in the Leopoldstadt, near the Carl-Theater, was

completed in 1858 by *Förster*. It is superbly decorated within.

PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The *Imperial Royal Palace* (die k. k. Burg), an ancient building, of various dates and irregular structure, is not imposing from its architecture, but considerable in extent. It consists of three courts: that in the centre is called *Franzensplatz*; that on the l. *Schweizerhof*, from the old Swiss guards of the Palace, now replaced by Austrians; that on the E., the *Amalienhof*.

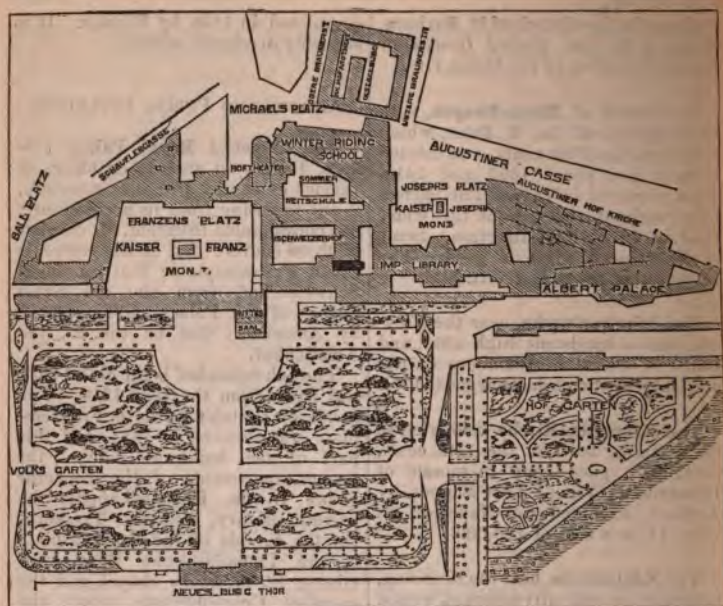
The *Schweizerhof* is the oldest part, and dates from the year 1210. The handsome portal towards the *Franzensplatz* was restored in 1854, and this part of the building contains the former apartments of the Emperor Franz I., the *Hofburgkapelle*, the private library, and the Treasury. On the S. side of the *Franzensplatz* is the *Leopoldinische Burg*, containing *St. Michael's* chapel, and the so-called *Controlorgang*, where the Emperor Josef II. used to receive petitions from all comers. Here are the apartments of the Imperial family. They are shown during fixed hours daily when the court is out of town.

Fronting S. from this is the *Rittersaal*, erected for the Emperor Francis I., by Montoyer, in 1805. On the opposite side of the *Franzensplatz* is the finest portion of the Burg, built by Fischer, for Charles VI., in 1728. At the entrance are colossal groups, by *Mathielli*, of the labours of Hercules. The middle room on the second floor contains three encaustic paintings, by *Krafft*.

At *Corpus Christi* (*Frohnleichnamsfest*) the Emperor and Empress and their court in full costume, with guards, &c., follow the Archbishop of Vienna, bearing the host under a canopy, in procession through the streets.

Parade with military music daily at the Guard House, except Sunday, about noon.

The foundations have been laid of



Imperial Palace and Gardens, Vienna.

sumptuous New Palace, which is to cost 2½ millions sterling, the money being already reserved.

Adjoining the palace, or forming part of it, are the Imperial Library, Winter Riding School, Jewel Office (Schatzkammer), Cabinets of Antiquities and Gems, of Minerals, of Zoology and Botany, the Redoutensaal, and the Burg-Theater.

The **Imperial Library* is a handsome edifice, occupying one side of the Josephsplatz. The entrance is in the corner, on the l. hand of the square. *Open* daily except Sunday, 9 to 4, closed in August.

This remarkable library owes its origin to the private collections of books formed by the Emp. Frederick III. (1440-93), increased, by successive acquisitions of later Austrian sovereigns, to 400,000 volumes and 20,000 *MSS.*; including the libraries of Count

Fugger of Augsburg, of Prince Eugene, whose collection was both select and extensive, and of many others. It was thrown open to the public by the Emp. Charles VI., whose marble statue occupies the centre of the Grand Hall, a truly magnificent apartment, the ceiling painted by Gran. Among its curiosities may be mentioned the celebrated *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century, copied on parchment in the 13th century. It receives its name from a citizen of Augsburg, who sold it to Prince Eugene. A part of it, containing England, Spain, and a portion of Africa, is wanting; but a fragment of this was recently found in the binding of a book in the library at Trèves. An unique *MS.* of the fifth decade of Livy, from which that part of his history is printed; it was brought from Scotland by St. Suibert. Charlemagne's psalm-book, *MS.*, in gold.

letters. Title-deeds, &c., of a convent at Ravenna, written on papyrus: 5th centy. A roll of Mexican hieroglyphics, painted on deerskin, presented by Cortez to Charles V. Several MSS. from the library of Matthias Corvinus at Buda; among them his prayer-book, with miniatures. Fragments of a MS. of Genesis; silver capitals on parchment. Greek Testament of the 13th centy., collated by Erasmus for his translation: a fact attested by his own hand. A German Bible, written for the Emp. Wenceslaus, adorned with miniatures: 6 volumes. A MS. Life of the Emperors Frederick I. and Maximilian, with woodcuts by Hans Burgkmaier. Many MSS. of French Romance; that of Gerard de Roussillon is decorated with exquisite illuminations. MS. of Sir Tristram; 14th century: still more beautiful. Tasso's own MS. of the Jerusalem Delivered. The library possesses the finest collection of Oriental MSS., relating to Turkish and other Eastern history, in Europe. It was formed by the Baron von Hammer (1856).

Among the typographical curiosities and books printed prior to 1500 (*In-cunabula*), amounting to 12,000, are Apuleius; Aulus Gellius; Epistles of St. Jerome, and Cæsar's Commentaries; unique copies, printed on vellum by Pannertz at Rome (1468-9); the Psalms (1445); Durandi Rationale, (1459); the Latin Bible, (1462): all on parchment; printed by Fust and Schöffer at Mayence, &c.

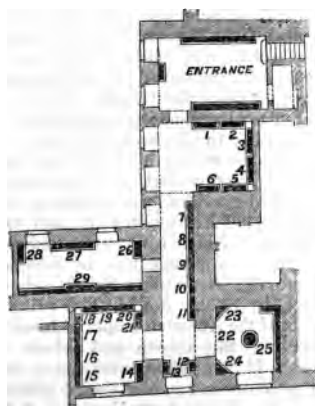
In the collection of 6000 volumes of music, several pieces composed by the Emperors Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Charles VI., are preserved.

Attached to the library is the

Collection of Engravings, commenced by Prince Eugene. It is one of the most extensive and precious in Europe, amounting to about 300,000 prints, and includes many most rare specimens and very fine impressions. There are 4 vols. of the earliest artists, from Finiguerra to M. Antonio, the latter very remarkable for their preservation; 2 vols. of works of Andrea Mantegna, and other old Italian

masters; 3 vols. of Raphael; 8 of the Caracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; the old German masters, in 5 vols.; Albert Dürer and Lucas of Leyden, 1 vol. each. The collection is also very rich in works of Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt (original etchings, 2 vols.). A. Waterloo (a complete set).

***Imperial Jewel Office** (*Schatzkammer*), in the Schweizerhof, open in summer on Tues., Thurs., and Fri.; in winter, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 1, by *Tickets* issued without charge, which must be applied for between 10 and 12 the day before at the office in the



Ground Plan of the Schatzkammer.

Hofburg. There is generally a great crowd of visitors, both at the ticket office and in the rooms. Catalogue in German, 50 kr.; in French or English, 65 kr.

The *Entrance chamber* contains the heralds' cloaks, wands, &c., the keys of the Imperial coffins in the Capuchin Ch., the presents from the Hungarian Landtag to the Emperor on his coronation in 1867.

Cabinets I. to IV. contain clocks, watches, &c., including those of the 17th centy., called from their shape and place of manufacture, *Narberg eggs*. A clock, by *Bur*

celebrated mathematician and mechanician of Prague (1552-1632), is probably the first regulated by a pendulum. VII. to XII. Flasks, vases, tankards, &c., in rock crystal and topaz, of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. No. 228 is an altar (16th centy.), with background in Florentine mosaic, and a single emerald in the top of the fountain. No. 303, a double goblet of the 16th centy., is a masterpiece in crystal cutting. XIII. Jewellery and medallion portraits. No. 10 was a present from Pius IX. to Radetzky. XIV. to XXI. Vessels in silver, gold, and precious stones, some of which were used at the coronation in 1867. There are some good examples of the Nuremberg and Augsburg goldsmiths' skill. No. 52, a loving cup, belonged to the grandfather of Peter the Great. No. 67 is the salt-cellar made and described in his own life by *Benvenuto Cellini*. It was commenced in 1539 for the Cardinal of Ferrara, but, with the design somewhat modified, was completed for Francis I. of France in 1543, and was given with No. 171, an onyx tankard of French workmanship, by Charles IX. to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, in 1570. XXII. The private jewels of the Austrian Imperial family, including the crown and globe of Rudolf II., enriched with many uncut precious gems, and the sceptre of Matthias (1612), formerly carried by the Roman Emperors elect on their entrance into Frankfurt. The precious stones contained in the orders of the Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, and other decorations here exhibited, are of enormous value, and include the "Frankfurt" diamond of 42½ carats, purchased, by the Emperor Francis I. in 1764, for 28,000 louis-d'ors. A star given in 1789 to Marshal von Loudon. A cross presented to Radetzky, and ornaments which belonged to Queen Marie Antoinette. No. 38 is the Florentine straw-coloured diamond, weighing 133½ carats, which was lost by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, at the battle of Morat in 1476, and according to tradition picked up by a peasant, who sold it to a citizen of Bern for 1 gulden. Through the Fugger family it came to Florence, and fell to the Emperor Francis, on his exchanging Lorraine for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1736. XXIII. Baptismal vessels of the 16th and 17th centuries, used by the Imperial family. XXIV. State swords, No. 2 is a Hungarian sabre used at the coronation of Charles VI. in 1712. XXV. and XXVII. Coronation robes. XXVI. The crown, sceptre, and robes, worn by Napoleon at his coronation in Milan as King of Lombardy. It is remarkable that the stones in the crown are all false. The crown, however, with which the ceremony was performed was the *iron crown*, which contains the *santo chiodo*, kept at Monza. The cradle of the King of Rome (young Napoleon), of silver-gilt, presented to him by the citizens of Paris in 1811. XXVIII. Historical curiosities. No. 5, the *horoscope* of Wallenstein, a circular plate enamelled, with a lion in the centre, and some cabalistical figures and the signs of the zodiac around it. No. 12, a ring containing hair of Queen Marie Antoinette. XXIX. Regalia of the Roman Empire, used at the coronation of the German Emperors for many centuries, and formerly preserved at Nuremberg. The greater part of the Regalia was probably made in Sicily during the Norman rule. The crown of pure gold with uncut stones, which has been used for some previous purpose, is not all of the same date, the later part being probably not older than Konrad III. (1152), of which period also are the orb and the sword of St. Mauritius. The sceptre is of the 14th centy. The book of the Evangelists on which the Emperor elect took the oath is said to have been found on the knees of the Emperor Charlemagne, when his grave was opened at Aix-la-Chapelle by Otto II. The existing binding is of the 15th cent. The mantle was made in Palermo for Roger II., King of Sicily 1133. Along with the regalia are preserved the sacred relics, also produced at the coronation of the

German emperor, such as the holy spear and nails of the cross; a tooth of John the Baptist; a piece of the coat of St. John the Evangelist; 3 links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St. Anne; a piece of the true cross; a portion of the table-cloth used at the Last Supper.

The **Imperial Stables**, Hofstallgebäude, facing the palace outside the Burghor, contain the state carriages: that used at the coronations at Milan, Prague, &c., is beautifully painted on the panels; it was made for Maria Theresa, whose state sledge, in which she used to drive upon the Danube, as well as her sedan-chair, are shown here. In the *stables are 400 finely-bred horses, many Arabians, besides 16 white Spanish "Coronations," 17 hands high, with silky coats and long waving tails. Here is a curious collection of horse trappings, saddles, harness, and some old armour. *Admission* by tickets, given by the Master of the Horse in the Franzensplatz, under the Clock.

Between the Burg and the palace of the Archduke Albert runs a long corridor, called *Augustiner-gang*, communicating with the bastion and the Augustine Church; in it are situated the two following collections:—

The ***Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities**. Open Mon. and Thurs. 10 to 2. It includes bronzes, terracottas, mosaics, ancient and modern gems, coins, and medals. It contains several very celebrated cameos and intaglios, which have been described by the Abbé Eckhel. Among them the *Apotheosis of Augustus, an onyx, 8½ in. in diameter, is perhaps the finest cameo in the world, remarkable alike for beautiful workmanship, historical interest (as the heads are portraits of the Emperor and his family), and for its large size; only two larger are known to exist. It was found in Jerusalem during the Crusades, and cost the Emperor Rudolph II. 12,000 ducats. Alexander the Great and Roxalana, and a head of Tiberius, are

also very fine; and a Byzantine cameo, bearing on one side the Creation, on the other the Crucifixion, is curious. Here is likewise a unique *tazza of Oriental agate, 28½ in. in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Maximilian; a collection of Baphomets, or talismans of the Templars; a tablet of bronze, on which is engraved a senatus consultum (Roman Act of Parliament), prohibiting Bacchanalian ceremonies, dated in the year of Rome 567, or B.C. 186 (Livy, xxxix. 8–18); bronze arms, implements, and ornaments, found in the graves of the Celtic miners at Hallstatt. Objects from the pile-dwellings in the lake of Garda.

In another cabinet is a collection of modern gems, cameos, &c. *Leda and the Swan, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, in gold, jewelled and enamelled, is the most distinguished of these. There is also a female head, in which the artist has taken advantage of appropriate colours in the stone to represent the various tints of the cheeks and hair, and a necklace, composed of 49 cameos, exquisitely carved, with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria, from Rudolph of Hapsburg to Ferdinand III., &c.

There is a good collection of Greek vases, 1200 in number, nearly half of which belonged to Count Lamberg. Among them are some remarkable Hellenistic *reliefs of animals and landscapes.

The coins and medals amount to 140,000. Among them are 25,000 Greek, 31,000 Roman, 30,000 false medals, 36,000 modern medals and coins of various European states. Some of the modern medals are of very large size. A gold medal of 360 ducats (Christian V. of Denmark, 1699); one of 315 ducats (Sigismund III. of Poland, 1632); a silver ducat of the Emperor Charles VI., weighing 6 lbs.; and an immense gold medalion of 2055 ducats, two-thirds gold, the rest silver, presented in 1677 by John Wenceslaus de Ramberg (a Bohemian alchemist) to Leopold I., a specimen of the gold which he

tended to have produced by his skill in alchemy, and by the aid of the philosopher's stone. On it is engraved the genealogy of the Austrian family. No. 21 is a jewelled gold medal of Isabella d'Este (1539), by Gian Cristoforo Romano.

Cabinet of Minerals.—Entrance also in the Augustiner-gang. A very fine collection, far surpassing, in many departments, every other cabinet in Europe, and well arranged. Amongst the objects to be particularised are the specimens of fossil wood from Transylvania, particularly one which has the appearance of a bundle of white fibres. The stony matter (quartz) has occupied the pores of the wood, which itself has entirely disappeared, leaving an exact cast of the sap-vessels, not thicker than hairs, and knotted in appearance. A precious opal, the largest known, from Czerwenitz, near Katschau, weighs 17 oz. Very choice specimens of chrysolite, from Greenland; wavelite, from Brazil; Styrian arragonite, and other rare minerals. Tourmaline, including a crystal having perfect terminations at both ends. Tin ore from Schlackenwald, Bohemia. Cubic crystals of magnetic iron-ore, from Gulsen, in Styria. Tellurium and gold from Nagybánya, the richest goldmine in the Austrian states. A fine collection of diamond crystals, some splendid specimens of emerald, and the most extensive and complete assemblage existing of *aërolites*, or stones which have fallen from the sky in all parts of the globe. An enormous one fell in Hungary, June, 1866, weighing 560 lbs. Another, a mass 71 lbs. in weight, fell in 1751, near Agram: the descent of it was actually seen. Another fell at Tabor in 1753. A portion of the great mass still preserved at Elnbogen, near Carlsbad. There are several specimens of a shower which fell at Stannen, in Moravia in 1808, and was witnessed by hundreds of persons as they were going to church. The fall of others even more ancient is satisfactorily attested by legal documents and the testimony of witnesses taken imme-

diately after the event, preserved in this cabinet. A geological collection of considerable extent, and a series of fossil remains, illustrate in an interesting way the geology of Austria. A bouquet of flowers, made of precious stones, for Maria Theresa, may be mentioned as another costly curiosity. These last objects are in the lecture-room.

Museum of Natural History.—This is a choice collection, well arranged, according to the Linnæan system, and founded by the Emp. Francis I., at his private expense.

The colour of the lines round the tickets marks the countries from which the specimens come, viz. yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the South Sea. The European specimens are plain, except those of Austrian origin, marked with a black line. The valuable *Brazilian Museum*, also formed by the late Emperor, who sent out men of science for the purpose of making collections in all branches of natural history, is now incorporated with the Imperial Museum.

Among the mammalia (which are ill-stuffed) may be remarked the Auerochs, or wild bull, once common in Europe, and still existing in Polish and Lithuanian forests; a horse, which died in the Emperor's stables, 40 years old; another horse, covered with woolly hair like a poodle; a walrus, &c.

The ornithological department is very complete. In some cases specimens are preserved of the same bird, in order to show the changes of plumage from youth to age, the difference between male and female feathers, and the transition which takes place from the one into the other. Here are eagles from various parts of the Austrian dominions; the white eagle (*Falco albus*), shot near the fields of Aspern and Essling, where these birds are numerous; the *lämmergeier*, from the Alps; *Vultur fulvus*, from Hungary; hooded falcons, used in hawking in the time of the Emp. Joseph II., with their hoods

and bells; the horned owl, from the Wiener Wald; a monstrous goose and a pigeon, each with four legs; an interesting series of nests and eggs. The other departments of natural history—amphibia, fishes, corals, mollusca, and shells—are equally rich. Among the fish, the tribe of salmon and sturgeon from the Danube and other rivers of Europe is very complete; the entozoa (intestinal worms) are unrivalled. The collection of comparative anatomy is also very good. The insects are not inferior; they are shut up in cabinets, but are shown readily to students or amateurs of this branch of science.

The well-filled Herbarium is on the 4th floor of the same building as the rest of the collections. Men of science and students of natural history will find ready access to the collection, and most willing assistance, on applying to the directors of the several cabinets.

The **Albertina**, open Mon. and Thurs., 9 to 2, formerly the *Archduke Charles's* splendid Palace, on the bastion, adjoining the Emp.'s Palace, contains a library and one of the finest collections in Europe of ***Engravings and Drawings**, formed by the late Duke of Saxe-Teschen, and much augmented by the Archduke Charles, his heir and son-in-law. The engravings exceed 220,000, and are preserved in 900 portfolios. Among them is a unique and undoubted *Finiguerra* of the Virgin Mary on the Throne. Among the **drawings by old masters** (more than 15,000 in number), the most interesting is Raphael's own sketch of the Transfiguration. It was probably a study for the anatomy; since the figures, which occupy the same situation as in the painting, are all drawn naked. A portrait of the Emp. Maximilian, taken from the life by A. Dürer, with an autograph memorandum of the artist in the corner to that effect; and the original sketch, by A. Dürer, of the *Triumph of Maximilian*, which he painted in *fresco* in the town-hall at Nuremberg, are also worth notice. There are in

all 36 specimens, including many studies of figures for the *Last Judgment*, by Michael Angelo; 20 by And. del Sarto; 122 by Raphael; 132 by Alb. Dürer.

On the first floor of the New Exchange is the **Oriental Museum**, open daily from 10 to 4 (30 kr.), Sun. 9 to 1. (10 kr.). It contains an interesting collection of Eastern objects, and a good Library.

The ***Imperial Arsenal** (k. k. Artillerie-Arsenal), close to the Süd-bahn Rly. Stat., was erected in 1855. Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 to 3. It is the most striking as well as the most extensive modern building in Vienna, of brick, measuring 230 yds. in front by 700 in depth—a massive range of buildings. At the corners are great casemated barracks, and between them storehouses, forming a quadrangle, within which stands the residence for the commandant, and the church and hospital. Here are manufactories of every sort of weapons, fire-arms, swords, bayonets; workshops, engine-house, laboratory, cannon-foundry, and boring works employing 2000 men. The most splendid edifice is the ***Armoury** (Waffen-Museum) designed by Hansen, and containing one of the largest and finest collections of arms and ancient armour in Europe.

The enormous chain of 8000 links, which the Turks threw across the Danube, near Buda, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the river in 1529, is festooned round the cannon in the court-yard.

The *Vestibule* is adorned with 52 marble statues of great Austrian generals, and the *Staircase* with frescoes by Rahl. In the vestibule are two remarkable pieces of ordnance—a breechloader of the 16th cent., and a leather cannon surrounded by an envelope of brass, a trophy of the Swedish war. The centre of the first floor is occupied by the ***Ruhmeshalle** (Hall of Fame), with frescoes by Blaas and Rahl of striking military episodes. The walls are everywhere covered with scagliola, in imitation of marble. The staircase to the gallery, r

the cupola, occupies one corner, the remaining three are devoted to the Austrian heroes Schwarzenberg, Tegetthoff (1871), and Radetzky (1858). Three glass cases contain the trophy presented to Adm. Tegetthoff by Trieste, the bâton of Marshal Radetzky, and the cup given by the Austrian army to the poet Grillparzer. In the large rooms opening out on either side of the central hall are 150,000 stand of arms, tastefully arranged and disposed in figures with much ingenuity, so as to form decorations for the interior, but at the same time to be ready for immediate use. There is a great store of ancient weapons of various dates, and, above all, a large collection of suits of armour actually worn by illustrious persons. The following objects will be regarded with peculiar interest:—The buff-coat, of elk-skin, worn by Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lützen, penetrated by the bullet which caused his death (1632); armour of the Emperor Maximilian I.; sword of the Emperor Charles V.; armour of Ludwig II., King of Hungary, who, a mere boy, sank into a morass in the Battle of Mohacz (1526); sabre and the top of the tent of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha (1683); gala suit of the Emperor Rudolf II., and of the Emperor Mathias; coat, sabre, &c., of Stephan Fadinger (1626); black armour of General Count Sporeck; flag of Franz Rákoczy; baton, &c., of Prince Eugene of Savoy (1736); balloon used by the French Marshal Jourdan to reconnoitre the Austrian army previously to the battle of Fleurus; the keys of the city of Lyons; the crescent which surmounted the spire of St. Stephen's from the siege of 1529 down to the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski. A great number of standards taken by the Austrians during the war: 100 are French, of the days of the Revolution; many Polish and Prussian; a flag carried by the Italian Carbonari, with the words, "Indipendenza o morte"; and several French eagles; also a tree of Liberty, with the red cap, and the *urs* of the 33rd regiment of French

infantry, taken at Culm. In the *Chapel* is the statue of the Virgin, rescued from the old arsenal. The view from the *Flag Tower* is fine.

The Old Rathhaus, 8 Wipplingerstrasse, contains a hall worth seeing, and in the courtyard a fountain with group in lead of Andromeda and Perseus, by Donner. Adjoining it are two chapels united by an archway, one of which dates from 1360, while the other has a fine Renaissance portal. Opposite are the offices of the Minister of the Interior. The **New Rathhaus* is situated in the Ringstrasse, opposite the new Burg Theatre, and near the new Parliament Houses of Austria, forming with them one of the most remarkable groups of modern structures to be found in Europe. The Rathhaus is certainly one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices on the continent. It has one principal tower (330 ft.), and four subordinate ones. There is one large square court surrounded by a colonnade, and eight other subordinate courts. The edifice contains 500 rooms, including two large festival halls. The principal façade, in solid masonry, has a fine terrace with outlook on the Park and Ring Strasse. The cost of the entire building has been 12,000,000 florins, or a million sterling. The great tower is surmounted by a figure, 9 ft. high, holding a flagstaff of 16 ft., and a sword 6 ft. 6 in. in length. The architect is the Chevalier von Schmidt, by whom the work was begun in 1873, and finished in ten years.

The **Collection of Arms and Armour*, on the first floor, is open daily from 9 to 2. It was commenced in 1584, and completed in 1672; it contained arms for 34,000 civic guards, which were stolen and distributed to the mob at the Vienna revolution, but have since been restored. There are suits of armour of various periods. The armour of Louis II., King of Hungary, killed at the battle of Mohacz; of Charles V.; of Sobieski, worn at the battle before

Vienna. Here are also preserved an immense blood-red standard, taken from the Turks, in 1683, by the Duke of Lorraine; the head of the Vizir Kara Mustapha, with the red silken cord by which he was strangled on his return from his disastrous expedition to Vienna; and his shirt, or shroud (Todtenhemd), covered with Arabic inscriptions, derived principally from the Koran. At the taking of Belgrade, his body was disinterred, his head separated from it, and transferred to Vienna. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, with a representation of St. John Baptist kneeling before the Virgin and Child. The colours taken by the Archduke Charles, at Caldiero, in 1805. The bust and uniform of Marshal Loudon, and Hofer's alpenstock, are among the minor curiosities. Another part of the first floor is devoted to the Municipal Library, open daily, except Sun., from 9 to 1.

The **BELVEDERE PALACE** was completed in 1724 by Hildebrand for Prince Eugene of Savoy, who resided in it during the latter years of his life, after which it fell into the hands of the Government, and was fitted for its present purpose in 1776. It consists of two buildings, the Upper and Lower Belvedere, situated at the foot and at the summit of a gentle eminence, the intervening slope being occupied by a fine public garden.

(*N.B.* To the Belvedere is a long walk of nearly 2 m. from St. Stephansplatz. It is a good plan to take the Südbahn omnibus, fare 12 kr., which set you down at the Upper Belvedere. The *Arsenal* is in the same direction, not much further. There is a good *restaurant* in the Südbahnhof.)

The Lower Belvedere contains the **Ambras Collection** of ancient armour, paintings, jewels, &c.; so named from the castle of Ambras, in Tyrol where it was originally placed, and from which it was removed in 1796, and placed here in 1086. Open daily, except Monday, 10 to 4; Sundays and *festivals* 10 to 1. Closed in winter. *Catalogue*, 35 kr.

The Hall is occupied by a Collection of **antique sculptures** (catalogue, 10 kr.), removed from the Imperial Palace. The best things among them are—the *Sarcophagus of the Fugger Family*, with bas-reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons; and a bronze statue of Hermes, found in Carinthia, near Maria-Saal, in the Zolfeld: both of the best period of Grecian art. Euterpe; the drapery is well executed. A torso of Cupid. Several Roman helmets of bronze, in fine preservation, which were dug up at Marburg, in Styria. Among the terra-cottas a statue of Pallas, half the size of life, in the stiff early style of art, found in Sicily.

The **Egyptian Museum** is grounded mainly on the collection of Dr. Burghardt, purchased in 1823 (catalogue, 10 kr.). It contains, besides papyri, mummies, tablets, &c., a curious figure of a sphinx with 3 heads, of white marble, probably of the time of the Ptolemies. The four colossal syenite columns outside the door of the Ambras Collection were found near Alexandria, and brought over in 1869.

The ***Ambras Museum** was formed by Archduke Ferdinand (1529–95), son of the Emp. Ferdinand I., who, during his residence at the Schloss Ambras, obtained from his friends and contemporary European monarchs suits of armour, original portraits, and other curiosities belonging to them, or to the persons of renown attached to their courts and persons, including most of the celebrated men of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. To many of them he wrote autograph letters; which, together with the replies, have been carefully preserved. The Museum occupies 7 apartments; 3 of these are filled with ancient armour. The plan of the arrangement is as follows:—The 1st room contains almost wholly suits of armour belonging to the members and connexions of the Imperial Family; the 2nd, those of distinguished German princes and nobles; the 3rd, those

Italian and Spanish princes and nobles. The names and dates are all on the suits. The most remarkable, out of 143 suits which belonged to princes and great men, appear to be—

I.—Helmet of Francis I. of France; armour of the Emp. Maximilian, for man and horse; armour of the Archduke Ferdinand, founder of the collection; near the window is the armour of the gigantic body-guardsmen of the Archduke; suits of Don John of Austria, and Philip II. of Spain; helmet and sabre of Zrinyi, so celebrated for his heroic defence of Szigeth against the Turks in 1566; Stephan Bathory, King of Poland (1586.)

II.—Arms of Christian Count Fugger (1615); on the walls to the l., between the windows, Turkish spoils: the horse-tail standard and quiver which belonged to the Grand Vizir, Kara Mustapha, who was strangled at Belgrade in 1683, for raising the siege of Vienna; steel armour of Maurice, Elector of Saxony; suit of the Stadtholder, Maurice Prince of Orange; a steel suit fluted with gold, of Matthias Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg; the armour of Scanderbeg, (1466); battle-axe of Montezuma, Emp. of Mexico; standard and weapons of Stephen Fadinger, leader of the rebellious peasantry (1626), brought from Linz; steel suit of Albrecht the Bear, Elector of Brandenburg, plaited like a petticoat.

The *Gewehrkammer* contains battle-axes, swords, guns, &c., of curious workmanship.

III.—Italian and Spanish suits of armour. The most superb suit is that of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma (1592), with gilt reliefs on a black ground, very remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship. The arms arranged in the niches belonged, for the most part, to celebrated Italian princes, Doria, Sforza, &c.

IV.—Gallery of curious old paintings, chiefly portraits, poor in execution, but valuable as contemporary portraits, and probably good resemblances, the greater part having been *ten at the request of the founder of collection.*

The genealogical tree of Rudolph of Hapsburg; a portrait taken from his monument at Speier, now destroyed; portraits of Maximilian I.; his wife, Mary of Burgundy; Philip II. of Spain; Charles V.; his mother Joanna; his son Don John of Austria; Francis I.; Mary Queen of Scots; Andrew Doria; Philippina Welsch, the beautiful wife of the founder of this collection; Charles V. when a child, with his two sisters, one of them holding a doll. Three Imperial brides of sovereigns of the House of Hapsburg, whose dowries were kingdoms including what are still some of the noblest provinces of the empire, whose marriage gave rise to these lines:—

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quæ Mars alius, dat tibi regna Venus.

The portraits of European princes, 130 in number, extend from Rudolph of Hapsburg to Queen Anne of England. There are also 900 small portraits of distinguished personages.

In the centre of the room are three large cabinets containing the priests' mass robes worn at the foundation of the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good of Burgundy, covered with embroidered figures of saints in the style of art of the period, and very well executed in the manner of the school of Van Eyck, deserve attentive examination; they are more like pictures than specimens of embroidery.

V.—Natural objects and works of art, minerals, animals, &c.: the head and horns of a stag, enclosed in the trunk of a tree, and completely overgrown by it, so that only the extremities of the antlers project; many Roman antiquities, dug up in Tyrol, on the site of the ancient stations Veldidena (Wilten), and Matrejum (Matrei); and an immense nail 2 ft. long, and weighing 42 lbs., from the Pantheon.

In the case marked 11 are some admirable carvings in wood; the best are the rape of the Sabines, and a battle-piece, by Alex. Colin, the artist who sculptured the bas-reliefs of Maxi-

milian's tomb at Innsbruck. These deserve minute examination. Here are kept the trappings belonging to hawking in old times. A collection of musical instruments used in the middle ages, the very names of some of which are now forgotten. Iron stool on which those strangers were placed at Schloss Ambras who could not empty the welcome-cup at one draught. A set of toys made for the children of Francis I. of France and Eleanor of Austria.

VI.—Jewellery, trinkets, cups cut out of precious stones, carvings, plate of costly workmanship, and enamels. A shield of iron, which belonged to Charles V., is ornamented with a representation in relief of a combat of wild beasts.

VII.—Cabinet presented by Pope Alexander VII. (Chigi), to the Emp. Leopold I. in 1663. Several pictures, including a portrait of Charles V., by (?) *Titian*; another of Charles IX. by Clouet.

The ****Imperial Picture Gallery** is in the *Upper Belvedere*. The terrace in front commands one of the most pleasing views of Vienna. The entrance is at the back of the building. Open daily, except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 10 to 1. Abridged catalogue, 40 kr.

This gallery ranks fourth among those in Germany, being surpassed only by the collections at Dresden, Munich, and Berlin. It was opened to the public in 1728, and its nucleus consists of the collections formed by the Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague, and by Teniers, for the Archduke

Leopold William, Governor of the Netherlands in 1656.

The *Marble Hall* at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Carlone, and with portraits, by Maron, of two benefactors to the collection—Maria Theresa and Joseph II.

The pictures, about 1800 in number, are arranged according to schools. On reaching the first floor from the staircase, the Italian are in the rooms on the rt, the Flemish and Dutch on the l. A few of the most striking works are here enumerated.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH SCHOOLS.

Agostino Caracci: *St. Francis.

Andrea del Sarto: Holy Family; Replica at the Louvre.—Tobias with the Archangel, and S. Laurence.—Pietà.—(School of): Virgin and children.

Andrea Solario: Herodias with the head of S. John Baptist (called *Amberger*).

Annibale Caracci: The Woman of Samaria.

Basaiti: Call of the sons of Zebedee.

Bassano (Fr.): Boy playing the flute.—Tamar and Judah.

Bellini (Giov.): Presentation in the Temple.

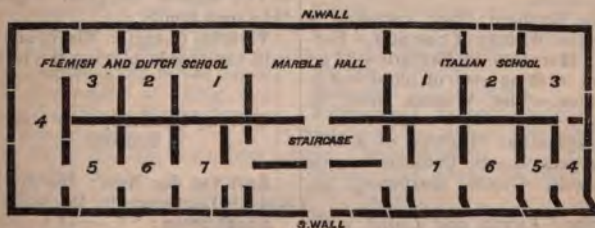
Benozzo Gozzoli: Virgin and Child worshipped by Saints.

Bombelli: Francesco dei Medici, aged 12.

Bonifazio: Virgin and Child, with SS. Mark and Ursula.

Bronzino: Holy Family.

Caravaggio: Virgin and Child with S. Anna.



Plan of Belvedere Gallery.—First Floor.

Correggio: Jupiter and Io.—Gany-
mede and the Eagle.—S. Sebastian.

Cristofano Allori: Judith.

Dosso Dossi: Alfonso II., duke of
Ferrara, in armour.

Fra Bartolommeo: Presentation.—
Virgin and Child.

Fra Paolino: Virgin and Child,
with SS. Dominic, Catharine of Siena,
Peter Martyr, Magdalen, Barbara,
and Catharine of Alexandria.

Francia: Virgin and Children, with
SS. Francis and Catharine.

Giorgione: *Three mathematicians,
in a landscape at sunrise.

Giulio Romano: *St. Margaret.

Lorenzo Lotto: *Portrait of a man,
about 30 years of age, "pale, aristocratic,
refined, and full of soul," (called
Correggio). In his left hand he holds
a golden bird's claw.—Virgin and
Child, with SS. Catharine and James,
and an angel.

Luca Giordano: Fall of the Angels.

Mantegna: *S. Sebastian.

Moretto: *S. Giustina, one of the
best works of the master: the expression
of the saint is full of sweetness
and innocence. The kneeling figure
is Ercole, D. of Ferrara.

Moroni: Portrait of a man in
black (called *J. S. Von Calcar*).—
Portrait of a young Sculptor (called
Titian).

Murillo: The Boy John Baptist,
with a Lamb.

Palma Vecchio: Venetian Lady.—
John the Baptist, grievously painted
over, but genuine.—Two young Venetian
ladies.—Boy of 14, holding a
helmet.—Virgin and Child in a landscape,
with SS. Catharine, Barbara,
Pope Celestin, and John the Baptist.
—*Visitation.

Paolo Veronese: Boy caressing a
dog.—The Woman of Samaria.—Portrait
of Marcantonio Barbaro.—*The
Woman with an issue of blood.—Annunciation.—The Woman taken in
Adultery.

Parmigianino: *Portrait of a Florentine
general.—S. Catharine with
two angels.—Cupid sharpening his
bow.

Perugino: Virgin and Child, with
two female Saints.—Virgin and Child,

with SS. Peter, Jerome, Paul, and
John Baptist.

Raffaël: *Virgin and Children,
painted in Florence for his friend
Taddeo Taddei (1505).—School of:
Repose on the Flight; S. John brings
fruit.

Schiavone: Adoration of the Shepherds.

Sodoma: Holy Family.

Tintoretto: Old man in meditation,
with a boy.—*The Doge Niccolò
da Ponte.—*Adm. and Doge Sebastiano
Venier.—Portrait of a young
man.

Titian: Allegory.—Diana and Calisto.—*Ecce Homo (1543), in which
the artist has introduced portraits of
the Emp. Charles V. in armour, of
Sultan Solymán, of his friend Aretino
as Pilate, and of himself. This masterpiece
formed part of the collection
of Charles I. of England, sold by
Oliver Cromwell.—The Entombment.—Danaë.—John Frederick the
Magnanimous, Elector of Saxony.—
Giacomo Strada, the Antiquary.—
S. Catharine of Alexandria.—*Portrait
of his physician Parma.—The
Woman taken in Adultery, unfinished—
*Venetian Lady.—Virgin and
Child, with SS. Jerome, Stephen, and
George.—*Virgin and Child, both
looking down. Landscape on the
left. One of his best.—Holy Family
with Zacharias. S. John brings strawberries
and cherries.—Boy in a landscape,
playing the timbrel.

Tommaso da Modena: Virgin and
Child with SS. Wenceslaus and Pal-
matius, on a gold ground.

Velasquez: Don Balthasar Carlos,
as a boy.—Philip IV. of Spain.—Idiot.
—The Infanta Margaret Theresa.—
*His own family.

Vivarini (Luigi): Virgin and Child
with two angels playing the lute.

DUTCH, FLEMISH, AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Aart van der Neer: Marshy Landscape.—Landscape by Moonlight.

Backhuysen: *View of Amsterdam.

Bernhard Striegel: Maximilian I.

- and Mary of Burgundy, with their three children, and Lewis II. of Hungary.
- Bernhard van Orley**: Altar-piece in two parts.
- Breenberg**: Landscape with ruins and cattle.
- Burgkmaier**: Winged altar-piece of the Crucifixion.
- Craesbecke**: Tavern interior.
- Cranach**: Adam and Eve.—Marriage of S. Catharine.
- Crayer**: Virgin and Child with Saints; very large.
- Danner**: Old man and woman; two highly-finished portraits.
- Does**: Sheep in a landscape.
- Dou**: *Physician with his patient.—Old woman watering flowers at a window.
- Dürer**: Virgin and Child, holding a pear.—*The Holy Trinity, encircled by a crowd of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs, and Angels, in the act of adoration; below a Landscape, and Dürer's figure in one corner. There is a majesty and impressive dignity in the countenance of the Deity, which no painter who ever attempted a subject so far above all painting has probably surpassed. Painted in 1511. The picture is quite untouched and in wonderful preservation, owing to its having seldom changed hands.—Portrait of a young man; on the back the artist has painted an ugly shrew with a bag of gold, evidently a sly allusion to a mercenary marriage.—Portrait of a merchant of Nuremberg, painted two years before the artist's death. Persons unacquainted with the paintings of Albrecht Dürer will be astonished at the superiority and magnificence of his works preserved in this collection: here alone can his great powers be fully appreciated.—*Martyrdom of Christians under King Sapor II. of Persia, with portraits of Dürer and Pirkheimer.—*Emp. Maximilian I., holding a pomegranate.
- Dusart**: Tipsy peasants at a tavern.
- Eeckhout**: Old Man.
- Everdingen**: Hilly landscape with Waterfall.
- Gerard David**: *S. Michael with Jerome and Anthony of Padua on the wings; on the reverse, Sebastian and a female Saint.
- Gerhaert van Haarlem**: Pieta.—Julian the Apostate burning the remains of S. John Bapt.
- Goyen**: Landscape.
- Grünwald**: Lewis II. of Hungary as a boy.
- Hamilton**: Stag and two dogs in a landscape.
- Heem**: Fruit and oysters on a silver dish.—Lemons and a lobster.—*Chalice with Host, surrounded by emblematical grapes and corn.
- Hobbema**: Cattle in a meadow.
- Holbein**: Young man holding a book and glove.—*Portrait of a young lady.—*Jane Seymour.—*John Chambers, physician to Henry VIII.—Geryck Tybis, sealing a letter.
- Hondekoeter**: Fowls in a large group.
- Honthorst**: Christ before Pilate; torchlight effects.
- Hoogstraeten**: Old Jew looking out of window.
- Jordaens**: *Twelfth Night, or the festival of the Bean-King.—Jupiter and Mercury, as guests of Philemon and Baucis.
- König**: Summer, with children reaping.
- Mabuse**: Virgin and Child.
- Mareus Gerard**: Male and female portraits.
- Master of the Death of Mary**: Virgin and Child, with SS. George and Catharine on the wings.
- Memling**: *Pieta.—Several small Madonnas.—Christ bearing the Cross, and the Resurrection.
- Metsu**: Lace-maker.
- Mierevelt**: Old man.
- Mieris**: Physician feeling the pulse of a sick lady.—*Scene in a shop; old man in the background.
- Mignon**: Flowers.
- Mostaert**: Male portrait.
- Netherlands School**: Virgin and Child, with the forged monogram of Dürer (two examples).
- Ostade** (Isaac van): Peasant having a tooth extracted.
- Pence**: Small Crucifixion.
- Pourbus**: Portrait of a Lady in white cap.—Male portrait.

Quentin Matsys: Portrait of a goldsmith.—St. Jerome.

Rembrandt: Male portrait.—The painter's mother.—Rich lady.—Boy of 17, singing.—*His own portrait at 45, and as an old man.

Roger van der Weyden: *Virgin and Child, like a miniature, with figures of Adam and Eve on the throne.—Crucifixion, with wings. The grief of the Virgin is depicted with perfect truth and pathos. The woman at the side is also exquisitely painted, in a soft manner. On the doors are St. Veronica and the Magdalen.—St. Catharine.

Rottenhammer: Nativity.

Rubens: Pietà.—*Four children, one of whom brings a lamb.—*St. Ignatius Loyola casting out Evil Spirits, a most effective picture; a foreshortened figure of a maniac on the ground is quite extraordinary.—The Assumption of the Virgin.—St. Francis Xavier raising the dead and healing the sick among the Indians. "These two pictures are scarcely surpassed, for impressive effect, by any works of Rubens."—W. St. Jerome.—Pepin, duke of Brabant, with his daughter St. Bega.—*Slaying of the Caledonian Boar.—*St. Ambrose denying the Emp. Theodosius admission into the Church at Milan on account of his Thessalian Massacre; "touched upon by Vandyke, and the better for every touch," says Sir Thomas Lawrence.—His own Portrait.—Sketch for the picture of St. Francis Xavier; and for that of St. Ignatius.—Titian's Mistress, a copy by Rubens.—The Danube, Ganges, Nile, and Amazon, representing the four quarters of the globe.—*The Virgin giving a chasuble to S. Ildefonso, in the presence of four female Saints.—Mary Magdalene.—Festival of Venus.—Helena Fourment, his second wife, "entering a bath, partially covered with a brown cloak. One of his most exquisite portraits, for the careful execution and brilliancy of colouring."—Ferdinand of Hungary, in national costume.—*Holy Family under an apple-tree.—*Philip the Good*, Duke of Burgundy.

Ryckaert: Village festival.—Plun-

dering of a village.—Witch struggling with a monster.

Ruysdael: Woodland stream, with many figures.—*Landscape, with large oaks and beeches.

Saftleven: Landscape.

Schalcken: Girl with a light.

Schoreel: Portraits of a man and woman.

Seghers: Virgin and Children in a landscape.—Garland of flowers, surrounding a Holy Family by *Vandyck*.—Wreath of flowers, surrounding a Holy Family, grey in grey.

Steen: *Merry party; the painter plays the fiddle.—Peasant wedding.

Sustermans: Old woman.

Teniers: Rustic Wedding.—Young peasants playing in a village.—Peasants shooting.—*Shooting Festival at Brussels, Archduke Leopold William receiving a prize.—Peasants in a room; one of them reads the paper.—Peasants Smoking.—*Village Feast, with numerous figures of tippling and dancing peasants.—Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold William.—Sacrifice of Isaac.—Dancing Peasants.

Terburg: Young girl peeling an apple for a Child.

Theodore of Prague: St. Augustine.—St. Ambrose.

Unknown: St. Jerome, with Apostles, Saints, Church Fathers, and donors, on the wings.

Van Aelst: Peasants tippling.

Van Capelle: Sea coast with ships at anchor.

Van der Goes: Virgin and Child, with the donor and an angel.

Van der Heyden: Old Castle.

Van der Velde: Landscape with ruins and castle.

Vandyck: *Portrait of a young General.—*Virgin and Child, with SS. Rosalia, Peter, Paul, and an angel.—*Prince Rupert of the Pfalz, at twelve years old.—*Prince Carl Ludwig, brother of the above, aged 15.—Virgin and Child appearing to Joseph Hermann.—Infanta Clara Isabella Eugenia.—*Marquis Francisco de Mouteada.—*Crucifixion, the original of numerous repetitions.—Countess Emilie von Solms.—John

de Montfort.—Mocking of Christ.—Samson and Delilah.—Holy Family.

Van Eyck: Portrait of Cardinal della Croce.

Vlieger: *Calm Sea.

Wouwermans: Attack of Robbers in a murky landscape; unusually large.—Rest on the Chase.—Hilly road, with Robbers attacking.—Horses in a landscape, of whom four are being driven to the water.

Wynants: Wooded landscape.

Four rooms on the second floor are filled with modern works (separate catalogue, 25 kr.), and give a tolerable notion of the present state of art in Austria, and of the new school of painting in Germany.

Blaas (Carl von): Charlemagne chiding the idle schoolboy.

Defregger: Zither-player. — The last time of asking.

Engerth (E. von): Helen, wife of King Manfred, separated from her children.

Eybl: Old peasant woman coming out of church.

Gaumann: Two landscapes.

Karger: The Railway Station.

Kraft: The Soldier's departure and return.

Kurbauer: Overtaken Fugitives.

Reinhold: Cottage, with two women and a child.

Schnorr: Faust and Mephistopheles.

On the *Ground Floor*, on two sides of a grand hall, with statues of Charles VI. and Eugene of Savoy, and busts of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, are suites of rooms filled with Italian masters, with Flemish and Dutch pictures, and with works of modern artists.

The Botanical Garden, E. of the Belvedere, is well kept, and worth visiting.

The ***PICTURE GALLERY OF PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN**, in his uninhabited summer Palace, in the Alsergrund, is most liberally thrown open to the public every day, except *Saturday*, from 9 to 4; on *Sun.* and

holidays, 2 to 4; fee 50 kr., but less in proportion for a party.

Aart van der Neer: Landscape by moonlight.

Albert Cuyp: Shepherd and Shepherdess.—Landscape, with castle and fisherman. Good, but not genuine.

Amberger: Young man with a black cap.

Andrea del Sarto: St. John.

Anthony More: Male portrait.

Asselyn: Bay, with rocks and boats.

Backhuysen: Stormy sea with a hilly shore.

Baroccio: Rest on the Flight.

Benjamin Cuyp: Guard-room.

Berchem: Landscape.

Bernhard van Orley: Crowned Saint, with the donor.—S. Helen, with the donor's wife.

Both: Hilly landscape.

Breenberg: Landscape, with rocks and a castle.

Brouwer: Village Dentist.

Bruyn (Bart. de): S. Mary Magdalene.

Calcar (J. von): Man with a beard.

Chardin: Cook.—Mother and Children.—Cook, peeling a lemon.

Claets (1628): S. Laurence, with the donor.—SS. Maurice and Francis.

Correggio (School of): Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus, who is holding her finger to her lip.

Cranach: S. Helena.—Venus and Cupid.—Sacrifice of Isaac.

Dirk van Bergen: Hilly landscape.

Dou: Boy blowing bubbles, another looking on.

Drillenburg: Landscape.

Drooghsloot: Peasant amusements in a village.

Dusart: Peasant rejoicings.

Eeckhout: Royal banquet.

Francia (Francesco): *Portrait of a duke of Urbino.

Francia (Giacomo): Virgin and Child, with a rose.

Franciabigio: Male portrait bust.

Gainsborough: Man's portrait bust.

Garofalo: S. Christopher.

Girolamo da Cotignola: Holy Family.

Guido Reni: Adoration of the $\text{\textcircled{F}}$ herds; large.

Hals: Willem van Huythuysen of Haarlem.

Hondekoeter: Domestic fowls.

Hoogstraeten: Boy of 12, with long hair.

Jacob von Delft: Boy of 11, with black velvet cap.

Leonardo da Vinci: Young lady, with fair hair.

Memling: Virgin and Child, with the donor and S. Anthony.—*Virgin and Child, with an apple.

Mielich: Man in a black cap.

Mierevelt: Portrait of a man with red beard.

Molenaar: Landscape.—Twelfth-night.—Landscape, with a bridge over a stream.

Moretto: *Virgin and Child, with S. Anthony.

Ostade (A. van): Peasants dancing.

Palma Vecchio: Holy Family, with a bishop.—Holy Family, with S. Catharine.

Perugino: Virgin and Child; replica of that in the Pitti. Round.

Pynaeker: Hilly landscape.

Rembrandt: *Portrait bust of his wife.—*His own portrait.—Diana and Endymion.—Calm Sea.

Romeyn: Sheep and goats—Shepherds and herdsmen, resting on a hill.

Roos: Shepherd's family.

Rubens: Old man with a large ruff.—Boy's head.—Tiberius and Agrippina.—Entombment.—The daughters of Cecrops and the Boy Erechthonios.

A series of six pictures representing the History of Decius; cost 80,000 fl. "Most striking, bold, vigorous, and rapid; though wanting delicacy, they yet have such freshness of tone as appears to outshine all other masters."

—W. The Assumption of the Virgin. —*Rubens' two Sons, "standing together in a confiding and graceful attitude. It is difficult to know whether most to admire the life in the heads, the clearness and force in the colouring, or the careful execution and admirable empasto." It is one of the best and most finished works of the master; unequalled as a representation of youth.

Ruysdael (J. van): Woody landscape, with a stream and rustic bridge.

—Landscape, with cows and sheep drinking.

Ruysdael (Solomon van): Church and Canal.

Saftleven: Landscape.

Sassoferrato: Virgin and Child.

Schoreel: Male portrait in black.

Seybold: His daughter's portrait.

Steen: Girl with a letter.

Teniers: Peasant at home, playing the guitar.

Titian: Virgin and Child, with SS. John Bapt. and Catharine.

Unknown: Tiny portrait of a man and his wife (No. 734).

Van der Heyden: View on a Canal.

Van der Meer (Jan, of Haarlem): Landscape.

Van der Velde (Adrian): Argus and Io.

Vandyck: Man in black, with white collar.—Entombment.—Marie Louise von Tassis.—Virgin and Child, holding her with both hands.—Male portrait; left hand on sword-hilt.—The so-called Portrait of Wallenstein; admirable as a painting. On the pillar on the l. of the picture is inscribed *ÆT* 32, 1624.—Lady in black, holding a white book.—Archduchess Clara Isabel Eugenia as an abbess.—Ecclesiastic of the Tassis family.—Male portrait; left hand on breast.

Vlieger: Woody landscape.

Weenix: Dead Hare and Birds.

Wohlgemuth: Old man with grey cap.

Wynants: Hilly landscape; two subjects.

Zeitblom: S. Nicolas.

The CZERNIN GALLERY (open Mon. and Thurs., 10 to 2; catalogue, 30 kr.), Josephstadt, Paradeplatz, near the Criminal Court, consists of more than 300 pictures. The majority are of the Dutch School. The choicest paintings are:

Brouwer: Village Surgeon.

Carlo Maratta: Holy Family.

Cuyp: Cattle in a meadow.

Don: Portrait of the painter.—*Playing cards by candle-light.

Dürer: Portrait of a man with a black cap.

Early Florentine: Altar-piece in 24 sections (1344), on gold ground, from a convent near Padua.

Everdingen: Two woodland cata-racts.

Guercino: Young Cyrus.

Hobbema: *Landscape in autumn, with a river.

Hondekoeter: Cocks and Hens, with their chicks.

Luini: Virgin and Child, holding a lily.

Murillo: Crucifixion.

Ostade: Man smoking.

Potter: *Morning in Spring (glazed).

Rembrandt: Portrait of his mother.

Ruysdael: *Landscape with cata-ract.

Ryckaert: Musical party. — Peasants at a tavern.

Saftleven: Landscape.

Snyders: Fox hunted by dogs.

Teniers: Bagpipe-player.

Titian: Portrait of a Doge (Fr. Venier).

Van der Helst: Portraits.

Van der Meer (of Delft): *The Painter's Studio, a gem.

Van der Velde (W.): Calm Sea.

Vandyck: Portraits.

Van Eyck: Presentation.

Wouwermans: Return from the Chase.

Wynants: Landscape.

The **SCHONBORN GALLERY**, Renn-gasse (open Mon., Wed., and Fri., 9 to 3; fee, 30 kr.; a MS. catalogue in each room).

Aart van der Neer: Scene in Winter.

Brouwer: Village Surgeon.

Brueghel: Village Fair.

Cransach: Portraits.

Dou: Philosopher in his study.

Early German School: Adam and Eve.

Flemish School: Adoration of the Magi.

Holbein: *Male portraits.

Metsu: Letter-writer.

Ostade: Peasants at a Merry-making.

Rembrandt: *Samson blinded by the Philistines—very horrible.

Ruysdael: Landscape.—Castle of Bentheim.

Teniers: Philosopher.

Van Goyen: Landscape.—View of Dort.

Wynants: Landscape.

The **HARRACH GALLERY**, 3 Frey-ung, has also a very choice cabinet of paintings (open Mon., Wed., and Satur., 10 to 4), fee, 30 kr.

Barbioni: Susanna.

Bernhard van Orley: *Adoration of the Magi.

Brueghel: The Seven Works of Mercy.

Carenno: Philip IV. of Spain.

Claude Lorraine: Sunset.

Cuyp: Cows.

Dürer: Male portrait.

Early Flemish: Crucifixion, with Saints on the wings, and in grisaille on the outside.

Everdingen: Rocky landscape.

Flemish School: Three Girls.

Ghirlandajo: Nativity.

Griffier: Greenwich and Windsor.

Heda: Bread and Ham.

Hobbema: Landscape.

Luca Giordano: Isaac blessing Jacob.

Luini: S. Jerome.

Mengs: Nativity.

Murillo: Esau selling his birth-right.—Sacrifice of Isaac.

Peters: Sea-piece.

Pietro da Cortona: Samson.

Rubens: Head of a Child.—Heads of Moors.

Schaleken: *Recognition of Peter; a wonderful candle-light effect.

Titian: S. Sebastian.

Van der Velde (W.): Malta.

Vandyck: Head of a Boy.

Van Gouda: Male portrait.

Velasquez: Infante of Spain dressed as a Cardinal.

Vernet: Landscapes.

The **ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS** (k. Akademie der bildenden Künste), (open Satur. and Sun. 10 to 1; closed from 15 to 30 Sept.: Plaster Casts, 9 to 1, except on Fri. and Sat.) is an Italian Renaissance building erected by Hansen in 1876, on the S. side of

the Schillerplatz. Above the massive freestone ground floor and entresol rises a two-storied series of semicircular arches, decorated with pilasters, festoons, and wreaths, and alternately occupied by windows and statues. The uniformity of front is broken by projections at each flank, ornamented with wider windows and arches and double columns, and rising above the central roof, with closed facing walls adorned with plastic decorations. The entablature of the central portico is supported by columns and adorned by statues. This academy, founded under Joseph I., in 1705, and reorganised in 1865, as a school of instruction in all departments of art, contains a good collection of pictures, including the cabinet of Count Lamberg, presented by him in 1821. The rich cabinet of engravings and drawings by old masters includes the works of *Koch*. The number of students varies between 1000 and 1200, who are instructed gratuitously in all the branches of art. At the entrance to the Museum of Casts are two good ancient works in white marble: 1. a torso of Hera, rt. a youth; both Greek.

PAINTINGS.

Berchem: Winter landscape.
Bonifazio: Finding of Moses. — Picnic.
Claude Lorraine: Landscape.
Cuyp: Portrait of a Woman.
Everdingen: Waterfalls in Norway.
Francia: Virgin and Child.
Mazzolino: Virgin and Child.
Murillo: Two street boys playing with dice.
Netscher: *Young lady.
Old German School: Death of the Virgin.
Ostade: Comic recital.—Two peasants.
Paolo Veronese: Annunciation.
Potter: Sheep.
Pourbus: Portraits.
Pynacker: Landscape.
Rembrandt: Dutch Girl.
Rubens: The Three Graces.
Ruysdael: *Landscape.

Teniers: The Five Senses.
Titian: Cupid.
Van der Heyden: Street architecture, with bridge.
Van der Velde (A.): Haarlem Cattle Market.
Van der Velde (W.): Dutch port.
Vandyck: Man in armour.
Van Goyen: Dordrecht.
Velasquez: Queen of Philip IV.
Wouvermans: Travelling party surprised.

The ***Austrian Museum of Art and Industry**, 5 Stubenring (open Tues. and Wed., 9 to 4, 30 kr.; Thurs., Fri. and Sat., 9 to 4; and Sun., 9 to 1, free; catalogue, 20 kr.), was completed by Ferstel in the Renaissance style in 1871, and is a sort of South Kensington Museum. The collection embraces examples of the principal branches of industrial art. Fragments of antique sculpture found at Carnuntum (Petronel), Aquileia, and in other parts of the Austrian empire, are deposited here. An Art School is connected with the Museum, and Room IX. is devoted to Special Art Exhibitions, altered from year to year. There is a Library of 16,000 works connected with the Arts, and a collection of 15,000 engravings and drawings.

The **Musikvereinsgebäude**, south of the Kärntnerring, on the Wien, is a handsome Renaissance edifice by *Hansen* (1867-70), with statues on its façade, and Orpheus in terra cotta above the entrance. The interior contains a spacious Concert-room and an extensive musical library.

The Public Institutions of all kinds for the benefit of the people in Vienna are endowed and supported on a very enlarged and liberal scale. Few continental capitals can vie with it in the number and extent of its hospitals, schools, &c. The prisons also are well managed.

The **Polytechnic Institute** (adm. before 12 o'clock every week-day, on application), a handsome structure facing the Kärntnerstrasse and the

Elisabeth Bridge, in the suburb of Wieden, was established by the Emp. Francis I. in 1816, to afford instruction in the arts and practical sciences, as well as in trade, commerce, and manufactures, to 500 pupils. In front is placed a bronze *statue*, erected in 1863, of *Hessel*, an Austrian by birth, who invented the screw-propeller in 1827. It has interesting collections:—
 1. Of the best specimens of Austrian arts and manufactures. 2. A laboratory and collection of philosophical instruments. 3. Models of buildings and machinery. 4. A library, &c. &c. In the same building is the *Technologische Museum*, consisting of specimens of the productions of various manufactures in the various stages which the different objects pass through; also of machinery, steam-engines, and various mechanical inventions. Adjoining this, and facing the fruit market, is the Renaissance *Protestant School*, built in 1861.

The **Imperial Printing Office** (*Hof- und Staats-Druckerei*), 913 Singerstrasse (open Tues. and Fri., 9 to 12), is an extensive and well-managed establishment, employing 800 men, not only in the ordinary processes of printing, but in those of stereotyping, type-casting, nature and colour-printing; and all the most improved photographic processes of the day.

The **Normal School of St. Anne**, 3 Annagasse, was established by Maria Theresa as a pattern for all others in her dominions. Persons interested in the subject of national education may here obtain an insight into the system followed in Austria and her dependent states.

The **Imperial Gymnasium**, or public secondary school, where a classical education is given similar to our collegiate or grammar schools, is a handsome quadrangular building, erected in 1866. The *Aula*, or examination hall, is worth inspecting.

The **University** was founded in 1237, but was totally reorganised

in the reign of Maria Theresa (1752–1756), under the direction of her physician, Van Swieten. The old buildings near St. Stephen's are now used for the Academy of Sciences, and a new University building in the Renaissance style, by *Ferstel*, has been erected in the *Universitätsplatz*. It is attended by about 6000 students, a larger number than are found at any other University in Germany. The professors, 350 in number, all receive fixed stipends from the state. The Theological, Surgical, and Veterinary courses are delivered gratuitously; but the student has to pay a fee of 18 fl. for attendance on the lectures in Philosophy, and 30 fl. for those of Medicine and Jurisprudence. The University of Vienna is celebrated over the Continent as a School of Medicine.

There is another medical institution here, for the instruction of army surgeons, named after its founder, the Emp. Joseph II., the *Josephinum*, in the Alsergrund suburb, 17 Währinger-gasse. It is richly furnished with library and museums. The most remarkable collection is an extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax, exhibiting the diseases and conformations of the human frame, made by the Chevalier Fontana of Florence, occupying 7 or 8 rooms. It is shown (not to females) on Saturdays, from 11 to 1, and admittance is granted at other times by ticket obtained of the managers.

At No. 59 in the same street is the **Technical Industrial Museum**, with electrical machines and other scientific exhibitions.

The **General Hospital** (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus*), in the Alser Vorstadt, is an enormous building, founded by the Emp. Joseph II., containing 19 quadrangles, 131 sick chambers, and is capable of holding 3000 patients. It receives annually 30,500.

The **Asylum for the Insane** (*Irrenheil-Institut*), a handsome structure (1848–52), admirable in arrangements, is capable of receiv-

700 patients. The Lying-in-Hospital (*Gebäranstalt*) to which women are admitted in the most secret manner, and, unseen by any individual, will receive every medical assistance and every care, and, having recovered, may quit the house unrecognized. The child is either taken by the mother, or left to be placed in the Foundling Hospital. Here it is not left at the door, as in France, but is taken into the office and registered, and the mother receives a ticket, by presenting which she may at any time reclaim her offspring; which is otherwise, at a proper age, put to some useful trade or made a soldier. Nearly 17,000 children are supported in the Foundling Hospital at one time, at a cost of more than 40,000*l.* per annum, and about 8000 enter in a year. The mortality among the children is great.

There is a public examination of the pupils of the *Blind Asylum* (*Blinden-Institut*), Josephstadt, Kaiserstrasse, 188, every Thursday from 10 to 12.

The *Deaf and Dumb* are instructed and tended in an institution founded by Joseph II. in 1779 (Wieden, Favoritenstrasse); the poor gratuitously. They are not abandoned when their education is finished, but are provided for in a suitable manner. Those who have talents are placed in public offices, and are generally entrusted by the government with affairs of state in which secrecy is required. The public examination, which takes place every Saturday from 10 to 12, is worth attending.

The *Hospital of the Charitable Brothers* (*Spital der barmherzigen Brüder*), 16, Taborsstrasse, is an institution deserving high commendation, both on account of the order, cleanliness, and good management observed in it, and for the liberality of its plan, which throws it open to the sick of all nations and religions.

The *Invalidenhaus*, the Chelsea Hospital of Vienna, outside of the Stubenthor, was established on its present footing by Joseph II. for 800 soldiers. In the great hall are

two large pictures by P. Krafft of the battles of Leipzig and Aspern. The building is thrown open to the public on the 18th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. Strangers who are curious to see it are admitted at all times.

Near the *Invalidenhaus* is the large New Custom-house (*Zollgebäude*), and in the same part of the town (Landstrasse, Rabengasse, 541), the Veterinary College (*Thierarznei-Institut*), which for those who take an interest in such establishments is well worth a visit.

PARKS.—The *Augarten* in the Leopoldstadt, close to the N.W. Rly. Stat., was opened to the public by the Emperor Josef II. in 1775.

— The *Stadtpark*, on the E. side of the Stadt, and intersected by the Donau-Canal, has been prettily laid out since 1862. There is a fine view from the terrace of the *Kursalon*, an elegant Renaissance building of 1867. Nearer the Ringstrasse is the monument to *Schubert* (see above).

— The *Liechtenstein Gardens*, adjoining the Picture Gallery, are thrown open to the public, and form an agreeable promenade. The *Schwarzenberg Gardens*, near the Belvedere, are also a favourite resort.

— The *Prater* became the property of the Imperial family in 1570, and was opened to the public by the Emperor Josef II. in 1766. This Hyde Park of Vienna is situated at the N.E. extremity of the capital, beyond the Canal. Here there is an open circular space, from which branch out six avenues. Close to the first alley is the *Terminus* of the *Northern and Eastern Railroads*. The second on the right (*Hauptallee*) is the most frequented, and leads to the *Panorama*, the *Circus*, and the *coffee-houses*. This alley ends in a circle called the *Rondeau*; carriages usually turn at this point. The best time to meet the most fashionable society is 5.30 to 8 P.M.

The great days for visiting the Prater are Easter Monday, the 1st of May, and the Emperor's birthday (Aug. 18th). On May Day the whole city pours forth to the *Praterfahrt*, so that the carriages form an unbroken line from the Kohlmarkt in the city to the Rondeau. It is then that new equipages and fine liveries are seen for the first time. It is like the Ring in Hyde Park, with this difference, that the humble *fiacre* is admitted by the side of the princely four-in-hand. Thus, amidst all the display of coats of arms, with quarterings innumerable, of crowns and coronets, scarlet and gold-laced liveries, Hungarian lacqueys in dolmans (the hussar dress), belted Bohemian Jägers, with swords at their sides and streaming feathers in their cocked hats, there is far less aristocratic exclusiveness than in England.

A few steps behind the coffee-houses, the Prater of the great world ends, and that of the common people begins. On Sundays and holidays it has all the appearance of a great fair. As far as the eye can reach, under the trees and over the greensward, appears one great encampment of sutlers' booths and huts.

The aspect of the Prater has been somewhat changed since the erection, on the l. or N.E. side of the main drive, of the *Great Exhibition Building* in 1873, but the principal portion of the galleries has been removed, leaving, however, the grand *Rotunda*, constructed entirely of iron, from the idea of Mr. Scott Russell, a magnificent triumph of modern engineering. The span of this dome, or lantern, is more than double that of the greatest domes in the world, that of St. Paul's being 115 ft. and of St. Peter's 160 ft., and of this one 354 ft. in diameter. The view from the gallery at the top presents a fine panorama of Vienna and the old and new Danubes. The **Rotunda* has been fitted up as a Permanent Exhibition of works relating to the Industrial Arts, and is well worth a visit in the evening. The various halls are brilliantly illuminated with electric light, and a

band plays in the Garden Restaurant.

Between the main building and the new Danube channel rises the treble gallery for Machinery, now used as permanent warehouses, in connection with the wharves of the new river.

The Exhibition buildings border upon another vast and important undertaking, viz.: the great works of the *Regulation of the Danube*. These were undertaken in 1870 by the Government, the Province of Lower Austria, and the Municipality of Vienna, after a succession of frightful inundations, which had brought about the destruction of life and property to an alarming extent. The management of the Danube has always been a source of difficulty, owing to its being compressed above Vienna, between the Kahlenberg and the Bisamberg, and then spreading out and occupying many channels, which it often changes. The inundations were caused by the gradual choking up with sand of the old bed, which flows some 3 m. to the E. of the city. To prevent this a new uniform artificial bed, 1000 feet in width, has been excavated, and a branch from the river equal to the volume of the Thames at London Bridge has been brought a distance of 9 m. to Vienna itself.

On the rt. bank of the Danube is the fine **Städtische Badeanstalt*, containing a large swimming bath, reserved for ladies between 9 and 1, besides a supply of private baths, capable of accommodating 1200 persons. From the restaurant attached to this establishment the above-mentioned Canal may be well inspected. Here is the **Kronprinz Rudolf Brücke*, built in 1872-76, by Fischer, at a cost of nearly 150,000*l*.

MARKETS.—The large *Markthalle* in the Landstrasse, built by Gabriel in 1865, is worth a visit. In the *Fish market* on the Franz Josefs Quay may be seen the *Fogasch* (*Perca lucio-perca*), caught in the Plattensee; *Huchen*, marked like a trout, but without scales; *Schill*; and *Sterling*, a sort of sturgeon. In the *Game*

market (*Wildpretmarkt*) will be found wild-boar, and pheasants from Bohemia, where these birds are reared in myriads; chamois from Styria; deer and wild fowl from the borders of the Platten and Neusiedler Lakes in Hungary; and sometimes a *beaver* from the isles of the Danube. The **Fruit market** is held in the Hof, and at Wieden, near the Elisabeth Bridge.

THEATRES.—There are 10 theatres in Vienna (including a summer theatre). The performances begin at 7 o'clock, and generally terminate a little after 10.

The ***New Opera House** on the Opernring, opened in 1869, was begun in 1861 from the designs of Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg. The open loggia in front is adorned with frescoes by Schwind. It has three tiers of boxes, and is constructed to seat 3000 persons. The decorations of the interior in white and gold are very elegant, and it is lighted from above by a handsome chandelier and sun-lights. Stalls, first row, 5 fl.

The ***Hofburg-Theater** in the Franzensring, appropriated to the performance of the regular drama, is a handsome building by Semper and Hasenauer, capable of accommodating 2000 spectators. On the façade is a beautiful frieze of the Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, by *Rudolf Weyr*; about the windows are busts of classical dramatists, and on the gable a statue of Apollo. The interior is richly decorated with stucco ornament and painting. The price of a box in the first tier is 15 fl.; of a stall in the first or noble parterre; corresponding with the orchestra seats in an English theatre, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, 3 fl.; admission to the parterre, 1 fl. Closed from 1st July to 15th August.

Ronacher's Music Hall, in the Seilerstätte, a handsome house, is open every evening for singing, acrobat performances, etc.

Theater an der Wien, in the Wieden suburb, a large and handsome house, for melodramas and operettas. A box in the first tier costs 15 fl.; a stall in the first parterre, 2 fl. 50 kr.; ditto in second tier of boxes or second parterre, 1 fl. 50 kr. Admission to the parterre, 1 fl.

The **Karl-Theater** in the Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse, 511, rebuilt in 1847, is the true national theatre of Austria. The performances are intermixed with songs, like French vaudevilles; but as they are full of satirical allusions to the manners and follies of Vienna, and are written in the Austrian dialect, it requires some knowledge of the people and language to enter fully into the spirit of them. A box in the first tier costs 15 fl.; parterre, first gallery, 2 fl. 50 kr.; stall in parterre, 2 fl. 20 kr.

Josefstadt-Theater, in the Josefstadtstrasse, for plays and farces. Box, 8 fl.; pit, 1 fl. 50 kr.

Fürst's Volkstheater, on the Prater. In summer only.

Third Café, in the Prater, for acrobat performances, comic songs, etc.

CONCERTS.—The **Concert Hall of the Musikfreunde**, Künstlergasse, Kärntnerring, a handsome edifice from Hansen's design, was opened in 1871. Here are given the best concerts (including those of the *Philharmonic Society*), especially during the carnival season.

The **Kursalon**, in the Stadtpark. Orchestral concerts are given twice a week. Much frequented as a favourite café and afternoon lounge.

The **Volksgarten** (see below). Here *Strauss's band* plays; and the garden is thronged. Concerts twice or three times a week, in the evening, adm. 50 kr. An extra concert—in which the orchestra is doubled—takes place every 3 weeks during the summer. A marble statue of the poet Grill-

parzer, on a granite pedestal, erected in this garden at a cost of 10,000*l.*, was unveiled in 1889.

Dancing Saloons (Tanzsäle).—These places of amusement, though not ranked among *fashionable* places of entertainment, deserve attention, because they exhibit to a stranger the peculiarities of life in Vienna, among certain classes of its inhabitants. They are more particularly frequented on the Sunday evenings by persons of both sexes, commonly by citizens and tradesmen and their wives and families seeking amusement.

A small admission fee is paid at the doors. A band of music, of first-rate performers, is provided for the evening, and forms the principal attraction, since the largest company will almost invariably be found in those places where the orchestra of the most celebrated of the players of the time at Vienna are engaged. Adjoining the ball-room is an extensive suite of apartments filled with supper-tables, where refreshments of all sorts may be procured. Dancing usually begins about 10 o'clock, and is carried on with the most indefatigable steadiness for the whole night, and far into the morning. The most splendid of these saloons are *Schwender's Colosseum*, in Rudolfsheim, outside the Mariahilf lines. Admission 1 fl., *Schwender's* own omnibuses run frequently to and from the Stephansplatz, fare 15 kr. 2. The *Sophiensaal*, in the Landstrasse. 3. The *Dianasaal*, on the Donau-Canal, in the Leopoldstadt. These two in winter only, when the swimming bath is boarded over. In carnival time, balls, concerts, and masked balls are given in the above saloons, and also in the Imperial *Bedouten-Saal* in the Burg (attended by the higher classes), in *Dommayer's Casino* at Hietzing, and at *Dreher's* on the Landstrasse.

Military music at noon on week days in the Burg.

Some of the large Beer-halls also deserve a passing visit: *Dreher's Bierkeller*, near the new Opera-house, is

capable of seating more than 1000 people; *Liesinger Bierhalle*, in the Schottengasse; *Tabakspfeife*, 9 Goldschmiedgasse; *Leidinger*, 61 Kärntnerstrasse. In the suburbs with gardens are *Dreher's* in the Landstrasse, 97 Hauptstrasse; *Zum Gänselmädchen*, outside the Mariahilf lines.

The best beer in Vienna is brewed by *Dreher* in the village of Klein Schwechat, 6 m. S.E. It resembles our Indian pale ale in quality, and is vastly superior to the small beer of Bavaria and Southern Germany. *Dreher's* Brewery turns out 1270 barrels (36 gal.) of beer per diem during the 5 winter months; during the other months of the year no beer is brewed. The German system of brewing (known as the "Unterseyk") is entirely different from our own. Strangers are admitted and shown round (Rte. 95).

Cafés.—The first coffee-house at Vienna was established in 1683, by Kulczizki, a Pole, who, being the interpreter of a Levant trading company, and perfectly conversant with the Turkish language, was employed by the Duke of Lorraine during the siege of Vienna in 1683, as a spy, or rather as a messenger, in which capacity he frequently traversed the Turkish lines, and managed to enter the town and convey important information to Count Starhemberg, its heroic defender. When the siege was raised, a vast quantity of coffee having been found in the Turkish camp, Kulczizki solicited and obtained permission from the Emperor Leopold I. to open a coffee-house, as a reward for his hazardous services.

CEMETERIES.—That on the Mariahilf line contains a colossal granite obelisk to those who fell in 1848. That of Währing (reached by omnibus from the Freyung) contained *Schubert's* tomb (1822), and also that of *Beethoven* (1827); the family name of the latter is simply inscribed in letters of gold on an obelisk ornamented with a lyre, and surrounded by acacias. In that of St. Marx (reached by tram

is the monument of *Mozart* (1791), by Gasser; his body was interred without even a cross to mark the spot, and all traces of the grave itself are lost. *Gluck's* (1780) monument is in that of Matzleindorf; and in the neighbouring Protestant cemetery is a pretty chapel by Hansen, with fresco by Rahl.

The Central Cemetery at Kaiser Ebersdorf, reached by tramway from the Schwarzenbergplatz (20 kr.) is the only one now used for burials, and to this spot the monuments of Schubert, Beethoven, and other worthies have been removed.

HISTORY.—Vienna is generally believed to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, remarkable as the spot where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius died of the plague, A.D. 180.

The foundation both of the present archduchy and empire of Austria was laid in 983, when the Emp. Otho II. created Leopold of Babenberg Margrave of the *Ostmark*, which at that period did not extend further than Mülk. Leopold took Mülk from the Magyars, and previous to his death had extended his margravate to the Kahlenberg. Towards the middle of the 11th centy. his successors had driven the Magyars beyond the March and Leitha, which have ever since formed the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Henry II. Jasomirgott, the 8th Babenberg margrave (1141-77), was raised to the dignity of duke of Upper and Lower Austria. He made Vienna his habitual place of residence, greatly enlarged the town, built St. Stephen's (the old church), and in fact, may be regarded as the real founder of the Austrian capital, which before his time does not appear to have ever been a place of much importance. His son, Leopold V., surnamed the Virtuous (der Tugendhafte), inherited the duchy of Styria. Duke Leopold has gained a bad reputation in English history, as the sordid and treacherous foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

1273 *Rudolph of Hapsburg* was Emperor of Germany in spite

of the intrigues of Ottokar, King of Bohemia, who was himself a candidate for the Imperial dignity. Ottokar, after a short and ineffectual resistance, was obliged to cede the four duchies as fiefs that had escheated to the empire, and to do homage to Rudolph, as emperor, for Moravia and Bohemia. Three years afterwards Ottokar entered Austria with 40,000 well-disciplined troops, fully resolved to regain possession of the duchies or to perish on the field of battle. On the 26th Aug. 1278, Rudolph attacked and defeated Ottokar on the Marchfeld, after a sanguinary engagement, in which the latter perished. Ottokar, the opponent, and Ladislaus, the ally of Rudolph in this battle, were almost the last sovereigns of their respective dynasties. Philip, Archbishop of Salzburg, the sole claimant for the investiture of the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, died in 1279. With the consent of the Diet held at Augsburg in 1282, Rudolph conferred these duchies, together with the duchies of Austria and Styria, on his two sons, Albert and Rudolph. In the next centy. Tyrol was acquired by marriage; and in the beginning of the 17th centy. all the hereditary states of the House of Hapsburg developed on the Emp. Ferdinand II.; since which they have remained united.

In 1462 the citizens of Vienna revolted, and for the space of two months besieged or rather blockaded the *Burg* in which the Emp. Frederic III. had taken refuge, in hopes of starving him into a compliance with their demands. He was, however, opportunely relieved by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

In 1484, Vienna, after being invested for four months, surrendered to Matthias Corvinus, who made it his place of residence, and died here in 1490. After his death the Emperor Maximilian I. regained possession of the city, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants overjoyed at getting rid of the Hungarians. Since this Vienna has been the habitual residence of the princes and emperors of the House of Hapsburg.

Vienna was besieged by Sultan Soliman II., with a large army, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 14, 1529, and ably defended by Count Nicholas Salm and a garrison of 14,000 men. The destruction of a flotilla conveying the Turkish heavy artillery, by the garrison of Presburg, and the approach of winter, compelled the sultan to raise the siege. Vienna was again besieged by a Turkish army of 200,000 men under the command of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha, in 1683, and most heroically defended by Count Rüdiger Starhemberg with 20,000 men, only 8000 of whom were regular troops. The siege lasted from July 14th to Sept. 12th, when the city was relieved and the Turks completely routed by the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobieski.

The Church of Maria Trost, in the Marienhilf-Vorstadt, was built in 1721, on the spot where the Grand Vizier's tent was pitched during the siege in 1683. The *Türkenschanze*, a rampart thrown up by the Turks, still remains near the village of Währing, between Vienna and the Kahlenberg.

In 1619 Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Bohemians, blockaded the city. The Emp. Ferdinand II., who was within it at the time, maintained a stout resistance, persisting in his intention to perish under the ruins of his palace, which was already battered by the Bohemian cannon, rather than surrender. The inhabitants of Vienna, a large portion of whom were at that time of the reformed faith, were planning to deliver up the city, to dethrone him, and to educate his children as Protestants; and a deputation had actually forced its way into the palace to propose these conditions, when the sound of trumpets announced the arrival of succour. It was a corps of 500 horse, commanded by Dampierre, which, entering the city by the only gate not watched by the enemy, raised the spirits of the people; the students of the university flew to arms, fresh succours arrived, and Ferdinand was relieved when on the verge of losing at once his capital and crown.

In 1704 the external line of works

for the protection of the city and suburbs were erected.

Vienna was twice occupied by the French under Napoleon—in 1805, after the battle of Austerlitz, and in 1809, after that of Wagram. The Congress of Vienna met here from Nov. 3, 1814, to June 9, 1815.

In 1848 the revolutionary movement, begun in Paris, extended to Vienna, and the Chambers being attacked by the mob, consisting principally of students, Prince Metternich resigned and fled to England. The arsenal was attacked and surrendered, when the Emperor left the city in the hands of the insurgents. In the mean time, Prince Windischgrätz, marching from Prague with the Bohemian army, and joined by Jellachich with the Croats, the city was invested, bombarded, and finally taken by assault. Being threatened by the Hungarians, the troops marched out, and after some hours' engagement put them to flight. Their return being obstructed by the insurgents, the city was given up to plunder for three days. Blum, a red Republican deputy, was shot, and Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his nephew Franz Josef. In 1858 the internal fortifications were ordered to be removed, and Vienna ceased to be a fortress. In 1866 the Prussians advanced within sight of the city. Since then the liberal measures introduced have given a stimulus to the industry and commerce of Vienna, and the increasing prosperity of the city is manifested by the splendour with which improvements have been made in public and private buildings and undertakings.

ROUTE 86.

SIMBACH TO WELS.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Simbach.	. . . 70
2	Braunau	. . . 91
24	Ried	
38	Neumarkt	. . . 108
45	Grieskirchen	
57	Wels.	. . . 85, 87

At Simbach, on the Orient Exp. route, is the Bavarian Custom-house, where luggage is examined. Here the Inn is crossed, and the train proceeds E. to

Braunau (3000), partly surrounded by its ancient wall and ditch. In the *Parish Ch.* is buried Palm, the book-seller of Nuremberg. He was seized by a party of French gendarmes, who crossed the frontier for the purpose, and, being tried by a court-martial for publishing a pamphlet against Napoleon, was shot here. A bronze *statue in the Promenadenplatz was erected to his memory by *Knoll* in 1866.

Ried (4500), a thriving town on the Oberach and Breitach.

The rly. now ascends, affording extensive views on either side. Beyond Neumarkt, the line bears S.E. as far as Grieskirchen, and then descends. On the rt. is gained a fine view of the Traunstein.

ROUTE 87.

WELS TO ASCHACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Wels.	. . . 85, 86
5	Haiding	
9	Breitenbach	
18	Aschach	

N.—**Aschach**, on the Danube, is a picturesque village with a château belonging to Count Harrach. During the Peasants' rebellion (see Linz, 85), it was the headquarters of the rebels, who endeavoured to close the passage of the Danube by a chain 600 ft. long, every link of which weighed 20 lbs., in order to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, who was shut up at Linz.

ROUTE 88.

LINZ TO MICHELDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Linz	. . . 85, 89
8	Traun	
20	Unter-Rohr }	
	5 Bad Hall }	
22	Kremsmünster	
36	Micheldorf	

This narrow-gauge branch rly. runs S., crossing the *Traun* on a handsome bridge at the stat. of that name, and proceeding to *Unter-Rohr*, whence a line leads S.E. to **Bad Hall**. Here are springs strongly charged with iodine. Curhaus, park, &c. Dil. to (12 m. E.) Steyr. The rly.

continues S. to **Kremsmünster** (1085 ft.), where is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777, but rebuilt in the 18th centy. Its *Library* contains 50,000 vols., and some very ancient and curious MSS. Its Observatory, 8 stories high, contains, in the lower apartments, collections of natural history. The fish-preserves, consisting of 5 tanks, decorated with a colonnade and statues, deserve notice. Excellent wine in the convent cellars.

ROUTE 89.

LINZ TO GAISBACH-WARTBERG.—N.E.

Miles	Stations.	Routes.
	Linz . . .	85, 88
4	Steyregg	
12	Lungitz	
17	Gaisbach-Wartberg	90

ROUTE 90.

WESELY TO ST. VALENTIN, BY
BUDWEIS.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Wesely . .	160, 161
24	*BUDWEIS . . .	159
40	Weleschin-Krumau	
86	Gaisbach-Wartberg	89
94	Mauthausen	
99	St. Valentin .	85, 290

S.—**Budweis**, on the river Moldau, has 24,000 Inhab., and some flourishing cloth manufactories. The *Dom* was built in 1500; it has a detached tower. The *Rathhaus* is a handsome building, and in the centre of its large square is a fine fountain. The *S. Germ.*

district around Budweis, including the head-water of the Moldau, for the most part composes the vast domain of Prince Schwarzenberg. *Schloss Frauenburg* is one of his seats; it is an ancient feudal fortress, by the side of which he has built a magnificent modern Gothic castle commanding a fine view. Attached to it is a *Park* containing 800 head of wild swine. This part of Bohemia abounds in *fish-ponds* (*Fischteiche*), well stocked with carp, tench, jack, and barbel, which supply the market of Vienna.

A *Tramway*, the first work of the kind in Germany, completed in 1832 by a joint-stock company, at an expense of 1,654,322 fl., was carried from Budweis to Linz (80 m.), and served to connect the Moldau and Elbe with the Danube, being used chiefly for the transport of salt from the *Salzkammergut* in Upper Austria. The rly. now takes its place.

Weleschin-Krumau. 6 m. W. of the line, on the Moldau, is *Schloss Krumau*, another castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, remarkable for its vast extent, composed of buildings of various ages, inclosing six quadrangles; one of them is a *Tilt-yard* still unaltered, surrounded by galleries for spectators. The castle is approached by a draw-bridge, and includes in its labyrinth of halls and chambers a gallery of family portraits, an arsenal filled with old arms, barracks, a theatre and riding-school, and chapel; a collection of archives, occupying 10 rooms filled with muniments, title-deeds, &c.; and a deep subterranean dungeon (*Verliess*), hewn in the rock. It was originally the residence of the Rosenberg family, which became extinct in 1611; one of whom, in 1402, held the Emp. Wenceslaus a prisoner. The situation of the Castle, on a high precipitous rock, whose base is washed by a sweeping bend of the Moldau, is very striking. The gardens and terraces afford a pleasing view.

Freistadt is an old walled town with 2165 Inhab.

Mauthausen. Here the Danube is crossed to St. Valentin.

ROUTE 91.

BRAUNAU TO STEINDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Braunau . . .	86
7	Mauerkirchen	
13	Mattighofen	
24	Steindorf . . .	85

ROUTE 92.

VIENNA TO ST. PÖLTEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Vienna W.	
2	Penzing	
4	Hütteldorf	
6	Hadersdorf	
8	Purkersdorf	
13	Pressbaum	
16	Rekawinkl	
25	Neulengbach	
34	Pottenbrunn	
38	St. Pölten . . .	85, 93, 98

W.—Frequent local trains run along this line, and afford the means of visiting numerous interesting sites in the vicinity of the capital.

In the church of **Penzing** is a fine monument of Frau von Rottmann, by the Florentine sculptor Finella.

A suspension bridge crosses the Wien to

Hietzing, to which a tramway also runs, composed chiefly of villas and country houses, and on Sundays inundated with the ruralising citizens of Vienna. In the churchyard is the monument of Baroness Pillersdorf, by Canova, and in front of the ch. is a bronze statue, by Meixner (1871) to the *Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867). The Casino Dommeyer is a

house of entertainment, combining restaurant, café, billiard-tables, and a very splendid saloon for dining and music. Thursday and Sunday are the days when the house is most frequented. The *Neue Welt* combines Garden, Theatre, Restaurant, and Ball-room, and is the best thing of the kind near Vienna.

Adjoining Hietzing on the E., also reached by tramway or omnibus from Vienna, is

Schönbrunn, the summer palace of the Emperor, begun as a hunting-seat for the Emp. Matthias, by Fischer of Erlach, and finished by Maria Theresa in 1750. It contains a number of portraits of the ancestors of the Imperial family, few of which are likely to arrest attention, except those of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Marie Antoinette. The building, however, possesses some historical interest, as having been inhabited by Napoleon in 1809, when the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed, and by his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, who died here at the age of 21, in 1832, in the same apartment in the l. wing overlooking the garden, and on the same bed, it is said, which his father had occupied.

The gardens behind the palace are laid out in straight walks, long avenues, trimmed and clipped like hedges, to a height of 50 or 60 feet, in the French style, and ornamented with statues and fountains. On a fine Sunday afternoon they are thronged with citizens from Vienna. Stapps, the enthusiastic German student who attempted the life of Napoleon in these gardens, was shot here a few hours afterwards, and buried on the spot. He disdained to beg his life, or it would probably have been spared. At the end of one of the alleys is the Beautiful Fountain, *Schöne Brunnen*, which gives its name to the palace, ornamented with the statue of a nymph. The *Gloriette*, a mere colonnade of pillars, on the high bank immediately behind the palace, commands a fine view of Vienna. (Small fee.)

One of the avenues branching off on the rt., as you enter the garden from

the palace, leads to the flower-garden. The *Palm-house* is very rich. The conservatories and forcing-houses (14 in number) are extensive; and the collection of equinoctial plants, especially Brazilian, is very fine. There is also a rich and interesting collection of *Alpine Plants*. Facing the palm-house and near it is the Emperor's *Zoological Collection*, or Menagerie. The specimens of Austrian animals and birds are interesting.

Beyond Penzing rises to the l. Ober St. Veit, a summer retreat of the Abp. of Vienna. From Hütteldorf a path leads in 2 hrs. to the **Sophien Alp* (1595 ft.). The descent may be made in 1½ hr. to *Dornbach*. Beyond *Hadersdorf* (85), a road up the *Mauerbach Thal* may be followed to (3 m.) *Vorder Haimbach*, and thence to the (2 m.) Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach*, founded in 1320.

From *Pirkersdorf* may be ascended (2 hrs. N.W.) the *Troppberg* (1770 ft.), or the (1 hr. S.) *Eudolfshöhe* (1550 ft.), both of which command extensive views.

Near *Pressbaum*, to the S.W., are the sources of the *Wien*. The rly. ascends through romantic scenery to *Bekawinkl* (1155 ft.), at the highest point of the line. Above *Neulengbach* is a château of Prince Liechtenstein. 3 m. N. is the *Buchberg* (1520 ft.), with a fine view. Beyond *Pottenbrunn* the scenery is tamer, and the trains run less frequently.

ROUTE 93.

ST. PÖLTEN TO TULLN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	St. Pölten .	85, 92, 98
13	Traismauer	
20	Atzenbrugg	
30	Tulln	94

N.E.—The rly. at first runs nearly due N., and approaches the Danube at

Traismauer, an ancient village, standing back at some little distance from the river, near the mouth of the *Traisen*.

Tulln. The Comagena of the Romans and the station of one of their Danubian flotillas, mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied* as *Tulme*. The *Drei-Königskapelle*, now converted into a warehouse, is a very remarkable example of Romanesque architecture. It was built in 1011, by the Emp. Henry II.; it is circular in shape, and is the most beautiful monument of that style in Austria. In the plain around this small town, John Sobieski, at the head of 12,000 brave Poles, formed a junction with the Duke of Lorraine, and set out hence, with an army 70,000 strong, to rescue Vienna and the Emp. Leopold from the Turks, in 1683.

ROUTE 94.

VIENNA TO KREMS, BY KLOSTERNEUBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Vienna Fr. Jos. .	159
3	Nussdorf	
4	Kahlenbergerdorf	
6	Klosterneuburg-Weidling	
9	Kritzendorf	
22	Tulln	93
28	Abasdorf-Hippersdorf	159
38	Wagram-Grafenegg	
48	Krems	

N.W.W.—From the Franz-Joseph Stat. (A. c.) the rly. runs to

Nussdorf, a small village of 2000 inhab., at the mouth of the small arm of the Danube which flows by the walls of Vienna. Here is the
O 2

or landing-place of the steamers of the Upper Danube.

5 min. walk from the rly. stat. is the stat. of the Toothed Rly. (Zahnradbahn), which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit of the Kahlenberg (1 hr. on foot.) Return tickets are issued at Vienna, but they do not include the transit between the two stations, and a carriage is not easily obtained.

Kahlenberg (1405 ft.), on the slopes of which John Sobieski encamped with the army of brave Poles, whom he led to succour Vienna from the Turks, affords one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the city.

The building on the summit was originally a convent, founded by Ferdinand II., suppressed by Joseph II., afterwards a summer residence of the Prince de Ligne, who died and is buried here. Mozart composed a part of the *Zauberflöte* in the *Inn*, which is converted into a modern hotel with all the usual appliances. Band on Sun. and Thurs. afternoon. The Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg now belong to Prince Liechtenstein. A footpath leads 'along the shoulder of the hill and among the vineyards down to Klosterneuburg.

The pedestrian may return to Vienna by the ridge of the Kobenzelberg, through the shady wood called Krapfenwaldel to the village of Grinzing, a stat. on the Toothed Rly. 20 min. above Grinzing is the **Villa Bellevue*, and (10 min. further) the **Himmel* (Heaven), a height laid out in beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, which commands one of the finest views near Vienna.

A pleasant path leads N.W. from the Kahlenberg, descending at first through woods, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

commands a very fine and most extensive *view. A little below the Kahlenberg, the *new Out* or canal, to correct the inundations of the Danube, begins. Near Nussdorf it is split into various small streams by a number of wooded islands, and is crossed by the wooden bridges, over which run the railways and roads from Vienna to Prague. Its windings may be traced for a short distance: it is then partly concealed by the dense mass of foliage which covers the islands, and only appears here and there, wherever a bend in its course exposes a reach to view. The battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, were fought on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite to these islands. The vast expanse of the river above Nussdorf, and the rapidity with which its current sweeps onward, are very striking.

To the S. lies the city of Vienna, backed by the Styrian Alps; to the E., the distant range of the Lesser Carpathians, while up the stream the town and monastery of Klosterneuburg are seen to advantage, surrounded by its famous vineyards. The Leopoldsberg receives its name from the Austrian Margrave who built a castle on its summit (see below), which has now disappeared. An easy path descends in zigzags to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) rly. stat. at **Kahlenbergdorf** (ascent, 1 hr.).

Klosterneuburg (3800) is celebrated for its Augustine *Monastery*, one of the richest and oldest in Austria; the existing edifice was commenced upon a scale of great magnificence in 1730, by the Emp. Charles VI., who intended to occupy a part of it as his own residence, but it includes portions of an earlier date. The Kaisersaal under the cupola has a very remarkable echo.

Before the church is a beautiful *Gothic cross*, richly decorated in the best taste, called the Everlasting Light, because a lamp was burned before it for many ages: it was erected in 1381, in remembrance of a great plague. The convent was founded by Leopold, sixth Babenberg margrave of Austria (1096-1136), canonized by Innocent

Leopoldsberg (885 ft.), the last eminence of the chain of the Wiener Wald (Mons Cetius), which, branching off from the Alps of Styria, and embracing one side of the plain on which Vienna stands, stretches out like a *cape* or *promontory*, and descends *abruptly* towards the Danube. It

VIII. in 1485. He was buried at Mölk, but his body was removed from thence and placed here in 1506. Among the relics shown are the stump of a tree and the veil of Leopold's wife, the Margravine Agnes, which was carried away by the wind one day as she stood with her husband on the top of the Leopoldsberg, meditating on the site of a monastery which she was bent on founding. The veil long defied all search; until, nine years afterwards, it was discovered by Leopold hanging, uninjured by wind and weather, on an elder-tree, on the spot where Klosterneuburg now stands, which was regarded as being thus miraculously pointed out for the erection of the monastery. In 1616, Maximilian, Grand-master of the Teutonic Order and son of the Emp. Maximilian II., placed the archducal coronet of Austria on the shrine of St. Leopold and implored the saint to keep it in his holy custody. Since this the coronet has been kept in the convent. On the summit of one of the towers is a copy of it, in copper.

The Church was rebuilt after a fire in 1318, but has been hopelessly modernised. The towers date from 1584 and 1637. The cloisters, of 1285, contain a finely-sculptured wooden crucifix. In the Treasury, besides the above-mentioned crown and veil, are preserved various relics of S. Leopold, and a highly interesting *altar-front (*antependium*) of niello plates, executed by Nicholas of Verdun for Prior Werner, between 1168 and 1186, and remarkable as being among the earliest specimens of the art of engraving known. Maso Finiguerra, who is usually considered as the inventor of the plate, flourished in 1450. The metal plates, 51 in number, are etched with Bible subjects.

Contiguous to the cloisters lie the polygonal chapel of St. Agnes and the ancient chapterhouse, containing some good stained glass of the 14th centy.

The convent Library is very considerable, containing 25,000 vols. and 400 MSS., together with a cabinet of

old German paintings, medals, natural history and armour.

In the **Stiftskeller* belonging to the convent (No. 3, Albrechtsberggasse) is kept and sold the *Prälattenwein*, the produce of vineyards belonging to the monastery, which constitute its chief wealth and source of revenue. In consequence of the number of its wine-houses, the place acquired some years ago the nickname "zum rinnenden Zapfen" (the running tap). Klosterneuburg is the station of the corps of pontonniers, whose flotilla for the service of the Danube is kept here.

On the heights S. and S.W. of Klosterneuburg are numerous points of view, reached by delightful paths, and indicated by finger-posts set up under the auspices of the local Tourist Club. Several days may be devoted by the pedestrian to this charming district. 2 m. S.S.W. of Klosterneuburg is the pleasant village of Weidling, from which a footpath leads N.N.W. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Kierling.

[Another interesting point is Dornbach, about 3 m. W. of Vienna. Tramway (Pferdebahn) from the Schottenring; fare 18 kr.: the road passes the valley of Hernals. The beautiful park of Dornbach contains the villa of Prince Schwarzenberg, originally the property of the Austrian General Lacy. The park, 6 miles in circuit, occupies a nook or recess in the midst of the Wiener Wald hills, whose slopes are clad with beechwood, traversed in all directions by shady paths. In one of the groves are the tombs of Lacy (1801) and his friend General Brown (1794). 3 m. beyond Dornbach is Hameau, or *Holländer Dörfel* (1515 ft.), commanding a splendid view. Hence the *Sophien Alp* (Rte. 92) may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.]

Opposite *Kritzendorf* rises the vine-clad hill of the *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.); and in the plain, at some distance from the river, lies *Korneuburg* (137). About 4 m. beyond Klosterneuburg

is the picturesque ruined Castle of *Greifenstein*, planted on the summit of a sandstone rock. Near the door of the Donjon-keep is the mark of a claw imprinted in the rock (whence the name, Griffin-stone). The walls of the tower are 5 ft. thick: in the floor is a trap-door, and beneath it a dismal vault, enclosing a cage of timber, in which prisoners were once confined. Striking *view from the tower.

At *Tulln* the rly. turns N., and crosses the Danube, running afterwards N.W. to *Absdorf*, where it resumes its true direction. **Schloss Grafenegg*, about a mile W. of its stat., has a beautiful park, with extensive hot-houses and stables.

Krems (5000), famous for mustard and gunpowder, is separated from *Stein* by the suppressed convent of *Und*. On the promenade is a monument to General Schmidt. On a hill to the N. of *Krems* is a convent, the church of which has an ancient altar in the crypt. The valley of the *Krems* is exceedingly picturesque; and the ruins of *Rehberg*, *Senftenberg*, and *Hartenstein* add to the romantic beauties of the neighbourhood.

on the rt., and skirts the Danube as far as *Fischamend*, where it turns due S. At *Götzendorf* it crosses the main line to *Pesth*, and bears S.E. to *Mannersdorf*, a village 6 m. from the N.W. bank of the *Neusiedler See*.

ROUTE 96.

VIENNA TO NEUSTADT, BY POTTENDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA—Südbahn	101,
		102, 103
3	Meidling	
8	Inzersdorf	
14	Münchendorf	
24	Pottendorf-Land	
	12 Grammat-Neusiedl	193
29	Ebenfurth	230
34	Neustadt	101, 105, 210

The suburbs of the city are traversed S.W., as far as *Meidling*, where the rly. curves sharply to the S.E., crosses the *Liesingbach* at *Inzersdorf*, and proceeds S. to *Münchendorf*, passing the imperial chateau of *Laxenburg* at some distance on the rt. From *Pottendorf* a rly. runs N.N.W., joining the direct line to *Pesth* at *Grammat-Neusiedl*. At *Ebenfurth* the rly. turns S.W. to *Neustadt*, following for 2 m. the l. bank of the *Leitha*.

ROUTE 95.

VIENNA TO MANNERSDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA—Rennweg	105
4	CENTRAL-FRIEDHOF	105
6	Klein Schwechat	
14	Fischamend	
21	Götzendorf	193
26	Mannersdorf	

This local rly. quits Vienna at the *ang Stat. (G. d.)*, leaves *Schwechat*

ROUTE 97.

AMSTETTEN TO KLEIN-REIFLING.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Amstetten. . .	85
14	Waidhofen	
27	Kastenreith . .	290
29	Klein-Reifling .	290

S.S.W.—Vienna to Selzthal.

Waidhofen (1170 ft.) is a pleasant little town in the valley of the Ybbs. Fine view from the pilgrimage church on the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sonntagberg* (2310 ft.). 13 m. S.E. lies Gossling—(Rte. 100).

Hence the rly. ascends the Seeburger-Thal to the S., and at Oberland (1690 ft.) crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, descending to Kastenreith, at the confluence of the Gafensbach with the Enns, where it joins the line between St. Valentin and Selzthal.

ROUTE 98.

LEOBERSDORF TO ST. PÖLTEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Leobersdorf . .	101, 103
2	Wittmannsdorf .	300
4	Marasfeld	
17	Altenmarkt	
29	Kaumberg	
28	Hainfeld	
33	St. Veit	
34	Scheibmühl . .	99
40	Wilhelmsburg	
48	St. Pölten . .	85, 92, 93

N.W.—The rly. runs at first due W., passing on the l. the château of

Enzesfeld. The highest point of the line (1885 ft.) is reached beyond *Kaumberg*, and the train descends to *Hainfeld* (1380 ft.), a manufacturing town at the confluence of the Ramsau and the Gölsen. Pleasant excursion to (7 m.) *Kleinzell* in the Halbachthal, whence the *Reisalpe* (4590 ft.), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 3 hrs. Descent in 3 hrs. to St. Veit an der Gölsen. At *Scheibmühl* the rly. turns due N. Passing the pleasant village of *Wilhelmsburg*, the l. bank of the Traisen is followed to St. Pölten.

ROUTE 99.

SCHEIBMÜHL TO SCHRAMBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Scheibmühl . .	98
4	Lilienfeld	
6	Schrambach	

S.—At *Lilienfeld* (1165 ft.) is a *Cistercian Abbey, founded by St. Leopold of Babenberg in 1202, of which *Ladislaus Pyrker* was once abbot. The library is worth notice, and there is a pleasant garden. From *Schrambach* a dil. runs to (8 m.) *Türnitz*, a busy little town, and (17 m.) *Annaberg* (3045 ft.), with a pilgrimage church; descending thence to (22 m.) *Wienerbruck*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from which is the fine *waterfall of the *Lassing*. The torrent makes three leaps, having a total height of 415 ft., and the situation is romantic; but the volume of water is inconsiderable. The road then crosses the ridge of the *Josephsberg* (3135 ft.) to (29 m.) *Mitterbach* on the *Erlauf*, and bears S.E. to (33 m.) *Mariasell* (Rte. 360).

ROUTE 100.

PÖCHLARN TO KIENBERG-GAMING.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Pöchlarn . . .	85
13	Purgstall	
17	Scheibbs	
19	Neubruck	
24	Kienberg-Gaming	

S.—Passing the château of *Purgstall* we reach *Scheibbs* (1050 ft.), prettily situated among wooded hills, to which the *Oetscher* forms a background. *Neubruck* stands at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. From *Kienberg* a road ascends the slender torrent of the *Gamingbach* to (2 m.) *Gaming* (1410 ft.), a very ancient town, with a ruined Carthusian convent of 1330. Hence the *Grosse Oetscher* (6320 ft.) may be ascended by the *Grubberg* (2740 ft.) and *Lackenhof* in 5 hrs. Sign-posts all the way. A shorter path to *Lackenhof* leads across the *Polzberg*.

Dil. from *Gaming* to (6 m.) *Lunz* (1950 ft.), on the *Ypps*. A short glen with four small lakes runs hence S. to the crags of the *Durrenstein* (6140 ft.). The dil. proceeds to (13 m.) *Gössling* (1745 ft.), a centre for numerous short excursions of interest. Hence another dil. runs by (6 m.) *Lassing* and (11 m.) *Palfau* to (22 m.) *Hieflau* (Rte. 290).

ROUTE 101.

VIENNA TO MÜRZZUSCHLAG, BY NEUSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA S.	96, 102, 103
2	Meidling . . .	102
8	Liesing . . .	102 }
	4 Kaltenleutgeben	102 }
10	Mödling . . .	102, 103
14	Gumpoldskirchen	
17	Baden	
19	Vöslau	
22	Leobersdorf . . .	98
25	Felixdorf . . .	105
26	Theresienfeld	
31	Wr. Neustadt	103, 105
41	Neunkirchen . . .	210
43	Ternitz	
47	Gloggnitz	
55	*PAYERBACH	
62	Klamm	
67	Breitenstein	
71	Semmering . . .	103
83	*MÜRZZUSCHLAG	301

Views on the rt. as far as *Neustadt*. Leaving *Vienna* by the *Süd-Bahnhof*, the train passes on the l. (1 m.) the *Wienerberg*, on which stands the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic cross of open work in two tiers, erected by *Crispin Pöllitzer* in 1457, and ornamented with statues of *Crispinus* and *Crispianus*, whence the common people called it *Spinus-Kreuz*, and afterwards *Spinnerin-Kreuz*.

Liesing. Branch rly. W. to *Kaltenleutgeben*, a pleasant village and popular resort. Theatre and hydro-pathic Baths. 1 hr. S. rises the *Höllensteinberg* (2120 ft.). Fine view.

Perchtholdsdorf. The parish ch. of S. Augustine has a curious old detached watch-tower, set diagonally to the building. The ancient *Martinscapelle* and hospital ch. of S. Elizabeth are worth notice.

Mödling (7600), with a pleasant park and open-air Theatre. On a rock outside the town is the ch. of St. Othmar, rebuilt in 1454, with curious *crypt of the original construction (1252). Attached to it is a remarkable Baptistery.

W. of the town opens out the *Brühl, a charming ravine, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, adorned with pleasure-grounds, and disfigured, here and there, with artificial ruins. For 3 m. it is traversed by electric rly. Fare from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 20 kr. At the entrance to the valley is the aqueduct which supplies the city with water from the Schneeberg. Behind the church of Mödling run foot-paths, leading up to (10 min.) a ruined tower, *Schwarze Thurm*. Its castle was the family residence (Stammhaus) of the Babenberg Margraves of Austria. Further on is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schloss Liechtenstein*, a modern château. Close to it is the *Alte Schloss*, one of the most ancient baronial strongholds in Austria, and the cradle of the family of Liechtenstein, destroyed by the Turks in one of their invasions of this country. On the summit of one of the hills stands a Doric building, called the *Husarentempel*, erected in 1813 by Prince John Liechtenstein to the memory of seven hussars of his regiment, who fell at the battle of Aspern, and are buried in the vault below. Fine view towards the Schneeberg, S., and Schönbrunn, N. It is best reached by a path (sign-post) which turns l. from the road, 2 m. W. of the stat., at the *Zwei Raben* Inn.

The *Hochanninger (2215 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. to the S. from Mödling (posts marked with red), to the N. from Baden (red), to the W. from Gumpoldskirchen (red), to the E. from Gaden (yellow), and to the S.E. from Hinterbrühl (blue). The shortest path leads from Gaden.

To the ecclesiologist, by far the most interesting spot in the neighbourhood of Vienna is the Cistercian Abbey of *Heiligenkreuz, 10 m. S.W. of Mödling. Dil. as far as (7 m.) Gaden; good road onwards. Dil. from Heilig-

enkreuz through the *Helenenthal to (9 m.) *Baden*, which should in any case be chosen for the return route.

The church of Heiligenkreuz consists of a plain narrow Romanesque nave with square piers, no columns, and no triforium, but four tiny clerestory windows on each side. Beyond the short transepts opens E. a 13th cent. square lofty hall as at Trier, supported by six large clustered piers, its walls almost entirely glazed with tall lancet windows. The early pointed Cloisters are extremely beautiful. To the E. is a large vaulted Chamber with massive round piers and pointed arches; and on the same side a Chapter-house, having four octagonal piers and gilded lobed capitals. The cloister has numerous shafts of reddish marble, resembling Verona, and a rose over each bay.

Heiligenkreuz, the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, was founded by St. Leopold in 1134. The *Fürstengruft* contains tombs of the old Babenberg princes, and among them that of Frederick the Warlike, sadly mutilated by the Turks.

In the *Treasury* is preserved the *Kreuz-Partikel*, or fragment of the Holy Cross, brought from Palestine (1182) by Leopold V. of Austria, the foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

A picturesque road leads S.W. by (3 m.) *Alland* to the (9 m.) Rly. Stat. at *Altenmarkt* on the Triestingbach (98).

The carriage road to Baden descends the Sattelbachthal for nearly 3 m. S.E. to the junction of that stream with the Schwechat, and follows the winding *Helenenthal E. to the (5 m.) Krainerhütte, beyond which the valley turns due S., skirting the base of the *Kleespitz* (1415 ft.). About a mile further the Urtelstein is pierced by a short tunnel, and the two picturesque ruins of Scharfeneck and Rauhenneck are passed to the rt. On the opposite bank, above (7 m.) *Weilburg* (with a château) rise the extensive ruins of *Rauhenstein, to which a good path leads. From this point a tramway runs to the rly. stat. of (9 m.) B.

From the Krainerhütte a path, indicated by yellow marks, ascends due S. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Eiserne Thor* (see below), the highest summit in the neighbourhood. Hence another path, marked with red and blue, leads over wooded slopes in 2 hrs. to Baden.

From Mödling, the train proceeds S. to Gumpoldskirchen, celebrated for its wine, and

Baden (695 ft.), a town of 7000 Inhab., on the Schwechat. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, and remains of a Roman bath have been discovered near the source of the principal spring.

During the life of the Emp. Francis I. the Court constantly resorted hither in summer, and many wealthy Viennese have villas in the outskirts of the town.

The waters of Baden (80° to 95° Fahr.) are most efficacious in certain diseases of the skin, and cases of anæmia, gout, and rheumatism. The springs are thirteen in number, and are almost exclusively used for bathing. The Ursprung, or principal spring, issues out of dolomitic limestone at the foot of the Calvarienberg. A passage 40 yds. long leads to the source (fee 25 kr.). There are sixteen well-appointed bath-houses, one of which, the Carolinen-Bad, is set apart for ladies, who, however, generally prefer bathing in common with the gentlemen, which is here the custom. Both sexes are clothed in long gowns, and immersed up to their chins in water. Each bath is emptied out, and the water changed, every Friday. The *Herzogsbad* is large enough to accommodate 150 persons; and in the Park is a large Swimming-bath (75° Fahr.; adm. 30 kr.).

The principal ingredients of the water are sulphur and salt, and the predominant gas is sulphuretted hydrogen, to the questionable effects of which the presence of salt is considered an antidote.

The Park forms a most agreeable promenade, and is adorned with an unusually handsome *Curhaus*. There is, of course, a daily performance of

music, and a good open-air Theatre. The course of treatment lasts from three to six weeks, and the discipline imposed by the doctors is somewhat precise and tiresome.

In the Park is a bronze monument to *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), the Austrian poet, who was a frequenter of the place. Mozart and Beethoven were also fond of visiting Baden, and the latter musician composed here the greater part of his Ninth Symphony.†

Baden is famous for good bread, especially for a sort of roll called *Kipfel*. The town is first mentioned in 1173, and in 1466 it was fortified. Soon afterwards it was destroyed by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus, and was devastated by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. The place also suffered severely from three visitations of the plague in the seventeenth century. The Lisbon earthquake of 1755 was felt at Baden, the water then receiving a considerable increase of gas, which it has retained to the present day.

From the Swimming-bath in the Bergstrasse, the Calvarienberg may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fine *view of Baden with its adjacent points of interest, and the Leitha Mountains S.E. in the distance.

The **Helenenthal*, intersected in all directions by paths, and traversed by a good carriage-road (see above) is crossed at its entrance by the Vienna aqueduct.

On the left is perceived the handsome modern palace of the Archduke Albrecht, called *Schloss Weilburg*, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. Above it, within the grounds, stands the ruined castle of *Rauheneck*; and farther off, another smaller castle, *Scharfeneck*. The opposite side of the valley is similarly guarded by an old ruin, called *Rauhenstein*, the owners of which were robber-knights, who did not scruple to stop and rob, on the high-road, the carriage of the Empress of Maximilian I., a piece of audacity which led to the destruction

† † 'Austrian Health Resorts,' by W. Frazer Rae. London, 1888.

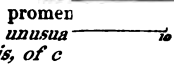
ENVIRONS OF VII



English Miles

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stronghold. The Schwechat ravaged by a species of dam, by which the timber floated on the forests near its sources dried.

y. proceeds to Vöslau (800 ft.), celebrated for its baths, whose aid not, however, come into use 1822. The abundant spring (hr.) was formerly employed in a mill. Both its volume and cure were much increased by a quake on Feb. 27, 1768. The cure is beneficial in hysterical and nervous disorders, indigestion, want of appetite, and debility. They are prescribed for delicate or children, and their reputation grows every year. The number of cures in 1887 was upwards of 4000. The cure is extensively adopted at Baden, in the autumn; and the baths are often visited as an object by patients who have undergone a course of treatment at Carlsbad. Vöslau possesses an excellent Swimming-bath.

The park of Count Fries is a fine one, and is supplied by a spring (75° Fahr.). The vineyards are the best in the district. Adjacent on the S.W. is a pretty village, with a Catholic establishment. 1½ hr. W. Merkenstein (1840 ft.), with a castle. Thence N. in an hour is the village of Thurn (2785 ft.), which ascended direct from Vöslau

to the summit of the Schneeberg (870 ft.). On the rt. is the bare summit of the Schneeberg. E. of the stat. is the beautiful village of Schönau, and a little further on the same side is Theresienfeld, by M. Theresa, who planted a vineyard here to bring it into cultivation. Before reaching the rly., before reaching it, is a beautiful Gothic Cross

at NEUSTADT (930 ft.). This town (24,000), from its proximity to the Austrian princes, the epithet "ever faithful."

In 1834 a conflagration, rendered more tremendous by a wind and a previous drought which had dried up the springs and rendered the wooden roofs of the houses as inflammable as tinder, reduced to ashes 570 houses, leaving only 14 standing.

The Military Academy, founded (in 1752) by Maria Theresa, is for the preparatory instruction of officers of the line. The pupils, 468 in number, are lodged and educated gratuitously; ¼ of them are appointed by the Provincial Estates, the rest by the Emperor. The academy is situated E. of the town, in the old Castle of the Babenberg dukes, which contains a beautiful Gothic Chapel of St. George, built in 1460, with painted windows of 1479. The Emp. Maximilian, for whom the splendid mausoleum at Innsbruck was designed, is buried under the altar, and at his feet his faithful friend and counsellor Dietrichstein.

In the Neuklosterkirche, founded by the Emp. Frederick III. in 1453, is the admirably carved marble monument of his wife Eleonora of Portugal, by Nic. Lerch, and a finely carved altar of 1457.

The Parish Church has a 13th-cent. nave, with choir and transepts of 1455. It contains a fine statue of St. Sebastian, and other sculptures.

Outside the S. wall of the tower the Hungarian conspirators Zriny and Frangipani were buried, after being executed as traitors, in 1671. The inscription over their grave is remarkable.

The letters A. E. I. O. U., constantly occurring in the town, are variously interpreted as the initials of "Austria erit in orbe ultima," or "Austriæ est imperare orbi universo." It was the favourite motto of the Emp. Frederick III. In the Rathhaus is preserved a silver tankard, which commemorates the reconciliation of that prince with Matt. Corvinus in 1462.

Beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg is

visible almost from head to foot on the rt., while on the l. rise the Leita mountains. At *Neunkirchen* (1200 ft.) the scenery becomes very interesting. The train crosses the *Sirningbach* at *Ternitz*, whence a dil. runs to (10 m.) *Buchberg*, at the foot of the *Schneeberg*. A char-road, passing the (2 hrs.) **Kalte Wasser* spring (3875 ft.), leads to the (1 hr.) Baumgartner-Haus (see below, Excursions from *Payerbach*). The rly. ascends to *Gloggnitz* (1425 ft.), at the foot of the Semmering.

On a hill near is a stately *Schloss*, until 1803 a Benedictine Abbey, now used for various offices. The ch. has some good pictures and a crypt. To the S. rises the *Sonnenwendstein*, distinguished by its three peaks.

The **Semmering Railway*, one of the most remarkable engineering works in Europe, was begun in 1848, and opened on the 17th of July, 1854. It was executed for the Government by the engineer K. von Ghega, at a cost of nearly 60,000l. an Eng. mile. The severest gradient is 1 : 40. In the course of 35 m., 18 viaducts are passed, and 15 tunnels, the latter extending to an aggregate length of 4000 yds. The engines were made at *Seraing* and *Esslingen*.

Quitting *Gloggnitz*, the Rly. ascends the l. bank of the river *Schwarzau*, passing several pretty villas and a large government paper-mill, and describes a wide circuit to reach

Payerbach (1510 ft.; see below.) The train then crosses the valley on a curved viaduct of 13 arches, 5 large and 8 small, and sweeps back along the shoulders of the hills, passing 3 more viaducts and a tunnel, until it comes once more opposite to *Gloggnitz*, though at a height of 700 ft. above it. The beautiful view down upon that village and over the distant plain is not lost till you turn the shoulder of the mountain, and then other fine views succeed; the mountain *Gostritz* is seen; and below, in the gap of the mountain defile, appears *Schottwein*, through which runs the old road. Dil. to (4 m.) *Gloggnitz*.

It was named from an early settlement of Scotch or Irish monks on the spot. Immediately above it stands

Klamm (2255 ft.), close to the picturesque ruins of the *Castle*, perched on the top of a precipitous rock. It is as old as the 11th cent., and belongs to Prince *Liechtenstein*. The valley S. of this, called *Adlitzgraben*, is of a very romantic character. A series of magnificent engineering works now follow in rapid succession—the *Klamm* tunnel, the viaducts of *Jägergraben* and *Gamperlgraben*, each of 2 rows of grand arches, one above the other. The precipices of the *Weinzettelwand* are pierced with a triple tunnel, connected by vaulted galleries of masonry to protect the line from avalanches of snow or stone.

Breitenstein (2540 ft.). The Chapel of Our Lady, erected by an illustrious lady for the rly. labourers, stands in a romantic spot. This stat. is followed by a short tunnel, a double viaduct, 6 arches above, 3 below—and another over the *Kalte Rinne*, the grandest on the whole line, 5 arches below and 10 above. Several other bridges and tunnels precede the arrival at

Semmering (2850 ft.) at the head of the pass. On a rock to the rt. is a monument to the engineer, *Karl von Ghega*. The summit of the mountain is now pierced by a tunnel, 4600 ft. long. The carriage road—also a fine work of its kind—is carried upwards, partly by zigzags, to a height of 3526 Eng. ft. above the sea, and passes directly over the tunnel. On the summit-level of the old road is a stone monument to commemorate its construction in 1728, by the Emperor *Charles VI.*

The *Sonnenwendstein* (4998 ft.) can be ascended in 2½ hrs. from the Inn, with guide. From it the whole of the Semmering rly. is visible, and an extensive view towards *Styria*.

The rly. descends the S. slope of the Alps into *Styria*, through the

valley of the Fröschnitz, crossing several bridges; but the works are inferior to those of the N. side of the pass.

Mürzanschlag (2300 ft.), an old town with iron-works, is prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering.

From Payerbach the pedestrian will of course explore the *Höllenthal. The name of the valley is somewhat misleading, as the scenery, though fine, is not specially weird or savage, and the rocks never rise vertically on both sides at once. Dil. to (15 m.) **Schwarzenau**, or (5 m.) **Prein**. Less than 2 m. from the stat. is **Reichenau** (1600 ft.), a favourite summer resort of the Viennese. Here guides may be engaged at a published tariff by pedestrians wishing to economize their time, the paths in the neighbourhood being extremely numerous, and not unfrequently leading to a point where the track has been abandoned, or comes to an end at a bridgeless gulf, or has given way. From (4 m.) **Hirschwang** (1670 ft.), where there are extensive iron-works, a road diverges l. to **Prein** (see below). Above this point the rocks close in, at a spot called the **Kohlbauer**, which forms the entrance to the Höllenthal. Crossing and re-crossing the Schwarzenau, we reach (6 m.) **Kaiserbrunn** (1760 ft.), close to which are the springs which supply Vienna with excellent drinking-water. 2 m. farther a sign-post indicates the way to the (15 min.) ***Grosse Höllenthal**, an imperial preserve for chamois, which may frequently be seen on the rocky ledges above the basin. The main road proceeds to (15 m.) **Schwarzenau**, whence a dil. runs to (15 m. N.W.) **Gutenstein** (300).

The **Schneeberg** (6810 ft.) may be ascended from Payerbach in 5 hrs. Guide 4 fl.; or 5 fl., if the night be spent on the mountain. The pathway is marked with coloured signs, and leads by **LACKERBODEN** (4040 ft.) and **BAUMGARTNER HAUS** (4560 ft.), to the *refuge-hut* on the **Kaiserstein** (6760

ft.), and thence to the *Alpengipfel* (6810 ft.), the highest point.

From **Prein** (2260 ft.) the **Raxalpe**, a good hunting-ground for botanists, may be reached in 3½ hrs. A road ascends as far as (3 m.) **Preiner Gscheid** (3510 ft.), whence a by-road leads rt. in 1½ hrs. to the **KARL-LUDWIGSHAUS** (5915 ft.), on the plateau. From this point a pathway mounts to the summit of the **Heukuppe** (6590 ft.) in ¾ hr.

ROUTE 102.

VIENNA TO LAXENBURG, BY MÖDLING.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Vienna Südbahn	96, 101, 103
2	Mödling	
8	Liesing	
10	Mödling	
13	Laxenburg	

Laxenburg, an imperial château, was the favourite summer retreat of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and the late Emp. Francis. The *pleasure-grounds are beautifully planted with shrubberies and fine trees, and interspersed with sheets of water, fed by the **Schwechat** and the **Vienna and Neustadt Canal**; but they have, perhaps, more than enough of rustic bridges, Grecian temples, Chinese pavilions, and Swiss cottages.

Guide (optional) 1 fl. In the **Knights' Crypt** (*Rittergruft*) is a copy of the tomb of **Rudolph of Hapsburg**, formerly at **Spire** (*Handbook for N. Germany*), the **Dairy Farm** (*Meierei*), and the **Franzensburg**, erected in 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.). This toy-castle is built in the fashion of a feudal fortress of the middle ages. It contains a rich collection of antique Gothic furniture, rich carvings in wood and stone, painted glass, and

costly cabinets, derived from old castles now ruined, or convents long since suppressed. The *Gothic Chapel* was built by Duke Leopold the Glorious, about 1220, at Klosterneuburg, and removed hither in 1799. Here is preserved the monstrosity which held the Holy Sacrament displayed to Maximilian I. when in his last moments, as it was supposed, on the cliff of the Martinswand (Rte. 116).

The sitting-room of the ladies of the court is hung round with the mantles of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, worn at the installations of the Order; another extremely elegant room is surrounded by marble statues of the most celebrated emperors of Germany.

The *Coronation Saloon* has Coronation pictures by Höchle and Bucher. In the *Lothringer Saal* are twenty royal portraits. In the dungeon is a puppet prisoner, who shakes his chains.

From the top of the Donjon Tower a fine view is obtained. S. of the Castle are the *Turnier Platz* or Tournament Ground, and the *Grotto*; and farther W. is a colossal bust of the Emp. Francis, by *Marchesi*.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
117	Pernegg	
119	Mixnitz	
126	Frohnleiten	
131	Peggau	
135	Gratwein	
140	Gösting	
143	Gratz	104, 302

On quitting Mürzzuschlag, the rly. descends the rt. bank of the torrent Mürz, which is very picturesque, and in places varied by old castles, churches, and villages.

Near Langenwang stands the ruin of *Hohenwang* on the rt., and the château of *Neu-Hohenwang* on the l. Beyond Mitterdorf is the château of *Püchl*, with four towers, and further on the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. At *Kindberg* (1820 ft.) is the beautiful Schloss of Count Attems.

Kapfenberg (1580 ft.). Here is an ancient castle on the top of a conical rock, and near the road a modern château of Count Stubenberg. A mile W. lie the pine-cone baths of *Steinerhof*. The rly. crosses to the l. bank of the Mürz.

Bruck an der Mur (2500) stands at the confluence of the Mürz with the Mur, near the castle of Landskron. In the large square is an old house of the 14th or 15th century, adorned with that rare feature, a Gothic loggia, in good preservation.

The rly. now runs along the l. bank of the Mur, at the foot of abrupt precipices, and past the white Schloss Pernegg, to

Mixnitz. High up in the rocks above this village is a cavern, in which numerous fossil remains of extinct animals have been found.

Frohnleiten, a small market-town on the rt. bank of the river: the castle of Pfannberg, approached by a long avenue, is seen on the l. and farther on is the rock-built castle of Rabenstein, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, on the rt. bank of the Mur.

Beyond Frohnleiten the valley of the Mur seems to be closed by high

ROUTE 103.

VIENNA TO GRATZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA S.	96, 101, 102
22	Leobersdorf	98, 101
32	W. Neustadt	96, 101, 210
55	Payerbach	
83	*MÜRZZUSCHLAG	101, 300
88	Langenwang	
93	Mitterdorf	
98	Kindberg	
107	Kapfenberg	
110	Bruck	295

precipitous rocks, through which the river has forced a passage. One of these rocks, called the *Badelwand*, on the l. bank, has been blasted and cut down so as to form a perpendicular wall of considerable elevation and leave a ledge sufficiently broad for the railway. On this ledge a curvilinear viaduct or vaulted gallery has been constructed, supported on one side by the rock and on the other by massive stone piers with open arches. The railway passes through the viaduct, and the post-road over it.

Peggau. Here are mines of lead and silver; the ores are smelted and separated on the spot. Ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Schöcklberg* (4713 ft.), remarkable for its crateriform hollows called *Wetterlöcher*. Beyond this the rly. crosses to the rt. bank of the Mur, and some way further on passes

Gratwein. About 2 m. N.W. lies the ancient Cistercian Abbey of Rein, founded in 1128. On a wooded hill to the rt., near *Judendorf*, is seen the pilgrimage church of *Strassengel*, a Gothic building with perforated tower; said to have been constructed by the architect of the steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna (1355).

The castle of *Gösting*, to the rt., bade defiance to the Turks, who laid siege to it when they invaded this country: it is a favourite place of resort with the people of Gratz. The view from it is very fine, and it is surrounded by woods affording shady walks.

Here the defile ends, and the hills which bound the valley of the Mur, diverging from the river, give place to a beautiful and fertile plain, about 5 m. broad, and 18 or 20 long, in the centre of which rise the town and castle-hill of

GRATZ (1170 ft.), the capital of Styria, the seat of a University, the residence of the Bishop of Seckau, and the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates: it has a population of 110,000, and is situated on the river *Mur*, crossed by five bridges. A great number of civil and military officers,

who have retired upon pensions, reside here. The beauty of its situation is much and justly vaunted by its inhabitants, and its **Stadtpark*, a Public Garden beautifully laid out, and embellished with fountains and statues, is exceptionally attractive. A monument to Anastasius Grün (d. 1876), by *Kundmann*, was erected here in 1887. The finest of the fountains is the bronze **Franz-Josefs-Brunnen*, on the N. side, by *Durenne*. The prominent natural feature of the town is, however, the **Schlossberg*, a hill rising 400 ft. above the river, formerly occupied by the citadel, which was destroyed by the French in 1809, after a siege of 7 days, so that a few walls and towers alone remain. The hill is now converted into a place of public recreation, by the construction of pleasant walks up to the top, from whence, and especially from the station of the *Firewatch*, an agreeable panorama is presented of the town and surrounding country. Here is a statue of General Baron v. Welden (d. 1853).

The Cathedral, a late Gothic building (1449-62), has a curious old wall painting near the S. door, restored in 1480, representing the visitation of Styria by plagues. At the entrance to the choir are two very tasteful **reliquaries* in ebony and ivory, wrought for the Gonzaga family of Mantua in the 16th cent. The reliefs are from Petrarch's *Trionfi*. Adjoining the cathedral is the *Mausoleum of the Emp. Ferdinand II.*, Duke of Styria (d. 1637), a neglected chapel in the Italian style; a slab at the side of the chapel marks his grave. In a vault beneath it, which contains the monument of his mother, surmounted by her marble effigy, lie the remains of this relentless persecutor of the Protestants, who hunted them like wild beasts through the mountains of Styria, and burned more than 10,000 Protestant books within the town.

Near this is the *Ländliches* or Provincial Theatre, and in front of it a statue of the Emp. Francis I. in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by *M. Chesi* of Milan.

The *Stadttheater* is on the Glacis. Both are good and elegantly fitted.

The *Parish Church* in the *Herrengasse*, a poor Gothic building of 1466, contains an Assumption attributed to *Tintoretto*.

The *Leechkirche*, a small 13th cent. building, has some ancient glass.

The Estates, or Parliament of Styria, meet in the *Ständisches Landhaus*, *Herrengasse*. The edifice was built in 1569, but it has the appearance of greater age. In it is preserved the ducal hat of Styria, worn by the Emperor of Austria when he receives the allegiance of the Styrians. One wing is an *Arsenal*, filled from top to bottom with many thousand suits of old rusty armour, with which, in ancient times, the quota of troops maintained by the city was equipped.

On the first floor of the *Landhaus* is preserved a very beautiful cup, the **Landschadenbund Becher*, by a Nuremberg or Augsburg goldsmith of the 16th cent. The handsome courtyard has a bronze fountain and a memorial tablet to Kepler. On the rt. of the entrance is a quaint inscription of 1588, threatening with punishment any person who should draw his sword or dagger within the precincts.

The **Johanneum* was founded in 1811 by the late patriotic and enlightened Archduke John. Its object is the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Styria, by the formation of collections of its various natural and artificial productions, by a *Library* (93,000 volumes), and by gratuitous lectures delivered by professors attached to the establishment. The *Museum of Natural History* is already very rich. The specimens of *minerals* especially deserve notice for their beauty and excellent arrangement. Here may be seen in perfection the iron ores of *Eisenerz* which furnish the staple article of Styria, from the time of the Romans, by whom the "Noric swords" were highly prized, down to the present day; beautiful arragonite, peculiar to

Eisenerz; lead-ores from *Bleiberg*—the molybdates are unrivalled specimens; gypsum and salt from the mines of *Aussee*; virgin gold from the *Mur*, near *Radkersburg*; *lazulite* from the *Fischbach-Alp*; fossil bones of bears from the cave of *Mixnitz*; and fossils from the coal-formation of *Schöneegg*, near *Eibeswald*. The **Judenburg Chariot*, supposed to be Celtic, was found at *Stretfeld* near *Judenburg* in 1851. The collection of coins is valuable and extensive, and in the mediæval section are some interesting altar-pieces and carvings. The Botanical Garden has a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839).

The *Picture Gallery* (50 kr.; on Sun. and Thur. 10-12, free) contains 600 paintings of little value, and a good collection of 1120 engravings.

The *Polytechnicum*, or High-School, a handsome new building in the *Rechbauer Strasse*, is worthy of notice.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Old University*, with a library of 120,000 vols., and a highly interesting *Archæological Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 11 to 12. The *New University*, comprising the Surgical and Chemical Schools, is on the other side of the *Stadt-Park*, N.E. of the town.

Gratz is the native place of the Emp. Ferdinand II., who was born in the Burg, and of the learned Orientalist, Von Hammer, Baron Purgstall, d. 1856.

EXCURSIONS.—On the l. bank of the *Mur*.—Through the park to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Staffbauer* on the **Rosenberg* (1570 ft.); thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Platte* (2135 ft.); descending to the secluded little church of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maria-Grün*, and by *Hilmteich* to (1 hr.) *Gratz*. The paths in the neighbourhood are all provided with sign-posts, and there are restaurants at convenient intervals. Beyond *Hilmteich*, to which a tramway runs from *Gratz*, is the *Hilmwarte*, a tower, commanding a delightful view. The finest general view is gained from the (1 hr.) **Rainerkogel*.

(1645 ft.), reached by a forest path-way. Near the foot of the hill is a charming little lake, the source of the river Andritz.

On the rt. bank.—By the Eggenberger Allée to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Schloss Eggenberg, a hydropathic establishment, near which is a secluded hermitage, in the woods. To the ruins of Gösting, and the *Jungfernsprung*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. N. of Gratz. To the Buchkogel (2150 ft.), driving S.W. to (5 m.) *Bründl*, whence a path leads to the summit in an hour. Fine *view.

Omn. daily to (12 m.) *Radegund* (2340 ft.), through the Anenthal; thence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Schöckel (4745 ft.). Fine view of the Styrian alps. The descent may be made in 4 hrs. to Gratz, by the source of the Andritz.

For longer excursions, see Rte. 302 and 303.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
105	Trifail	
109	Sagor	
114	Sava	
118	Littai	
128	Laase	
137	LAIBACH . . .	291
152	Franzdorf	
160	Loitsch	
168	Rakek	
177	Adelsberg	
184	ST. PETER . . .	107
199	*DIVACCA . . .	242
204	Sessana	
211	Prosecco	
216	NABRESINA . . .	106
221	Grignano	
228	TRIEST . . .	106, 241

On leaving Gratz, the rly. runs across the plain to *Puntigam*. On a hill to the rt. is the château of *Premstätten*, belonging to Count Saurau; the mountains in the distance W. separate Carinthia from Styria. Beyond Kalsdorf, to the l. is *Schloss Weiseneck*, belonging to a Viennese.

Wildon (1030 ft.)

The ruined castle of Ober-Wildon, on the summit of a rock rising more than 600 ft. above the plain, is celebrated for the astronomical observations made in it by Tycho Brahe, who lived here for some time. The rly. crosses the Kainach, a small tributary stream.

Lebring. Here the Lassnitz-Thal opens on the rt. The Leibnitzer Feld, the largest plain in Styria, having an area of 102,900 Eng. acres, continues as far as

Leibnitz, on the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*, where many antiquities are found; near it, on the W., is the château of the Bishop of Seckau. After passing a remarkable bridge over the Sulm, the rly. runs to

Ehrenhausen. Here is a handsome château of Count Attems.

Spialfeld has another Schloss belonging to the same proprietor. 2 m. S. is Schloss Brunnece, once belonging to the Duchess of Berry. [Rly. E. along the l. bank of *S. Germ.*]

ROUTE 104.

GRATZ TO TRIESTE, BY MAREBURG, CILLI, LAIBACH, AND ADELSBERG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Gratz	103, 302
4	Puntigam	
8	Kalsdorf	
15	Wildon	
17	Lebring	
23	Leibnitz	
27	Ehrenhausen	
29	Spialfeld	
	18 Radkersburg }	
36	Pörsnitz	
41	MAREBURG . . .	287
53	FRAGERHOF . . .	220
61	Pötschach	
80	Store	
83	Cilli	
90	Markt Tuffer	
94	Bümerbad	
97	STEINBRUCK . . .	215

S. Germ.

Mur to **Radkersburg** (675 ft.), a town of 2500 inhab., with a late Gothic church. 6 m. S.E. on the other side of the river are the Baths of **Radein**.] The rly. now quits the Mur, which flows on S.E. to join the Drave, and crosses a range of steep hills—the *Windisch-Bücheln*—separating the Mur from the Drave. The watershed is pierced by the Egidi Tunnel, 200 yards long. At Pössnitz it passes over a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. long, and soon after enters a tunnel of similar length and descends to

Marburg (880 ft.), the second town in Styria; it has 18,000 inhab., and lies on the l. bank of the Drave (German *Drav*, Latin *Dravus*), under the Bachergebirge, at the end of a plain called the Pettauer Feld. The inhabitants of the lower orders are chiefly Wends, a Slavonic tribe distinct from the Germans. The situation of the place is highly picturesque, but there is very little to see. In the Tappeiner-Platz, 20 min. from the Stat., is a bronze bust of Adm. Tegetthoff (1827-71). Close by to the N. is the *Stadt-Park*, with statues of the Emp. Joseph and Archduke John. Marburg is the centre of the Styrian wine and fruit district, and the depôt of the Südbahn rly. system, whose works are on the rt. bank, in the suburb of *St. M. Magdalena*.

From the Stadtpark a pleasant walk may be taken to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pyramidenberg*, or (20 min.) *Calvarienberg*, both of which afford a good view of the vineyards and orchards in the neighbourhood. The pilgrimage church of *St. Urban* (1950 ft.), 2 hrs. distant, on a spur of the Posruck, commands a fine view. The *Bacher* (3400 ft.), crowned with a ruined chapel of *St. Wolfgang*, may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The rly. crosses the Drave on a trestle-bridge and traverses the plain to

Pragerhof. Thence through a hilly district, passing two tunnels, to *Pölschach*, at the foot of the (2 hrs.) *Woloch* (3215 ft.), which commands an extensive view.

[Dil. S.E. to (27 m.) *Krapina* (214) passing (10 m.) *Sauerbrunn*. The town of *Rohitsch* lies 5 m. further E., on the frontier of Croatia. Above it rises the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), the Roman *Mons Claudius*, commanding a magnificent view. *Rohitsch* is a watering-place of considerable repute, from its mineral (acidulous) springs and baths. Nearly two million bottles of the water are exported annually.]

Beyond *Store*, where there are several foundries, a sudden and striking view is gained of the broad and populous *Sannthal*, bounded on the W. by the Sulzbach Alps.

Cilli (790 ft.), a very ancient town on the Sann, with 5500 inhab., was founded by the Emp. Claudius, and named *Claudia Celeja*. Many Roman remains have been found here, and are preserved in the *Museum*. A side chapel attached to the nave of the (Windisch) parish church deserves notice for its rich Gothic—an episcopal throne and ciborium of carved stone. The German church has a fine fragment of mosaic floor in front of its high altar.

Above the town rise the ruins of the hill-fort *Ober-Cilli* (1350 ft.), the residence of the Counts of Cilli, an ancient and powerful baronial family, to whom all Carinthia once belonged. The Emp. Frederick III. took refuge here in 1450. The wine-growers of Rann and other places on the Lower Save, near Hungary, bring hither their produce for sale. Having disposed of it, they form a sort of raft of the empty casks and return home, trusting to the rapidity of the current to carry them along. Cilli is frequented in the summer for the sake of its river baths in the Sann (85° Fahr.) On the rt. bank is a pretty Park. Fine points of view are the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Josefiberg* (985 ft.), the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Laisberg*, and the *Galgenberg*, near the stat.

Near Cilli are the coal-fields of Buchberg and Podkarnig; also extensive deposits of spathic and hæmatite iron ore.

Omn. to (11 m. N.W.) the **Baths of Neuhaus** (1160 ft.), frequented by ladies. Charming walks in the neighbourhood. Fine view from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schlangenburg*, whence the heights of *St. Jodok* (2880 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs. A pleasant Excursion may be made up the *Sann Thal*, along a good level road for 15 miles, by the small river Sann. The valley is almost completely surrounded by mountains rising abruptly above the plain, from 1000 to 1500 ft., while the snowy peaks of the Austrian alps are visible in the far distance. In the middle of the valley is the village of *Sachsenfeld*. The mode of conveyance is by the *steirwagela*, a rude kind of light cart without springs, in which the passengers sit upon beds of straw covered with canvas to break the jolting. The journey to *Heilenstein*, at the head of the valley, is accomplished in 3 hrs. From this village the excursion may be extended to *Schönstein*, about 10 miles further up among the mountains, the road winding through a picturesque valley, down which a brawling stream called the *Paak* flows along. Through this a return route to *Cilly* may be made by way of *Wollan*, where is a grand old castle. But the most striking edifices are the numerous churches with bright copper-clad spires, mostly perched on precipitous heights, which the devotees ascend by steep paths or steps cut in the cliffs.

[The **Sannthal Alps* (*Sulzbacher* or *Steiner Alpen*) may be conveniently explored from *Cilli*. Dil. W. by (9 m.) *Sannbrücken* and (19 m.) *Prassberg* to (29 m.) *Laufen* (1385 ft.), whence a rough cart road leads to (8 m.) *Leutschdorf* (1735 ft.), at the confluence of the *Leutsch* and the *Sann*. Hence the *Raducha* (6775 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs., or the *Ostritza* (7710 ft.) in 6 hrs. Here the *Sannthal* turns abruptly N.E. and becomes a romantic defile, skirting the cliffs of the *Raducha*. The path mounts generally high above the stream, and other tracks should be avoided. After 50 min. a narrow left is passed between the mountain

side and a detached pinnacle of rock, called the *Sulzbacher Nadel* (*Wendisch, Igla*). Immediately beyond this point (1800 ft.) the path descends to the stream, near which is an intermittent spring.

2 hrs. from *Leutschdorf* is *Sulzbach* (2120 ft.), whence the **Logerthal*, an oblong basin 5 m. in length, enclosed by dolomitic heights, may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. About the same distance higher up the valley is the *Rinka Fall*, an insignificant cascade nearly 400 ft. high, in the midst of striking scenery. $\frac{1}{2}$ to the rt. (path indicated by colours) is the *Source of the Sann* (4230 ft.)

From *Sulzbach* a path leads N.E. in 4 hrs. to *Schwarzenbach* (2000 ft.) whence a road runs to (9 m.) *Prevali* (287). N.W. a ridge may be crossed by the little church of *Heiligengeist* to (4 hrs.) *Eisen Kappel* (1830 ft.), 13 m. S. of *Kühnsdorf* Stat. (287) to which a dil. runs. 6 m. S.S.W. of *Kappel*, in a beautiful wood, lies *Bad Vellach* (2765 ft.), a much-frequented Chalybeate spring. Thence a road descends S.S.W. by (13 m.) *Kanker* to (13 m.) *Krainburg* (291). *Stein* (1230 ft.) may be reached in 8 hrs. from *Sulzbach* (guide advisable) by a path which traverses the *Logarthal* (see above), and crosses the *Steinersattel* (6165 ft.) to *Urschitz* (1940 ft.) Dil. from *Stein* to (15 m.) *Laitbach* (see below).]

The rly. on leaving *Cilli* crosses and recrosses the *Sann*, winding through a narrow and rocky **defile*, to

Markt-Tuffer (760 ft.) Omn. to the *Franz Josefs Bad*, in a pretty situation on the l. of the rly., a favourite watering-place, with three warm springs (95–102° Fahr.).

Römerbad (690 ft.) is a small but fashionable place of autumnal resort; it has a bath-house and valuable mineral springs (97° Fahr.).

Steinbruck lies at the junction of the *Sann* and the *Save*. 3 hrs. W., o
p 2

the ridge of the *Kumberg*, is the pilgrimage chapel of *S. Agnes* (4000 ft.); path indicated by colour.

The rly. now ascends the l. bank of the clear green river, winding among lovely woods and rocks, and the scenery continues most attractive. At *Trifail* is one of the most important coal-mines in Austria, producing nearly 300,000 tons a year, which are quarried almost at the surface of the ground. The first village in Carniola is *Sagor*; and at *Sava* the hills subside.

Beyond *Littai* the rly. crosses the Save, and threads a short tunnel under the Castle of Poganegg. The Julian Alps are seen to the N.W. on the approach to

Laibach (940 ft.)—Slav. *Ljubljana*, Ital. *Lubiana*—capital of the duchy of Carniola, with 27,000 inhab., clustered round its *Schlossberg*. This city stands on the river Laibach, which is crossed by six bridges.

Laibach is the *Emona* of the Romans, destroyed 452 A.D. by Attila, and in 550 re-established by the Slovenes (who then made their first appearance in Carniola) under the name of *Laiba*. In the 9th. centy. the Franks changed the name to Laibach, and in 1275 Carniola came to the House of Hapsburg. There are remains of a *Roman wall* in the Cracow suburb. To protect the city and castle from the incursions of Venetians and Turks they were in the 15th centy. fortified, but the works were removed in the 18th and 19th cents. Traces of them remain on the

Schlossberg, which rises upwards of 200 ft. above the river. The Schloss upon it is now a prison. *View* very extensive for so small an elevation. N.W. the *Terglou* (Slav. Triglav) and other Julian Alps; N. the *Karawan-kas*, from the *Mittagskogel* (Slav. Kepa) l., to the *Menina Planina* rt., with the peaks of the Steiner Alp in the centre of the line; and S. and S.W. the *Laibach Morass*, with its wooded mountain border-land, dotted with villages along its line of junction with the level surface. Rising behind the girdle due S. is the *Snežnik*

(5529 ft.), the culminating and solitary peak of the *Schneeberg* plateau in the Karst; and S.W. the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), the highest point of the *Birnbaumer Wald* plateau.

Hills, isolated and in groups, rise like islands out of the level surface. The largest group—that of the *Gross Gallenberg* (2157 ft.) and *Pransica* (2094 ft.)—separates the N. plain into 3 sections, called the *Krainburger*, *Steiner*, and *Laibach levels*. In the *Morass*, to the S., are 9 islets of firm land.

The Congress held at Laibach in 1820–21 has given the place a European celebrity; but in the town itself there is scarcely anything worth notice: the churches and public buildings are by no means remarkable. In the market-place is a pillar inscribed, "In honour of the Virgin Vanquisher of the Moon" (*Mondbezwingerin*), in allusion to a miracle said to have been performed during one of the Turkish invasions by her statue, which, when the inhabitants were dispirited, and without a general, placed itself at the head of them, inspired them with courage, and led them on to victory over the infidel followers of the Crescent.—*Prince Auersberg's Palace* contains the Landes Museum, filled with collections of native origin. In the square is a bronze bust of Marshal Count Radetzky (d. 1858) by Fernkorn.

It is a pleasant walk of 40 min. to the *Château of Rosenbach*, along the top of the wooded ridge opposite the town. 20 min. further is the *Rosenbichl*, with a conspicuous church. Dil. S.W. to (42 m.) *Gottschee* in the Karst, with a château of Prince Auersperg. Close to it are several interesting caverns.

On leaving Laibach the rly. takes a S.W. direction, crossing the *Gradachza* by an iron bridge, and then traversing the morass upon a *stone causeway* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. The morass consists of about 6 ft. of turf floating upon from 12 to 50 ft. of fluid mud, which itself moves upon solid sand and clay. Below that is rock. A

CALDRON OF THE STEINER ALP



hich, the *Barbara shaft*, visitors are
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duct of 25 double arches, 625 yds. and 124 ft. high, is crossed to

ranzdorf. The rly. now sweeps the sides of the hills, affording magnificent views of the plain below with villages. About 5 m. her *Ober-Laitbach* and *Hrieb* are at a little distance on rt. Here *Laitbach stream* issues a full-grown r from the foot of the *Rakonitz*. It is believed to be the same r that rises at St. Peter, disappears as the *Poik* in the *Adelsberg* mts, reappears at *Planina* and comes the *Unz*, and, after a short rise, disappears again S. of *Loitsch* 55 ft.).

Mil. to (22 m. N.W.) *Idria* (1540 in the depths of a basin on the *Idria*, which joins the *Isonzo* below *Tolmein*. The descent it by a zigzag road is striking. the general view visit the *Calenberg* or *Schloss Gewerkenegg*, the mining offices are, and a ticket must be obtained. It takes 3-4 hrs. to visit the

discovery of the metal was accidentally in 1497: in 1510 mines were for a short time in the of the Venetians, but were from them by the Emp. Maximilian I. In 1803 they suffered from which could only be extinguished by drowning the workings. In they were in danger from a of water. The last misfortune a fire in 1846. After those of in Spain they are the richest silver mines in Europe. the entrance to the mines is near *Schloss*, where suits of miners' are provided for strangers. descent is easy by 757 steps hewn in the rock, and free from danger. there are 9 horizontal galleries (lower) in tiers, one below the other; these levels radiate to the "ends" workings (*Hoffnungsschlägen*). there are 5 vertical shafts, up one of which, the *Barbara shaft*, visitors are taken. In some of the "ends" the temperature rises to 86° Fahr.: the

greatest depth attained is about 140 fathoms. The ore occurs in a black, fossiliferous, slaty, *Jura* limestone, in the form both of *cinnabar* (sulphuret), sometimes containing 70 per cent. of metal, and of *native quicksilver*.

The processes of washing, breaking up, and smelting the ore are also shown to strangers.

The *Furnaces* are a mile below the town, and chiefly used in winter, when the deposits from the noxious sulphurous vapours fall on the snow and get washed away in spring.

A *Roasting-house* (*Brennofen*) consists of 13 compartments with the furnace in the centre, which is provided with stages of gridirons, on which the ore is laid. Heat being applied, the vapour laden with particles of metal can only make its escape through holes into the compartments on each side, and as it cools, by passing into the remotest chambers, falls to the floor in small globules, which are afterwards separated from the soot and stored in reservoirs. There are two kinds of roasting houses; in the one sort both coarse and fine, in the other only fine ore can be roasted. The metal is either packed in cast-iron bottles, or in bags of sheepskin steeped in alum. *Cinnabar* is also manufactured. About 2500 centners of quicksilver are manufactured yearly, besides 1100 centners of *cinnabar*.

On the 22nd June in each year the discovery of the richer veins of metal in 1508 is celebrated by a procession; and in the afternoon by a feast on the *Zemlja*. Pleasant walk to the (½ hr.) **Wildensee*. From *Loitsch* the **Javornik* (4075 ft.) may be ascended S.W. in 4 hrs.

The rly. follows a S.E. course, through a bare country, to

Rakek, 4 m. E. is the *Lake of Zirknitz* (*Lacus Lugens* of Strabo), a sheet of water about 4 m. long, and between 2 and 3 wide, surrounded by numerous villages, chapels, castles, and containing 5 small islands. It is remarkable for the singular phenomenon of its disappearance at times for several weeks, or even months.

during which the peasants make hay, or even sow and reap a small crop of buckwheat in its deserted bed, in places where they have before thrown their nets for fish. Generally speaking, the waters drain off in the latter end of Aug., and return, if the season be wet, in 5 or 6 weeks, before even the coarse grass has been cut. It takes between 20 and 25 days to empty the lake. The return of the waters is sudden and unexpected, and its basin is refilled sometimes in 24 hrs. The explanation of the phenomenon is, that though the lake has no outlet above ground, yet the limestone which forms its bed is perforated with a vast number of caves and fissures, many of which are visible. They are natural funnel-shaped holes, some of them 50 ft. deep, known to the peasantry by particular names, as "The Kettle," "The Cask," "The Sieve," &c. These communicate with caverns and subterranean reservoirs, penetrating the interior of the surrounding mountains, especially that of Javornig on the S., through which the waters are replenished or drawn off. The clefts and fissures through which the water drains from the interior of the mountain into these two main channels are visible in their sides and roof. When the waters have reached the caves of Velka Karlanza and Malka Karlanza, they generally cease to rise, as these are sufficient, except in very wet seasons, to discharge them, and to preserve the surface of the lake at a fixed level. The streams discharged through them reappear in the valley of St. Canzian, and, after sinking once more, finally join the Unz above Planina.

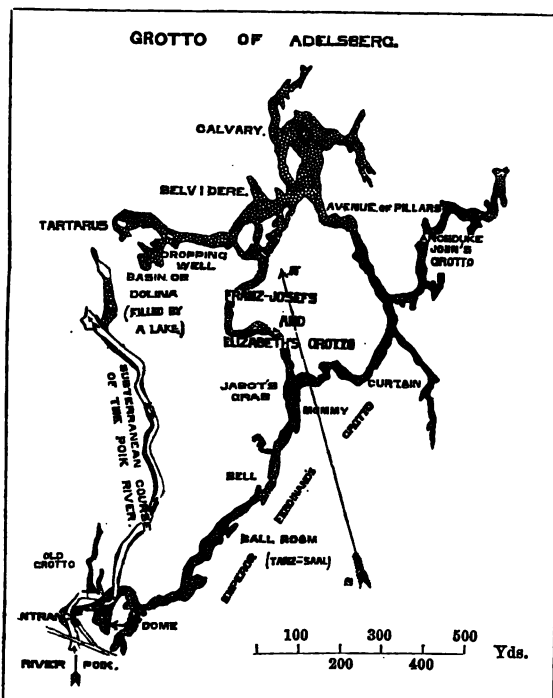
Owing to the scarcity of water in the surrounding districts, the borders of this lake become the resort of immense flocks of water-fowl at certain seasons, when they afford much amusement to the sportsman. From Rakek it is a drive of 3 hrs. to *Iggendorf*, and 2 hrs. further to *Leska Dolina* (2630), whence an ascent of 3 hrs. leads to the summit of the **Krainer Schneeberg* (5890 ft.), commanding a most extensive view.

ADELSBERG (1800 ft.), Slav. *Potójna*, lies in an irregular open basin, the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), N. of W., being the most prominent object.

The **Grotto of Adelsberg* is decidedly the most magnificent and extensive in Europe, if not in the whole world. It has been explored to a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the entrance.

The Grotto is State property, placed under the care of an officer in the village, who appoints the guides and receives the fees. The entrance-fee for each person is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., for which a ticket is taken at the hotel. Omn. to the Cavern, which is illuminated daily with electric light at 10 A.M. A tramway car, with room for a very limited number of persons, runs for about half the length of the cave (1 fl.) There are no extra fees. Temperature, 48° Fahr.

The entrance is 1 m. from Adelsberg on the road to Ottok, through a natural cleft closed by a trellis-door leading into a low gallery. Sixty feet below, the *Poik* disappears in another cavern. The way leads over a *natural bridge*, under which the river, invisible, passes from l. to rt. At 530 ft. from the entrance the visitor stands in a balcony in the *Great Dom*, which is 72 ft. high and 160 ft. broad; 50 ft. below, the *Poik* rushes across the Dom floor from rt. to l., and disappears, to reappear 5 m. off as the river Unz near Planina. Steps descend to a causeway on the floor leading to a bridge over the *Poik*, and to steps on the other side, which are ascended to the entrance to the *Emp. Ferdinand's Grotto*, discovered in 1818, when a labourer, working in the cave, accidentally broke through a screen of stalactite. The cavern, which appears to have been forgotten, was well-known in the Middle Ages. Steps cut in the rock lead down the sloping sides of this chamber to the level of the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge; and the opposite wall is similarly scaled. Here the visitor enters the *Franz Joseph and Elizabeth Grotto*, which was traversed for the



first time on the visit of the Emperor and Empress in March, 1857. It consists of a range of chambers, varying in size, but by far the most interesting, from the variety, beautiful purity, and quantity of their stalactites. Sometimes uniting with the stalagmite below, they form a pillar worthy to support a cathedral; at others a cluster of slender columns reminds one of the tracery of a Gothic chapel, or of the interlacing branches of the banyan-tree. The fantastic shapes of some masses have given rise to various names applied by the guides, such as the "Throne," the "Pulpit," the "Butcher's Shop," the "Two Hearts," the "Bell," which resounds almost like metal, and the "Curtain" (Vorhang), a very singular mass, about an inch thick, spreading out to an extent of several square

yards, and beautifully transparent. The stalactitical matter pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, coats and plasters the wall, cements together fallen masses of rock, forms screens, partitions, and pillars. The only sound in the remote chambers is produced by the fall of the drops of water charged with lime, which will be found on examination to tip each pendant mass, forming an ascending spire, or stalagmite, on the spot where it descends. The Calvarienberg is the farthest point, and is named from a crowd of stalagmites which are clustered upon a heap of fallen rocks more than 200 ft. high. Beyond the dropping well is a pool filling a Dolina, and another fine Dolina called Tartarus. On the re-

turn from the Calvarienberg by the old path, the entrance to the *Archduke John's Grotto* is passed l., open only to extraordinary visitors.

The pathway formed through the cavern is so arranged as to bring the visitor back by a different way from that by which he entered.

Whit Monday is a grand fête-day at Adelsberg. Cheap excursion-trains bring thousands of holiday seekers from Vienna, Trieste, and the Lombardo-Venetian cities, and several military bands assemble together in the great hall, which serves as the ball-room.

About 3 m. from Adelsberg is another cave, called the *Magdalenen-Grotte* (Slav. *Cerna Jama*), "entered through a Dolina. It is one continued descent at an angle of 40°; and is supported by a great number of massive stalactitic columns. At the bottom runs a slow and sluggish river, in which that singular animal the *Proteus Anguinus* exists." In appearance it is between a fish and a lizard; it is of a flesh-colour, and its respiratory organs combine both internal lungs and gills, so as to enable it to breathe above or below the water. The gills, placed on each side of the head, as in a fish, are of a bright red colour, resembling small branches of coral. It has no eyes, but small points in the place of them. It has been rarely found at Sittich, about 30 m. off, near Laibach; and it is reported to exist in Sicily; but it is known in no other part of Europe. Specimens of the *Proteus* may generally be seen at Adelsberg. 1½ m. further N. is the

Poik Cavern (Slav. *Piuka Jama*), which is also entered through a Dolina. Paths with railings have been constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club. In the Grotto the Poik is seen dashing past over the rocks, and in the deep recesses of the cavern are four small lakes.

The singular **Castle of Lueg** (*Prejana*) is about 4 hrs'. walking from Adelsberg, or 2 hrs'. drive. Carriage

with two horses, 5 fl. The road-car turns off from the post-road at *Hrasche*, and passes through *Goritsche*, *Lando*, and *Brine*. The Castle is placed in the highest of three caverns, out of which its chambers are partly excavated, and is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, by ladders of wood, and by drawbridges over gulfs and chasms. The rock is honeycombed with holes and perforations; caverns alternate with buildings, and at its base the river disappears in a yawning gulf; it is altogether a mysterious spot. *Erasmus Lueger* was in the 15th cent. the owner. Slaying Marshal Pappenheim in 1483, he took refuge here, and was laid siege to by the Captain-General of Trieste, and at last slain through the treachery of a servant. The present Schloss was built in 1570 by Count Kobenzl; and since 1846 has belonged to Prince Windischgrätz. The lower cave cannot be entered on account of the Poik; that in the middle is approached by wooden bridges, and extends 1800 ft. into the rock.

South of Adelsberg commences that desolate tract called the *Karst* (Carso). It is a table-land of bare limestone rock, corresponding in age with the chalk, separating Carniola from the coast-land of Littorale. It forms part of a wide region of compact, hard secondary limestone of a grey or white colour, known at Venice as Istrian marble, which, commencing at this S.E. quarter of the Alps, stretches down the coast of Dalmatia and Albania into Greece. It abounds in caverns, clefts, holes, rock basins or swallow holes, valleys without outlet, small lakes or tarns, rivers that lose themselves, and similar freaks of nature. From these causes the soil is sterile and dry to excess, owing to the want of water and absence of alluvial land. On the few spots where vines and olives and other fruits can be made to grow, the produce is not inferior in quality to that of Italy.

This also is the region which that tremendous wind the *Bora* (*Boreas*) scourges with all its fury. No vehicle

can stand against it; heavy-laden waggons which frequent this road dare not stir while it lasts, for fear of being overturned. The sides of the railway are protected by barriers of boards, resting on stockades to shelter the trains in exposed places. The term *Bora* for the N.E. wind is used all down the Adriatic, even in the kingdom of Naples. *Bura* is Slavonic for a storm or tempest; and from this may perhaps be derived the Italian "*burrasca*," and French "*bourasque*."

The want of water in the *Karst* caused great difficulties in carrying rly. traffic across it. The stations are provided with scientifically constructed cisterns, supplied by steam engines or by aqueducts, one of which is 20 miles long. Beyond

St. Peter (1785 ft.) the rly. is carried in six short tunnels through the hills of the *Karst*.

Divana. At the Buffet may be obtained tickets for the *Crown Prince Rudolph's Grotto (50 kr.), about a mile distant. Guide, 60 kr. The stalactites here are singularly pure.

2 m. S.E. (carriage from the stat. there and back, 3 fl.) are the *Grottoes of *St. Canzian*, well worth a visit. The *Reka*, flowing in the depths of a tortuous ravine, forces its way through narrow clefts in the rock, forming mysterious pools and lively cascades. Paths and bridges render the exploration quite safe and easy, but the visit requires nearly 3 hrs. Tickets (30 kr.) and a guide (20 kr. an hour) may be obtained at the Inn.

From *Sessana* the rly. descends in a long sweep to

Prosecco, famous for its wine, and continues W. to

Nabresina. Here the line turns S.E., and a *magnificent view of the Adriatic is enjoyed on the descent to Trieste. The rly. makes a wide sweep to reach

Grignano, in a direct line not more than 1½ m. from Prosecco. After passing the late Emp. Maximilian's Villa of Miramar, the rly. enters a tunnel 302 yds. long, and reaches Trieste.

TRIESTE (*Tergeste* of the Romans), the chief town of the Austrian Littoral, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most flourishing and important seaport of the Austrian dominions, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It owes its prosperity to the Emp. Charles VI., who in 1719 made it a *free port*,† and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. Its population at that time was about 4000; it has gradually increased to 72,000, not including its suburbs and garrison. It may be said to engross the entire trade of the Adriatic. It forms the great entrepôt for the imports and exports of the S. provinces of Austria, and is daily advancing in trade, wealth and population. The value of imports is estimated at about 14 millions sterling, and that of exports at nearly the same amount. The harbour is formed by a *Pier* (*Molo*) of solid masonry, 60 ft. wide, stretching from the extremity of the town along a reef of half-sunken rocks about 700 yds. into the sea. At its extremity is a fort and a lighthouse. The *New Harbour*, protected by an immense breakwater and three moles, with a separate petroleum dock, occupied sixteen years in construction, and cost nearly 1½ millions sterling. The *Mole* is a pleasant walk.

The *Altstadt*, or old town, occupies the slope of the hill, which is surmounted by the castle. It forms about one-fourth of the whole, and is distinguished by its narrow streets, few of which are accessible to carriages of any kind, and by its black walls.

The *Duomo*, or *Cathedral of San Giusto*, on the hill near the castle, is remarkable for its antiquity and construction. It consists of two churches—a small basilica on the N., probably of the 9th cent., and a chapel on the S., added about a cent. later to receive the relics of SS. Justus and Servulus. The two buildings appear to have been joined together by a roof of 1269

† This privilege ceased in 1800.

In the absides at the end of the aisles, on each side of the nave, are old mosaics, the finest of which, on the N., represents the Virgin and Child, with Michael, Gabriel, and the 12 Apostles, divided into two groups by a palm-tree. On the S. is Christ between Servulus and Justus, together with some damaged frescoes of the 14th cent., representing the history of St. Justus. The church has been built with fragments of earlier buildings, as Roman inscriptions, and some carvings, may be seen built in the walls. The shafts of the columns are various in diameter and height, and their capitals are of all sorts of patterns. Its general character, however, is much injured by additions and alterations made in the 14th cent. The W. front, marked by a wheel-window, is flanked by a heavy tower with a defaced Corinthian column built into the angle, and other fragments of late Roman architecture, remains of a temple of Jupiter which stood on the site. In the S. aisle is the grave of *Don Carlos* of Spain (died here in 1855), marked by a brass-plate.

In the terrace opposite the principal door is interred *Fouché*, Duke of *Otranto*, police minister of Napoleon I., who died here in 1820. Just below the cathedral, in an old burying-ground, is the *Museo Lapidario*, containing a number of antiquities from Tergeste and Aquileia. In a recess at the upper end is the tomb of Winkelmann, the antiquary. He was murdered (1768) at an inn here by an Italian, whose cupidity he had excited by showing the gold medal he had received at Vienna as a reward for his learned researches.

The *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, a small square or court, receives its name from Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, according to an obscure and doubtful tradition, was confined here after landing at Aquileia, on his return from the Holy Land. The *Arco di Riccardo* is of Roman origin, and may have formed part of an Aqueduct.

Between the old and new town runs *Torso*, the principal thoroughfare,

including the best shops and cafés, and communicating with the two squares, *Piazza Grande* and *P. della Borsa*.

The *New Town*, consisting of broad streets paved with large slabs of limestone, and handsome white houses, occupies the level space near the harbour. Part of its streets and quays are founded on ground gained from the sea or from a salt-marsh. A broad *Canal* runs up from the water through this quarter, which is named after the Empress, *Theresienstadt*; and by means of it vessels of large burden can be unloaded almost at the merchants' doors. At its extremity stands the modern Church of *S. Anthony*, built in 1830.

The *Tergesteum*, a splendid modern edifice erected in 1842, comprises a bazaar, a fine concert and ball room, the merchants' hall, now used as the Exchange, the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd's*, and the *Casino Tedesco*, with an excellent reading-room, where the English and French papers may be seen. The keeper of the hotel will introduce travellers.

The old Exchange stands in the *Piazza della Borsa*, in the centre of which is a fountain and statue of the Emperor *Leopold I.*

In the *Piazza Lipsia* is the Nautical Academy, containing, on the second floor, the *Museo Civico di Storia Naturale*, open on Wed. and Sat. from 10 to 1; Sun. 11 to 1. On the same floor in the back part of the building is the *Museum of Antiquities*, open daily from 11 to 1 (small fee). Near it to the S.W. is the *Palazzo Revoltella*, with pictures and sculptures, chiefly modern, bequeathed to the town by their collector. In the *Piazza Giuseppina* is a bronze statue of the unfortunate Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (1867), erected in 1875.

The *Passeggio di S. Andrea*, a charming road along the shore, leads S.W. to (3 m.) *Servola*, passing the docks of the *Austrian Lloyd Co.*

which are shown daily from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4. Permission at the office in Trieste. The Boschetto, a pleasant wood on the heights E. of the town, may be reached by tramway. A winding carriage-road ascends hence to the Villa Revoltella, a public park, commanding delightful views.

The *Obcina (1135 ft.), a surveying station 4 m. N., affords a yet more extensive view. The Gothic castle and grounds of *Miramar (seat of the late Emp. of Mexico) are beautifully situated on a point of land jutting out into the sea, and well deserve a visit. They may be reached by boat (3 fl.), carriage (2 fl.), or by train to Grignano. Half-way along the shore (3 m.) is Barcola (tramway or steamer), with two large sea-bathing establishments.

An Aqueduct formed on the side of Monte Croce, about 6 m. off, conveys water to the town, after it is pumped up from the spring 400 ft. by a steam-engine.

The market of Trieste is well supplied with the various fish of the Adriatic; among them the tunny (at certain seasons) is pre-eminent, also oysters from Servola; and a particular species of shell-fish (*Pholadama*), called Dattoli di mare, is considered a delicacy. The wine *Prosecco*, grown on the Karst, has some repute; Cyprus wine is imported largely, and Hungarian and Styrian wines are good and cheap. *Ecooglio* of the best quality is manufactured along this part of the coast of the Adriatic; *Maraschino di Zara* is extracted exclusively from the cherry called Marasca, and the genuine quality is scarcely to be had, except at Zara. The real Albanian Capotes are to be purchased here. The best cost from 23 to 28 fl. each.

The climate is very variable, subject to the most abrupt alternations, from intense heat to piercing cold, owing to the prevalence of two winds equally intolerable—the hot and oppressive *Sirocco* (Greco-Levante), from the S.E., and the cold and cutting *Bora*

(Greco), or N.E. The former is said to have the effect of driving the fish into the harbour. Trieste is very cosmopolitan, and almost all nationalities are represented here. Among the townspeople may be found Germans, Americans, Italians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and English; the sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians. The original inhabitants are Italians; the country people, who frequent the markets, Slávs, of Illyrian origin. The Italian is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice. In the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Slavonic dialect.

The Greeks are very numerous here, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. They have two churches, in which their service is performed with great splendour. The *Greek Church, surmounted by green cupolas, on the quay, is the handsomest religious edifice in the lower town.

The English residents have a Chapel in the Via S. Michele, which is attended by about 140 persons, including captains and engineers of the mercantile marine. Service at 11 and 6.

There is a pretty English Cemetery at S. Anna (opened in 1837), in which numerous gravestones tell how fatal the climate of Trieste has been to English constitutions.

ROUTE 105.

VIENNA TO ASPANG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA (Rennweg)	95
4	CENTRALFRIEDHOF	95
8	Maria-Lanzend	
12	Biedermannsdorf	
26	Sollenau	300
27	Felixdorf	101
	WIENER-NEUSTADT	96,
		101, 103, 210
37	Klein-Wolkersdorf	
39	Erlach	
41	Pitten	
43	Seebenstein	
49	Edlitz	
55	ASPANG	

Quitting Vienna by the Rennweg Stat. on the canal, the rly. passes the Cemetery, and the pilgrimage church of *Maria-Lanzendorf*, crosses Rte. 96, and runs to *Biedermannsdorf*, from which *Laxenburg* is less than a mile distant. An industrious district abounding in spinning factories and paper mills is traversed thence to *Sollenau*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on foot from *Klein-Wolkersdorf* is *Schloss Frohsdorf*.

Crossing the *Schwarza*, the train reaches *Erlach* in the *Pittenthal*, with several factories and brick-kilns, and then *Pitten*, a very prosperous and busy little market town. The rly. then passes under the rock and castle of *Seebenstein*, an old fortress, once of importance against the Turks, now the property of Prince *Liechtenstein*. It contains a curious assemblage of ancient furniture, beds, hangings, fans, singular spoons and caskets, and is surrounded by a beautiful Park. The next stat., *Edlitz*, may be made the centre of various agreeable excursions—to the *Thomasberg*, *Krumbach*, *Kirchsclag*, etc.

The castle of *Feistritz*, in the neigh-

bourhood, is worth a visit, and near *Kirchberg* is the stalactite cavern of *Hermannshöhle*. In the market-place of *Aspang* is an ancient church, and a *Schloss* of Count *Pergen*.

ROUTE 106.

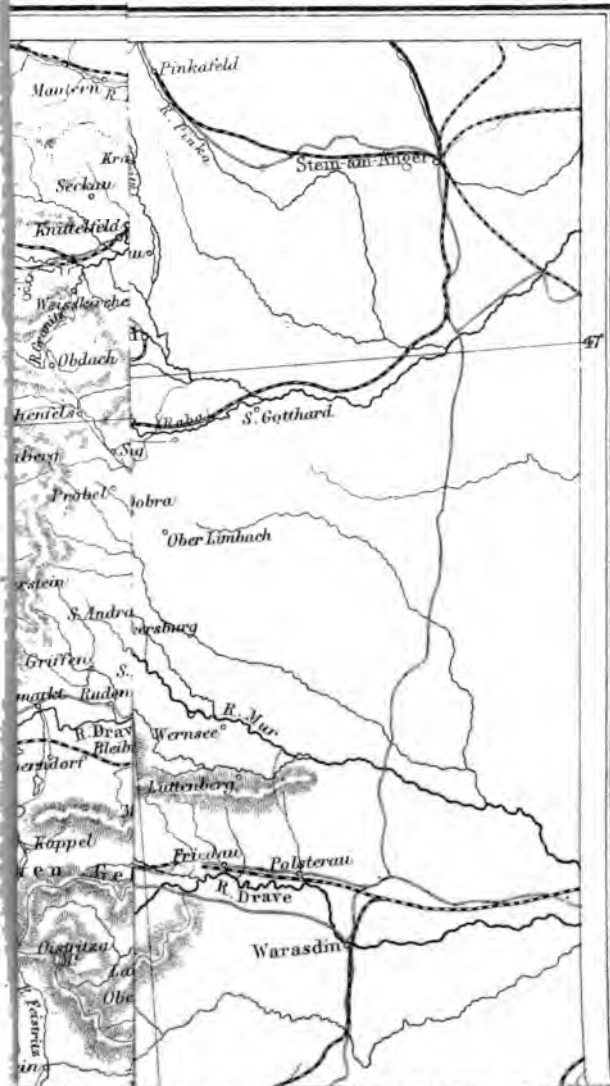
TRIESTE TO VENICE, BY MONFALCONE, GORIZIA, AND UDINE.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
8	Grignano	
12	NABRESINA	104
22	Monfalcone	
36	GORZ	
46	Cormons	
60	Udine	306
10	Cividale	
81	Casarsa	
91	Pordenone	
119	Conegliano	
9	Vittorio	
126	Treviso	
139	Mestre	N. Italy.
145	Venice	

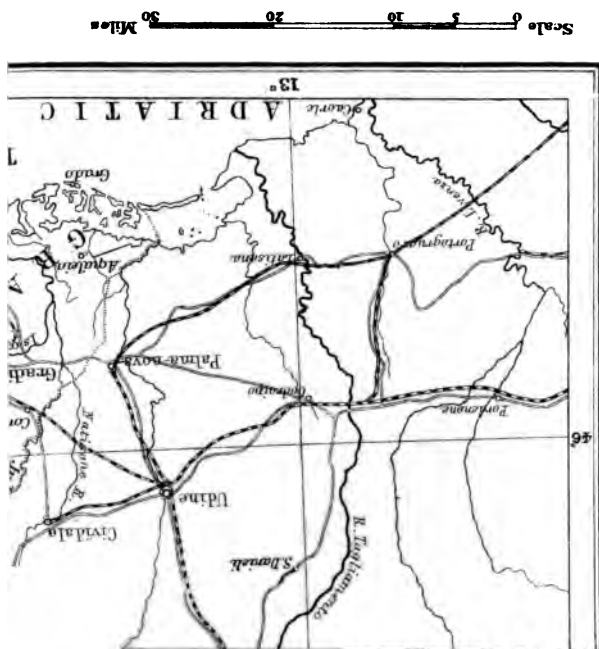
W.—The rly. runs along the cliffs overlooking the sea until it reaches

Nabresina, where there is often considerable delay. Near the stat., below the village of *San Pelai*, lies the ruined *Castelliere* of *Jurkovac*, well worth a visit. The rly. continues N.W., passing *Duino*, where is a modern chateau of Prince *Hohenlohe*, and an old ruin on a detached rock, originally a castle of the patriarchs of *Aquileia*. Here *Dante* was the guest of *Pagano della Torre*, patriarch of *Aquileia*, and composed part of the '*Divina Commedia*.'

Near *San Giovanni*, whose 18th-cent. church is built on the site of a temple of *Diana* and *Diomedes*, the rly. leaves the sea. Here the sources of the *Timavo* burst out of the foot of a bare rock from under the road in a



The transepts appear to belong to the original building, and beneath the canopy of the 15th. The patriarch



of the Timavo burst out of the root of
 a bare rock from under the road in
 Feistritz, in the neigh-

vast volume, and form at once a river, which after a course of a mile enters the Adriatic:

fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem, vasto cum murmure
montis,
It mare proruptum, et pelago bremit arva
sonanti. VIRGIL.

It is believed that these sources are the outlet of the river Becca, which buries itself in the Karst Cave at St. Canzian, and emerges here, after a subterranean course of 18 m.

Half-way between Duino and Monfalcone, and about 20 min. drive from either, are the Baths (*Bagni Termali di Monfalcone*), enclosed within a well-arranged establishment, and much frequented. The waters (100° Fahr.) contain principally chlorures and sulphates, and mud baths are also taken.

Monfalcone is a town of 1250 Inhab., on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, with a remarkable old Hill-Fort.

[12 m. W. lies **AQUILEIA** (900), reached in 2 hrs. drive, crossing the Isonzo by a ferry. It was founded by the Romans in B.C. 182 as a frontier fortress against Istria. The sea has retreated about 4 m., and the marshes which surround it render its climate pestilential. Augustus often resided here, and its population at one time exceeded half a million. It was taken and reduced to ashes by Attila, A.D. 452, whose ferocity was excited by the stubborn resistance it made to his arms, and who caused it, in consequence, to be smothered, burned, and razed. The patriarch of Aquileia was a prince-bishop of the kingdom of Lombardy; in 1139 he had sixteen suffragan bishoprics, but in 1238 the patriarchate was transferred to Udine. The great cruciform **Duomo* is preceded by a fine open porch with Lombard capitals of the 10th or 11th cent. W. of it is the *Chiesa dei Pagani*, with three bays, opening upon a roofless octagonal Baptistery with a small apse. The nave has capitals of the 11th cent., but pointed arches of 1365–81. The transepts appear to belong to the original building, and beneath the

Choir is a 10th or 11th cent. crypt. The roof of the nave is disposed in cinquefoil grooves or tubes panelled in small squares. In the centre of the apse is a good picture by *Martino da Udine* in its original carved and gilded frame. The patriarch's Throne is made up of old Byzantine fragments in white marble, inlaid with serpentine. The Choir is ascended magnificently by flights of steps, rt. and l. of a central rostrum, which has balustrades of rich and splendid Renaissance work. In the N. aisle near the W. end is a curious round building with pyramidal roof. The *benitiers* are hollowed out of Roman and Byzantine capitals. A Gothic chapel in the S. aisle has several tombs of the Della Torre family: Raimondo (1298); Pagano (1333), the friend of Dante; Rainaldo (1319), brother of patriarch Gastone, whose beautiful tomb adorns the cloister of S. Croce at Florence; Ludovico (1365). The crypt, divided into four bays with aisles, contains the shrine of St. Hermacora. The *campanile*, a tall plain mass of masonry, dated 1548, stands a little N. of the church, and a good view of the surrounding flat country, and of the Adriatic, including the island of *Grado*, is obtained from it. The Roman remains in this neighbourhood are abundant; excavations are constantly carried on, and the apothecary of the place has a large collection.

It is a short drive from Aquileia S. to Belvedere, whence a boat may be taken to **GRADO**, now much frequented for its sea-bathing. This place also was the seat of a patriarch, subject not to Lombardy but to the Byzantine emperors, and transferred to Venice in 1450. The **Cathedral*, founded between 571 and 586, is preceded by a narthex, beside which rises a campanile. The nave has twelve columns on each side, seven of which are of *bianco e nero* marble, and a beautiful mosaic floor. There is a strange Oriental pulpit on lofty piers, surmounted with a painted dome; the lower part, with its six irregular columns, of the 8th or 9th cent.; the canopy of the 15th. The patriarch's

throne is green with sea-damp, and tottering to one side. On the N., near the chancel, is a plain octagonal Baptistery. In a yard behind is a singular detached building with three apses and a mosaic floor, used as a workshop. Against the N. wall of the Duomo are three sarcophagi, probably adapted from Pagan uses to Christian. In the Treasury are two good silver caskets.

S. M. delle Grazie is a beautiful little Byzantine church of six bays, with fragments of mosaic pavement, and capitals of various form. Over a side door of the desecrated *San Rocco*, close to the Inn, a sarcophagus has been built up as a lintel.]

The rly. turns N. from Monfalcone, up the valley of Isonzo (Sontius), whose waters are distinguished at times by the almost milky whiteness of their tint, to

Görz (Gorizia), an archiepiscopal town of 20,000 Inhab., possessing manufactories of silk, &c., charmingly situated on the Isonzo. In the upper or old town stands the *Castle* of the Counts of Görz. The *Cathedral* is a gaudy Renaissance building with large galleries, and a late-Gothic choir. The *Barrack* in the great square, at the foot of the castle rock, was originally a Jesuits' College.

Charles X., the ex-king of France, died here (1836), in the *Castle* of Grafenburg, and is buried in the Chapel of the Convent of *Castagnavizza*, on a height above the town. Here also is the tomb of the Comte de Chambord (1833).

[5 m. above Görz, overlooking the narrow entrance into the Isonzothal, is *Monte Santo*, crowned by a celebrated pilgrimage church erected in 1544. *View* over the plain S. with the milky Isonzo stretching away to the sea, and over the plain W., with the Cadore mountains beyond. *Many interesting plants on the way.*]

UDINE is an ancient and venerable town of 23,150 Inhab., with arcaded streets, formerly capital of Friuli, and

once a place of considerable importance. Public gardens have been laid out upon the site of its ancient walls. There is a fine view from the *Castle* on a height, now turned into barracks, and traditionally said to be an artificial mound raised by Attila, that he might see from it the conflagration of Aquileia. Udine presents in its buildings many features of resemblance to the mother city, to whose rule it was so long subjected. The *Gothic Palazzo Pubblico* has been well restored, since a fire in 1876, and consists of two stages; the lower entirely open, with pointed arches resting on columns; the upper having a large balconied window in the centre of its principal front. The original fresco of the Madonna by *Pordenone*, damaged by fire, is now concealed under an excellent copy by *Ghedina* of Cortina.

Here, as at Venice, are two columns, the Winged Lion of St. Mark, and a *Campanile* with two figures to strike the hours. The *Duomo*, in the Byzantine style, mainly of brick, is modernised, except the W. front and tower. The W. doorway is of the 14th cent., with a steep crocketed gable between pinnacles. The tower, 52 ft. in diameter, is of good work in its lower stage. The picture of St. Joseph with the Child Jesus and the boy John, much repainted, and the wings of the Organ, are by *Martino da Udine* (1519-21). Behind the high altar is the sculptured sarcophagus of *Bernardo da S. Ginesio*, patriarch of Aquileia, murdered in 1350 by means of the sword which lies beside him. In the sacristy is a Virgin and Child with St. Lucia, by *Dom. da Tolmezzo*. In the *Bishop's Palace* is a ceiling painted by *Giovanni da Udine*. His house, No. 17 in the Via Gemona, is adorned with stucco ornaments, probably cast by himself.

The *Palazzo Bertolini*, or Civic Museum, contains a *Coronation of the Virgin by *Girolamo da Udine*, and two good pictures by *Palma Giovane* and *Tiepolo*. There is also a bust of *Fra Paolo Sarpi*, and a small but interesting collection of articles in amber,

ornaments in gold, jewels, Roman coins from Aquileia, and bronze implements found in the lower plain of Friuli.

The Church of the *Madonna delle Grazie* has a Virgin and Child enthroned, with SS. Gervasio, Protasio, Sebastian, and Roch, by *Luca Monverde*, a native of Udine (1522)—a fine picture, hung too high. In *San Giorgio* is an altar-piece by *Florigero* of Conegliano, representing St. George and the Dragon, the Virgin and Child, St. Sebastian, and other saints. The modernised church retains an early square brick belfry, arcaded below, with simple pointed windows of two lights above.

An avenue of planes and poplars leads to *Campo Formio*, a small village only remarkable for the treaty between Napoleon I. and the Emp. Francis I. of Austria, signed here in 1797; a treaty which may be considered as the death-warrant of the Republic of Venice. The mean house in which the meeting of plenipotentiaries was held is pointed out.

18 m. N.W. lies *San Daniele*, where *Martino da Udine*, better known as *Pellegrino da S. Daniele*, painted the Choir of *S. Antonio*, partly in 1498 and partly in 1521, the chief subjects being the Crucifixion, Descent into Hades, etc.

[10 m. E. of Udine is *CIVIDALE*, the ancient *Forum Julii*, described by Pliny already as "deletum oppidum," but abounding in Roman remains, a number of which are preserved in the Museum. Afterwards it was for centuries the seat of a line of Lombard dukes. From their era dates the curious octagon *Baptistry of Callixtus*, patriarch of Aquileia, which, though repaired and in parts interpolated, is a work of the 8th centy. A Latin inscription runs round the cornice of its S. side. It was removed in 1463, after an earthquake, to its present site, just within the *Duomo* (1457), a building of the Renaissance style. On the high altar is a very various work of silver-gilt (1180),

representing the Virgin and Child surrounded by saints and angels. In the choir is the marble throne of the Patriarch of Aquileia. The *Archives* include some most valuable ancient MSS., and the Pax of St. Ursus.

Of the highest possible interest is a *Lombard Gospel-book, of which S. Mark is missing, having been stolen by a Venetian for the patriarchal church. On the margin are numerous signatures of princes and other celebrities, from the end of the 8th to the beginning of the 10th cent.

In the *Monasterio Maggiore*, now a nunnery—for admission apply to one of the priests at the *Duomo*—is a chapel called the **Tempietto Longobardo*, opening out of the cloister. It is quite a gem, and unique of its kind. It has a tiny choir formed of old Roman columns and materials taken from ancient temples, carved wooden stalls of the 13th or 14th century, and quaint Lombard stone-work of the 8th or 9th. Looking back, the W. wall has an arch with curious mouldings—very puzzling to a northern antiquary, but highly interesting.

The small church of *Sta. Maria dei Battuti* (i.e. beaten, the church having belonged to an order of Flagellant monks), has a Virgin and Child with the four Virgins of Aquileia, St. John B., and the patron saint, Donatus, bearing the city, signed and dated 1529, by *Martino da Udine*; at the sides, a fine Sebastian and Michael by *Giovanni da Udine*.

In the church of *St. Martin*, on the opposite side of the river Natisone, the high-altar of St. Pemmo is another Lombard monument. It is covered with reliefs on four sides. The bridge over the Natisone was built in 1446.]

The rly., on leaving Udine, turns S.W. to *Casarsa*, the choir of whose parish church is painted by *Pordenone* (1520–29), with the history of the Cross, and figures of saints, prophets, and evangelists. At *Pordenone*, the master's birthplace, he has left as excellent works in the Cathedral

Town Hall, besides a beautiful *Virgin and Child with Saints, at *Torre*, 2 m. distant. The church of *S. Fiore di Sopra*, 4 m. E. of *Conegliano*, contains a fine group of saints by *Cima*. The remainder of the journey to Venice is described in the Handbook to *Northern Italy*.

ROUTE 107.

ST. PETER TO FIUME.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	ST. PETER . . .	104
10	Dornegg-Feistritz	}
	5 Küllenberg	
	19 Sapiane	
29	Matuglie-Abbazia	
36	Fiume . . .	213

S.S.E.—Three tunnels are passed before reaching *Küllenberg* (1980 ft.), which commands a fine view. At *Dornegg* is the source of the *Feistritz*, which almost immediately after issuing from the rock becomes sufficiently abundant to turn a mill. Near *Sapiane* (1400 ft.) is a tunnel nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, after which the rly. descends to *Matuglie* (690 ft.), the stat. for (3 m.) *Abbazia*. Omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.; carriage with one horse, 2½ fl.; two horses, 4 fl.

This new but rising sea-side resort is situated on the Austrian Riviera, a strip of coast-line about ten miles in length, which runs nearly N. and S. from *Volosca* to below *Lovrana*, on the W. shore of the Gulf of *Fiume*. It derives its name from a Benedictine abbey said to have been founded at the end of the 13th cent., but of which no records exist earlier than 1449. In the 16th cent. it was handed over to the Augustinians of *Laibach*, who sold it to the Jesuits in 1773. The revenue of the monastery was small, and the buildings are unimportant.

The place was first brought into prominent notice by an inhabitant of *Fiume*, who built the *Villa Angiolina*, close to the ruined abbey where the Empress *Maria Anna* spent some weeks in 1860. Since that time King *Milan* and other royal personages have visited the spot, and it is now much frequented by Austrians and Hungarians. *Abbazia* has two seasons, being a winter station for consumptive patients from the 15th of Oct. to the 15th of May, and a sea-bathing place from the 15th of May till the 15th of Oct. The mean temperature for the year is 95° Fahr. in the sun, and 59° in the shade. The situation at the head of the beautiful gulf of *Fiume* is most attractive, and the vegetation luxuriant and varied. Behind *Abbazia* rises *Monte Maggiore* (4580 ft.), which commands a magnificent view, and may be ascended in less than 5 hrs. There is a deficiency of running water, and the sanitary arrangements have not yet reached perfection; but on these points improvement may be expected, and the place will doubtless increase in popularity as it becomes better known. *Fiume* is an hour distant by carriage road, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by sea.

Leaving *Matuglie*, the rly. descends to the sea, and fine views are enjoyed of the bay of *Quarnero*, the low-lying island of *Veglia*, and *Cherso* further S.

ROUTE 108.

PASSAU TO NEUMARKT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	PASSAU . . .	45
6	Wernstein	
9	Schärding . . .	297
33	Neumarkt . . .	86

S.E.—Cologne to Vienna. Sleeping-cars.—The line passes through a long tunnel, crosses the Inn, and ascends

its rt. bank. Wernstein, with an old castle, rises on the opposite side of the river. Schärding (3600) is an ancient town, in a picturesque situation, with chalybeate springs in the vicinity. Beyond this stat., the rly. ascends the *Pramthal* to Neumarkt.

the Passau landing-place is an interesting building, adorned with modern wall-paintings.

The Danube is the chief river of Germany, and is second to none in Europe, save the Volga; yet the navigation of it has hitherto borne no proportion to its rank and size. The first steamer on the river was launched at Vienna in 1830. A portion of its banks discloses scenery as striking as any on the Rhine; particularly the defile at Weltenburg, above Ratisbon; Passau, and the defile between it and Linz; the scene around the Strudel and Wirbel, Mölk, and Dürrenstein. These beauties are, however, set further apart than those of the Rhine, and there is no such continuous chain of grand views as is afforded by the defile between Bingen and Coblenz; but the Danube is distinguished from the Rhine by its vast forests, feathering down to the water's edge from the summit of high mountains, which confine the river on both sides; and, in addition to the picturesque ruins of ancient castles, it is diversified with numerous monasteries, palaces in extent and splendour, and mighty monuments of ecclesiastical wealth and power. Such are the convents of Mölk, Gottweih, and Klosterneuburg. In historical associations the Danube does not yield to the Rhine. It formed for a long time the frontier line of the Roman dominions; its valley has been the high-road of the barbarous hordes of Attila and of the armies of Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Solymann the Magnificent, Marlborough, and Napoleon; its shores have echoed, at one time, with the hymns of the pilgrim of the Cross, and at another with the enthusiastic shouts of the turbaned follower of the Prophet; and its waters have been dyed, in turn, with the blood of Romans, Huns, Germans, Swedes, Turks, French, and English.

RAFTS.—The lowest on the scale of the antiquated craft of the Danube are the timber Rafts, resembling those of the Rhine, except that they are

ROUTE 109.

PASSAU TO VIENNA, BY THE DANUBE.

1st Class Fare to Vienna.†	Stations.	P.M.
fl.9.20	PASSAU . . . dep.	3.—
9.10	Obernell	3.35
8.70	Engelhartzell . . .	3.55
8.45	Niederranna, Wesen- ufer }	4.10
7.80	Obermühl, Neuhaus .	4.50
7.05	Aschach	5.30
6.85	Branstadt-Efferding .	5.45
6.30	Wilhering-Ottensheim	6.10
5.85	Linz . . . { arr.	6.30
		dep. A.M. 7.30
5.40	Mauthausen	8.20
4.80	Wallsee	9.—
4.20	Grein	9.35
3.45	Perseuberg, Ybbs . .	10.20
3.30	Marbach	10.40
3.—	Pöchlarn	10.55
2.90	Weitenegg, Melk . .	11.20
2.90	Aggsbach, Spitz . .	12.—
2.70	Weissenkirchen . .	12.15
2.55	Rossatz	12.30
2.25	Stein and Kroms . .	12.50
2.25	Hollenburg	1.10
1.55	Zwentendorf . . .	1.55
1.05	Tulln	2.25
.65	Greifenstein . . .	2.55
.45	Korneuburg . . .	3. 5
.20	Nussdorf arr.	3.35
	Vienna (Stephanie- brücke) arr. }	4.15

Steamers daily in summer, spending the night at Linz. The *Tavern at

† Up-stream the fares are one-third less.
S. Germ.

smaller dimensions, rarely exceeding 150 ft. in length. They are not unfrequently dangerous, sometimes running against a bridge, and causing serious loss of life.

BARGES.—Of these there are several kinds, differing chiefly in size: unwieldy fabrics of rough planks, flat-bottomed, without keel; the centre is covered over with a roof, giving them the appearance of Noah's ark in the pictures. Sails are never seen on the Upper Danube. The boats are steered by paddles formed of the stem of a fir-tree, with a board nailed to one end, suspended over the deck by thongs, while the broad end, immersed in the water, serves to keep them within the influence of the current. Sometimes as many as 30 horses are attached to the towing-rope to draw them, with a wild-looking peasant driver to each pair.

A fine retrospect of Passau and the heights above it is gained on quitting the quay. The two noble vistas formed by the Inn and Danube, up which the view extends to a considerable distance, divide the town itself into three clusters of buildings. On the l. rises the double-towered church of Maria-hilf, and on the rt. the feudal towers and straggling battlements of the fortress Oberhaus sweep down the rock to the junction of the Danube and black Ilz.

Below Passau the rt. bank of the Danube is Austrian, the l. Bavarian, as far as Engelhartzell.

rt. The castle of **Krempelstein**, peering out of a fir forest on a rock, belonged to the Bishops of Passau, who levied tolls from it on all vessels.

l. **Obernzell**, or **Hafnerszell**, near which, at Griesbach, black-lead (graphite) is found. This mineral is intermixed with clay to form crucibles, which are largely manufactured here and sent to all parts of the world. The china manufactories of Vienna and Munich are supplied with porcelain clay from this neighbourhood. "For nearly 30 m. below Passau the Danube runs between lofty hills of the most romantic appearance. They are clothed

to the top with dark Cimbrian pine, and ruined castles make their frequent appearance in the midst of these forests. The course of the river is most tortuous, and very frequently the stern of the vessel is directed to the opposite point of the compass from that towards which it had pointed a few minutes before."—*L. S.*

rt. **Viechtenstein** was the castle of the robber-counts of Wasserburg.

Further on, a reef of rocks in the bed of the river produces a rapid; the **Jochenstein**, rising to the l., is on the old boundary line. The exact boundary between the two countries is marked by a line or avenue cut through the forest, and running up a hill on the l. bank just below

rt. **Engelhartzell**. This is the station of the Austrian custom-house, but luggage is examined at Passau or Linz. The Cistercian convent attached to the church (*Angelorum Cella*) is now converted into a château.

The valley of the Danube becomes rather wider immediately below Engelhartzell; its banks are thickly wooded and picturesque.

l. **Ranariel**, a white castle, still inhabited, at the entrance of a pretty valley. Below it is the village of **Niederranna**. Beyond the old town of *Wesenaufer*,

l. **Marsbach**, another castle, consisting of a tower, with a modern house near it, appears in view. Here are the district courts of justice. The ruins of **Waldkirchen** stand on a rock to the rt.

l. The square tower of the ruined castle of **Hayenbach** rises opposite a remarkable promontory, formed by a bend of the Danube so abrupt that its waters flow in exactly opposite directions on the two sides of it. The river scours round the base of this point of rock with great rapidity.

rt. Opposite is the Mill of *Schlügen*, from which a footpath runs to *Aschbach*, avoiding the windings of the river, and not one quarter of the distance by water. On turning round this corner the river, contracted to nearly half its previous width, enters a majestic defile, not 200 yds. wide, shut in by

wooded mountains almost precipitous, and varying between 600 and 1000 ft. in height. The sinuosities of its course are so complicated that within the space of 12 or 15 m. it flows towards all four points of the compass. The current, increased in force by being pent up, boils and rages over the rocks, forming rapids and whirlpools.

1. The only level space in this ravine large enough to allow room for a village is at the influx of the streams of the Great and Little Mühl or Michl, between which stands Ober Mühl. The Great Mühl is crossed at its mouth by a *Rechen*, or grating of wood, to collect the timber floated down it from the vast Bohemian forests situated around its head-quarters, and belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg.

1. The Castle of Neuhaus, a vast edifice, high up on the hillside, with an advanced tower lower down, called the Zollthurm, was the seat of the Counts of Schaumburg, robber-knights of the 13th and 14th centuries, who exacted heavy dues from all the vessels that passed their stronghold, and in the event of resistance made no scruple to sink them. During the invasion of the Turks, in 1529, the castle served as an asylum to the women and children of the surrounding district.

The defile ceases a little beyond Neuhaus, and the banks subside into a plain, disclosing to view a distant prospect of the Traunstein and Alps of Salzburg.

rt. *Aschach* (87), behind which rise the ruins of the *Castle of Schaumburg*, cradle of the ancient family of that name.

1. *Landshag*, with a castle. Below this commences an archipelago of islands. The channel of the river between them is constantly changed by moving banks of sand and gravel, so that the navigation hereabouts is intricate in the extreme.

rt. *Brandstadt*, the stat. for *Efferding*, an old village on the post-road, about 1½ m. from the river, and mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied* (21st adventure) as the resting-place of Chrim-

hild on her way to the Huns. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the rebellious peasants, 3000 of whom were slain. (Rte. 85.)

1. *Ottensheim*, a village nearly opposite, prettily situated on a promontory.

rt. The Cistercian Convent of *Wilhering* (1146), rebuilt since a fire in 1733.

The Danube now appears to cut through a chain of mountains which descend to the water's edge in nearly vertical cliffs. The approach to Linz is announced, even before the town itself appears in view, by the round towers of the fortification, and by two stout loopholed walls of masonry descending the steep bank on both sides, and serving to defend this approach to the town.

Beyond the château of *Buchenau*, the church on the summit of the *Pöstlingberg* is conspicuous.

Soon after the bridge appears in sight, the *Calvarienberg* and *Jägermayr* overlooking the river on the rt. To the l., opposite *Linz* (Rte. 85), is the suburb of *Urfahr*.

Below *Linz* the banks of the river become flat, and for some distance scarcely any place of note or interest is passed. Fine view of the town, looking back. The Danube is divided by willow-clad islands and beds of bare gravel into numerous channels. The steamer passes under a rly. bridge (89).

1. *Steyeregg*, nearly opposite the mouth of the *Traun*, lies concealed behind a wooded island; its castle, partly in ruins, is visible from the water.

Zizelau, at the mouth of the *Traun*, is the port for the salt-vessels from *Gmünden*, *Hallstatt*, &c. 3 m. up the stream, on the rt. bank, is *Ebelberg* (85).

rt. The *Monastery of St. Florian* and the square château of *Tillysburg*, with its corner turrets, may be discerned above the trees in the distance. On an island in the middle of the stream is planted the *Castle of Spielberg*, near a dangerous rapid called *Saurussel*. Its owners, now

knight, profited by its situation to attack all vessels just as the crews were occupied with the dangers of the navigation.

rt. The high tower of the town of **Enns** is visible for a considerable distance (85). The fall of the Danube from this to the frontier of Hungary amounts to 348 ft., or 10 ft. in a Germ. m.

l. **Mauthhausen**, a village and salt depôt, lies opposite the mouth of the river Enns, which pours its green waters into the Danube, and flows onwards for a considerable distance without intermingling with the muddy flood of the main river. The town was burned by the Emp. Barbarossa, because its inhabitants exacted toll (*Mauth*) from the pilgrims who passed down the Danube on their way to join the third Crusade.

The extensive quarries furnished material for the new church at Linz, and the Maria Theresa monument at Vienna. They also yield a vast amount of granite for pavements.

Another rly. bridge now spans the river (90). Beyond it, on the rt., is the dissolved nunnery of *Erlakloster*.

rt. The Castle of **Nieder-Wallsee**, with its tall square tower, attached to a modern château and massive round keep, stands on a rock, round which the current roars and rushes with great impetuosity. It once belonged to Field-Marshal Daun (the antagonist of Frederick the Great), now to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

l. on an eminence, 4 m. inland, rises **Schloss Klam**.

The river again approaches the mountains near *Ardagger*, and enters a very picturesque defile. Behind the village, on the rt., rises the *Kollmitzberg* (1540 ft.), with the pilgrimage church of S. Ottilia.

l. **Grein**, surmounted by the castle of Greinburg, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with the cold-water cure establishment of **Kreusen** (1570 ft.) 4 m. to the N.W. (Omn. in an hour, 30 kr.). Below Grein the river bursts through the granitic chain of hills, and a rapid called *Greiner Schwall* is passed. From this the gorge rapidly

contracts, and the mountains on each side gradually become higher, until, in the immediate vicinity of the *Strudel* and *Wirbel*, the grandest objects in the composition of a landscape are concentrated—forests feathering down to the water's edge; 3 or 4 picturesque castles in view at once; river, at one moment dark and deep, at another white and foaming over rocks: so that this spot yields to no other scene in the whole course of the Danube, except the defile of *Kasan* (236).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Grein the pent-up river is met by a rocky island, called *Werth*, on which is the ruined castle of *Werfenstein*. The highest point of the island, a bold precipitous rock, is crowned by the old watch-tower of the castle and a large stone crucifix. Opposite, on the l., is the village of *Struden*, with the ruins of a castle of the same name.

The steamer now enters the celebrated **Strudel*, which runs along *Werth* island, a once dangerous rapid 500 feet in length, with a fall of about 3 ft. In the last century scarcely a year passed without barges being lost in it, but between 1778 and 1866, at intervals of unusually low water, engineers have succeeded in blasting the rocks that caused any impediment to the navigation. The *Strudel* has thus been deprived of its terrors and of its romance, and is now passed without the slightest difficulty or danger.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the *Strudel*, a bold rock, the *Hausstein*, crowned also by an old watch-tower, rises out of the middle of the river. Between this rock and the *Strudel* there was formerly a dangerous whirlpool, called the *Wirbel*, caused by the rapid currents of the river meeting below *Werth* island and being deflected by the *Hausstein*. It is now quite an ordinary rapid, and is scarcely noticed in passing.

Not fewer than five castles lined this dangerous part of the river, within a few hundred yards of each other, and were once occupied by robber-knights and fresh-water wreckers,

attracted by a position so advantageous to their trade. Several of these were destroyed by Rudolph of Hapsburg, but robber-knights continued to have strongholds on the Danube, as well as in most parts of Germany, until the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., when they were finally extirpated. At the end of the defile, on the l., is **St. Nicolai**, at the mouth of a rocky gorge. The ravine continues for a considerable distance, and the river flows through it with a deep and steady current. Further on, similarly placed, stands the round tower of *Sarmingstein*.

rt. The summit of a hill is crowned by the ruins of **Freienstein**, formerly the stronghold of a robber-knight. At its foot are the granite-quarries from which Vienna is supplied with paving-stones. Beyond this the *Isperbach*, an excellent trout stream, falls in upon the l. At length the hills recede, and a more open country appears in view near the château of

1. **Persenbeug**, a favourite summer retreat of the late Emp. Francis.

rt. **Ybbs**, the Roman *Pons Isidis*, surrounded with old walls and high towers. Here is a fine *Refuge* for the destitute poor of Vienna (*Armenpflege*) and a large Lunatic Asylum. Lower down the river Ybbs joins the Danube, and the riv. falls to the rt. (85). The towers of the *Church of Maria-Taferl* here appear in the distance on the l.

rt. **Sausenstein** (Roaring Rock), with ruins of *Gottesthal*, a Cistercian Abbey, burned by the French in 1809.

1. **Marbach**, a considerable town. Above it, on the top of the hill, the *Pilgrimage Church of Maria-Taferl* (the little Table), built in t receives its name from a striking image of the Virgin, venerated every year, in the Sept., by about 100,000

summit of the hill on which

the church stands (1450 ft.) commands a magnificent view of the Styrian and Salzburg Alps, with the *Schneeberg*, *Oetscher*, *Priel*, and *Dachstein*, Ascent in 1 hr.

rt. Outlet of the river *Erlaf*, which floats down much timber from the forests of *Mariazell* and the Styrian mountains.

1. Opposite **Pöchlarn** (85) is the village of *Klein-Pöchlarn*, with an ancient church.

1. **Weiteneck**, a picturesque castle restored, distinguished by its two battlemented towers, planted on a bare granite rock, out of which it seems to grow, washed by the Danube.

1. **Lubereck**, a château of the Emperor.

rt. The palace-like **Convent of Molk** (Rte. 85.) Its appearance from the river is stately in the extreme.

Below this the valley of the Danube again contracts, and the river is bounded by lofty and precipitous hills. This district is called the *Wachau*, and is the scene of numerous romantic legends, suggested by the wild scenery.

1. **Emmersdorf**, opposite the influx of the *Pielach*, has a church and convent.

rt. The *Servite* Convent and ruined Castle of **Schönbühl**, on the top of a rock; then appear, rt. and l., the villages of *Great and Small Aggbach*.

rt. The **Castle of Aggstein**, perched on a high conical rock above the village of *Klein-Aggbach*, is one of the most picturesque feudal ruins on the Danube. It is reached by a steep winding path through 3 gates, defended by ditches. The upper and older castle is of very great antiquity, dating from the days of the *Babenberg* dukes of Austria (11th and 12th centuries); the lower fortress bears the date 1426. Tradition relates that this fastness belonged to a knightly marauder named *Schreckenwald*, who was in the habit of precipitating prisoners through a trap-door

abyss beneath, called by him "the bed of roses."

1. Below *Schwallenbach* the *Teufelsmauer* (Devil's Wall), a natural dyke, projects above the other rocks on both sides of the river.

1. The extensive ruins of the *Castle of Spitz*, on a vine-clad hill. Hence a good path ascends to the *Jauerling* (3145 ft.)

1. *St. Michael*. On the ridge of the chancel roof are seven hares, commemorating a snow-drift which once buried the church, and allowed hares to run over the top of it.

1. *Weissenkirchen*. Pleasant walk to the ruins of (2 hrs.) *Hartenstein*, on the edge of a ravine, thence to (2 hrs.) *Obermeisling*, (6 m.) *Senftenberg*, and (5 m.) *Krems*.

rt. The town and château of *Rossatz*. Just beyond it,

1. The **Castle of Dürrenstein*, now reduced to a mass of shattered masonry, except the square donjon-keep, and several long lines of battlemented walls, stretching down from the top of the hill to the water's edge. It stands on the highest ridge of a hill, fissured with clefts, bristling with pointed pinnacles of granite, and so destitute of vegetation that it is difficult to distinguish the ruins from the rock which supports them, until the dark fir-woods, rising up behind, give relief to the building. This grand but desolate spot receives peculiar interest from its connexion with Richard-Cœur-de-Lion, who is believed to have been imprisoned here for 15 months, in 1192-1193, by Leopold of Austria. The story is not founded on tradition alone, since it is recorded by the chroniclers that he was delivered over to the custody of Hadmar of Kuenring, at Tyrnstein (the old form of spelling Dürrenstein), and was guarded by him with the utmost strictness. Whether this was also the scene of the faithful Blondel's successful minstrelsy cannot be de-

termined; but it is most likely that the incident of the troubadour's serenade occurred at Trifels, the prison to which Richard was afterwards removed. (*N. Germany*, Rte. 104.) The castle was reduced to ruins by the Swedes, who first fortified it, and afterwards, in 1645, blew it up. At the foot of the rock stands the small village of Dürrenstein, still surrounded by partly ruined walls, and entered by antique gateways. The *Parish Church* contains an elaborately-carved Tabernacle. The Austrians and Russians, under Kutusow, were defeated here by the French, under Mortier, in 1805, after a severe conflict, in which the Austrian general (Schmidt) was killed. The ruins of the *Nunnery of St. Clara* are very picturesque.

The remainder of the voyage to Vienna is somewhat tiresome.

rt. *Mautern* (the Roman *Mutunum*) is connected by a wooden bridge† dating from 1446, the only one between Linz and Vienna, with

1. *Stein*, a town of 2000 Inhab., consisting of one long street. The *Church of the Minorites*, now turned into a *Salt Magazine*, and much injured, is a fine Gothic building. The *Rathaus* and several houses of the town, especially that numbered 191, are decorated with frescoes by a native artist called *Kremser Schmidt*, from having been born near *Krems*. His works are common in the churches of Austria, and deserve attention. About a mile off, on the same side of the river, is

Krems (94).

rt. The *Benedictine Abbey of Gottweih*, another monument of ancestral piety, occupies with its vast quadrangle the entire summit of a hill 700 ft. high, about 4 m. from the Danube, 4 m. by road from Mautern. It was founded in 1072, but the present building dates from 1719. Beneath the modern church is one of the 14th centy. Its library of 40,000 volumes and collection of archives are second only to those of Molk in extent and value. The

† Broken in 1889.

staircase is most splendid, and several apartments are decorated with leather hangings and tapestry.

The river now spreads out over the flat land. It is divided by many islands, and all beauty disappears from its banks.

rt. The Castle of *Greifenstein* slightly relieves the uniformity of the landscape.

1. Nearly opposite, at a considerable distance inland, is the castle of *Kreuzenstein*, 3 m. S.E. of it, on the rly., stands *Kornneuburg* (Rte. 137).

1. *Bisamberg*, a hill producing one of the best of the wines of Austria, rises nearly opposite the monastery of

rt. *Klosterneuburg*, at the base of the *Kahlenberg*, the last of the chain of the *Wienerwald* hills.

rt. *Nussdorf* is a village at the entrance of a branch channel of the *Danube* (*Donau-Canal*), which flows through Vienna and divides the *Leopoldstadt* from the *Altstadt* (or city proper). The main stream runs at a distance of about 2 m. from the city.

All the *Steamboats* stop at *Nussdorf*, and passengers are conveyed in smaller steamers up this branch channel, to the *Franz Joseph Quai*.

rt. *Vienna*, see Rte. 198.

SECTION IV.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND GALLICIA.

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ROUTES.

ROUTE 121.

VIENNA TO CRACOW.

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N.E.—Exp. in 9½ hrs. Sleeping cars between Vienna and Warsaw. Leaving Vienna (a C.), the rly. runs N. to

Floridsdorf, where the Austrians established a fortified *tête-du-pont* against the Prussians in 1866. Thence N.E. to Wagram, the scene of a fierce battle between the French and Austrians on July 5 and 6, 1809, when the latter were driven to Znaim.

Dürnkruith. Hence there is a view to the E. of the lesser Carpathians. On the fertile plain of the Marchfeld, which is now entered, Ottokar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians in 1260, and was himself vanquished in 1278, by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The valley of the Thaya is reached at Hohenau, near its confluence with the river March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

The isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.) rises on the l. above Feldsberg (131). The Thaya is crossed to

Lundenburg. [Omn. to (8 m. N.W.) Eisgrub, a modern Gothic castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, with vast hothouses and a park containing many thousand head of deer and wild boar. The estate includes two market-towns, several villages, lakes, pleasure grounds, temples, towers, and a building which marks the frontier between Austria and Moravia.]

Göding. A busy town with an old castle, upon the March, which becomes navigable here.

Bisenz. Here is a large Schloss of Baron Reichenbach.

Ungarisch-Hradisch, on an island formed by the March, formerly a fortress, was besieged by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary in 1469-73, without success. In the Rathhaus are preserved 4 swords, presented by Ladislaus King of Bohemia to the burghers, on account of their bravery on that occasion. 1 hr. W. of isch is the Cistercian mon

Wellehrad, formerly the residence of the kings and bishops of Moravia. Here are the ruins of the ancient church of St. Cyril, in which the saint is said to have performed service. 6 m. W. of Hradisch are the sulphureous springs of **Buchlowitz**, with the well-preserved rock-fortress of **Buchlau**. Rly E. to **Kunowitz**. The March is crossed at **Napagedl**, and the river flows N.W., away from the line.

Hullein. [3 m. W. lies **Kremsier**, one of the prettiest towns of Moravia; the summer residence of the Prince-Archb. of Olmütz, who possesses a fine palace here, containing a picture-gallery, mineralogical and scientific cabinets, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The park is pretty, and the pleasure-gardens are laid out in French style, with colossal statues. The Gothic Collegiate church, the **Piaristenkirche**, and the **Rathhaus**, also deserve notice. It was to **Kremsier** that the Emperor of Austria withdrew and summoned the parliament during the revolutionary disturbances at Vienna in 1848.]

Prerau is one of the oldest cities of Moravia. The castle of **Burg** was long inhabited by **Matthias Corvinus**. In the Gothic **Rathhaus** some curious old armour is preserved.

The railroad crosses the **Beczwa**, and ascends its rt. bank to

Leipnik (5500), a manufacturing town, picturesque externally, with old watch-towers around it, but dirty within. It has one of the finest cemeteries in the Austrian dominions, with a remarkable echo. On the l. bank of the **Beczwa** stands the ruined castle of **Helfenstein**. Here the valley becomes extremely picturesque, and numerous viaducts and embankments occur on the ascent to

Weisskirchen (5000), chief town of one of the circles of Moravia. Here is the Castle of **Budischow**, and near it is the ruin of **Swertosch**, and the mountain slip (Bergfall) of **Propast**.

The high ground now attained separates Moravia from Austrian **Silesia**, and forms the watershed between the **Oder** and the **Danube**.

From **Pohl** a dil. runs S.E. to (12 m.) **Walachisch-Meseritz** (122). The **Oder** is crossed to **Zauchtl**, and its left bank followed.

6 m. S.E. is **Neutitschein** (10,500), a beautifully situated town, with several ruined castles on its surrounding heights, which afford admirable views. Marshal **Loudon** died here in 1790.

Standing. Branch rly. S.E. to (12 m.) **Stramberg**, with a ruined castle. 8 m. W. of it lies **Neutitschein**.

Schönbrunn. The valley of the **Oder** becomes narrower here, and the scenery is highly picturesque. The **Oder** is crossed to

Mährisch-Ostrau. [Branch Rly. S. to **Friedland**, in a coal and mining district.]

Oderberg is the frontier station of Austria, where luggage is examined. The train now runs due E., almost along the line of the Prussian frontier, and crosses the **Weichsel** (**Vistula**). At **Dzieditz** the N.E. direction is resumed, and the **Vistula** re-crossed just beyond **Oswiecim**. From **Trzebinia**, the rly. strikes due E. again to

CRACOW (*Krakau*, Germ.).

The ancient capital of Poland, and subsequently the capital of a small state or republic, whose independence was established by the Congress of Vienna, and vainly placed under the protection of its neighbours, Russia, Austria and Prussia. The town and its territory was incorporated in 1846 with the Austrian dominions, and since 1862 has been fortified so as to command the gap of the Upper **Oder**, by an *enceinte* and a circle of detached forts. The strongest of these are **Fort Kosciusko**, the **Old Castle**, and **Mount Baranowko**. **Cracow** is seated on the l. bank of the **Vistula**, and contains 70,000 Inhab., of which 25,000 are Jews. Besides being a royal residence, it was the seat of one of the most reputed universities in Europe, the great national seminary of the Poles. The town is once more reviving in industry and prosperity, after a long season of degradation and



To face page 234.

Walter & Boultall sc.



poverty. At a distance it shows itself with splendour unimpaired, clustered with mediæval watch-towers and spires, and overtopped, like Prague, by its regal palace. From the rising grounds N. of Cracow is a fine view of the town, with its towers, the vale of the Vistula, and a range of the Carpathian mountains. The Eisthaler Thurm, the highest of the Tatra group, is usually covered with snow.

The **ROYAL CASTLE**, called Zamek, is situated upon a rock called Wawel, at whose base, Krak, the Polish Cadmus, slew the dragon in a cave. It was founded by Casimir the Great, in the 14th cent., but a very small portion of his building alone remains; the rest is of the time of Augustus II., who rebuilt it. Sigismund III. transferred the court to Warsaw in 1610. It is now converted into a barrack, and partly into a hospital, but still displays much decayed splendour in its interior decorations, and bits of late Gothic in its doors and windows.

The ***CATHEDRAL**, adjoining the palace (1004-1102)—the Polish Westminster Abbey—possesses externally neither splendour nor regularity of architecture; while within the numerous chapels destroy all harmony of proportion. The great bell of the cathedral is the largest in Poland, and was cast in 1520 by Hans Beham of Nuremberg. The Treasury contains jewelled ornaments, embroideries, and vessels of gold and silver, dedicated by kings, nobles, and wealthy devotees to its numerous shrines (shown before 10 or after 4). Within this church repose the ashes of the most illustrious men that Poland has produced.

In the centre of the nave is the gorgeous Shrine of St. Stanislaus, patron saint of Poland, who was slain before the altar by King Boleslaw in 1079. The coffin, supported on the shoulders of angels, and the altar, are of silver, as well as the candlesticks and statues surrounding them. The tomb rests under a gilded dome, supported by black marble columns.

In front of the high altar the coro-

nation of the Polish kings took place; the chair in which they were enthroned is still preserved.

Here is a *Flemish brass (usually covered with a carpet) on the tomb of the Cardinal-Bishop Frederic, son of Casimir King of Poland, who died in the year 1503, aged 35, with a relief of 1510—an important work by *Peter Vischer*, by whom also is the brass of Peter Kmity (1505), to the rt. of the entrance.

The 16 chapels contain the tombs of many Polish kings, &c., and may be examined in the following order—
I. W. end. Recumbent effigy of Casimir Jagellon (1492), carved by *Veit Stoss*, of King Wladislaus (1434), and of Bp. Soltyk, who died a prisoner in Russia (1767).
II. A majestic figure of Christ, with busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, all by *Thorwaldsen*.
III. Recumbent effigies in red marble of Kings Sigismund (1548) and Sigismund Augustus Jagellon (1572), beneath a roof of copper gilt: opposite is *Thorwaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, killed at Moscow in 1812.
VIII. Monument of Kings John Albert (1501), and Casimir the Great, founder of the city (1370), in red marble, under a canopy, by *Veit Stoss*.
XI., once connected with the castle, for the private devotions of the royal family: here is the red marble throne and the monument of King Stephen Bathori (1586); behind the high altar, the tomb of King John Sobiesky III., the conqueror of the Turks (d. 1696). A ponderous brazen trap-door in the pavement of the nave, raised by a lever, admits the stranger into a crypt beneath, within which are deposited the remains of *John Sobiesky*, in a sarcophagus, bearing his crown, sceptre, and sword; of *Joseph Poniatowski*, drowned near Leipzig in 1813; of *Thaddeus Kosciuszko*, who died an exile at Soleure in 1817, and of Stephen Bathori. On the walls of the nave are some tapestries with scenes from the life of Jacob, and remains of mural paintings. In the 2nd chapel is a good picture of the Crucifixion, with the two Mariæ.

Beneath the church is a Romanesque crypt.

Among the remaining churches, 36 in number, is that of **St. Mary*, in the market-place, an elegant Gothic edifice dating from 1276, remarkable for its size and the decorations of its interior, surmounted by two taper towers encircled near the top with turrets. In the choir is an altar by *Mosca*, and a Gothic altar-piece, with carving in relief, a grand work by *Veit Stoss*, who was born at Cracow in 1447; also a porphyry monument of King Casimir Jagellon, and a Crucifix by *Veit Stoss*. *St. Anne's*, a handsome modern church, contains a monument of Copernicus (d. 1543), with suitable emblems and an inscription. The student will be reminded here of the church architecture of the shores of the Baltic, with its steeples.

The Dominican Church contains, in the choir, a *bronze tablet to the memory of Filippo Buonaccorsi (Callimachus), tutor of Sigismund I. (1496). The Church of *S. Florian* has an *altar by *Veit Stoss*. In the 13th cent. Church of *S. Francis* is a monument of K. Ladislaus Jagellon (1434). The refectory of the Convent is now an Industrial Museum (daily 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, 20 kr.).

The Synagogue—in the suburb Casimierz, a separate quarter, on an island S. of the town—contains an ancient bronze standard chandelier.

The University, one of the oldest in Europe, founded by seceders from Prague, contains a statue of Copernicus, who was professor here, by *Thorvaldsen*. The university library contains the original wood-blocks of one of the first editions of the Bible, and other curiosities (open daily, 9 to 1). Also a series of frescoes by the Polish artist *Stachowitz*. On the ground floor is the Archaeological Museum (open daily, 11 to 1). The botanic garden and building attached to it are pretty and well kept,

The Great Cloth-hall (*Tuchhaus*, *Sukiennica*), built in 1340, by Casimir the Great, bears witness to the former importance of the trade of Cracow. In the upper part of the restored building is a small Picture Gallery, worth a visit (adm. 30 kr.). The lower story is used as a sort of bazaar, and occupied by shops.

The space between the city and the suburbs has been planted and converted into a beautiful Public Garden, on the site of the old fortifications. Here stands, not far from the city, one of the finest remains of the old defences, a barbican, called the *Gate of *St. Florian*. It was erected in 1498, as a defence of the city against the Turks.

The Camaldulensian convent of *Bielany*, built on a white rock, as its name imports, is a favourite resort; it is prettily situated above the Vistula.

In the *Pauliner Kloster*, by the river, is shown the exact spot where *S. Stanislaus* was murdered, together with various relics of the saint.

The *Museum *Czartoryski* contains some good portraits by Holbein, Titian, and Paolo Veronese, and a few pictures by Teniers, Potter, and Wouwerman. Also a fine collection of ancient Polish and Tartar saddlery, horse-housings, and weapons; some of the armour and the bows and arrows are quite oriental. Many suits have Maltese crosses on the breast, and some of the sabres are richly jewelled. The spurs are very curious. Round shield of John Sobieski, embossed with warriors in Greek armour. Bronze chair with arms in the form of serpents, and at the back the words *Wilhelm Shakespeare*.

The gardens of Count Wodicki, late president of Cracow, are rich, and botanically arranged.

The *Schiesshaus*, in the suburb *Wesola*, is a place of public resort much frequented, and will afford an opportunity for seeing some peculiarities of Polish manners.

3 m. N. of Cracow, on the eminence

miława (1090 ft.), is the **Kos-oberg**, 300 ft. high, raised as a nent to *Kosciusko*, by the senate, and people of Cracow, who with their own hands for four at the construction of it (1824). view embraces the more ancient vs of Krak and Vanda, dating a period anterior to recorded y; S. are seen the Carpathians, e Babiagora, and N. the Bielany nt.

skowa Skala, 10 m. from Cracow, curious old castle of the family polski. It is beyond the Austrian er, and when visiting it a passport essary with the Russian visa. s held by the revolutionists in 2. It is situated on a precipi- cliff of limestone, commanding ow valley, in the middle of which singular and insulated column k of great height, called Her- Club. The court of the castle ounded by a triple row of ar- and is handsome. The chambers n various curiosities of furniture, sh tapestry, &c. Not far from , in a similar valley of white one, are the caves of *Oicow*, or w, and further on the silver- of *Olkasz*.

ROUTE 122.

WEISSKIRCHEN TO WSETIN.

Stations.	Routes.
Weisskirch. Junct.	121
2 Weisskirchen town	
6 Krasna	123
7 Wallachisch-Meseritz	
	123
8 Wsetin	

—The town of Weisskirchen t some distance from the Junct. On leaving it, the rt. bank of nding *Beczwa* is ascended to

Krasna, where the line turns S. to **Wallachisch-Meseritz**. Hence a dil. runs twice a day to (8 m. E.) **Romau** (1245 ft.), a pretty little Moravian town, with vapour baths, whey-cure, and Curhaus for consumptive patients. The rly. continues S. to **Wsetin** on the *Beczwa*.

ROUTE 123.

KOJETEIN TO KALWARYA, BY BIELITZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Kojetein . . .	128
6	Kremsier	}
11	Zborowitz	
11	Hullein . . .	121
23	Bistritz	
38	Wallachisch-Meseritz	
		122
39	Krasna . . .	122
64	Friedland . . .	121
70	Friedek-Mistek . . .	121
81	Teschen . . .	179
113	Bielitz . . .	121
138	Wadowice	
162	Kalwarya . . .	173

N.E.—The rly. runs S.E. as far as *Kremsier*, following the river *March*. Here a tortuous branch line diverges S.W. to *Zborowitz*. *Bielitz*, a Protestant manufacturing town, is separated from *Biala* by the *Biala* river, the boundary between *Silesia* and *Galicia*. Thence the course of the line is nearly E. to *Kalwarya*.

ROUTE 124.

ZIEGENHALS TO OLMÜTZ, BY JÄGERNDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Ziegenhals . .	157
10	Hennersdorf	
24	Jägerndorf	N.G. 85A
15	Troppau Silesian	} Northern
	Stat.	
18	Troppau	
	Stat. . . .	121
33	Erbersdorf	}
14	Würbenthal	
43	Kriegsdorf	}
9	Römerstadt	
81	OLMÜTZ	125, 128

S.—The line at first trends S.E., and crosses the frontier to *Hennersdorf*.

Jägerndorf (11,800) is a thriving town with cloth factories and a château of Prince Liechtenstein. [Rly. S.E. to (18 m.) *Troppau* (21,000) on the *Oppa*, the chief town of Austrian Silesia, where the first sittings were held in 1820 of the Congress afterwards removed to *Laibach*.] Here are two rly. stations. Our line turns S.W., ascending the *Oppa* to *Erbersdorf*, whence a branch rly. runs N.W. to *Würbenthal*, still following the rt. bank of the river. From *Kriegsdorf* another branch diverges W. to *Römerstadt*.

OLMÜTZ (Holomauca), one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, on the March, or Marawa, has 21,000 Inhab. and a garrison of 10,000 men, with 80 field-guns. In case of attack, Olmütz can be flooded to a depth of 5 ft. for a distance of 3 m. on each side of the fortress. It was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War; but Frederick the Great besieged it in vain, in 1758, for seven weeks, and was then compelled to retreat by London, who cut off his supplies. *Lafayette* was confined a prisoner within it in 1794.

A University was re-established here in 1827. It occupies the highest spot in the town, and possesses a fine library, containing 50,000 volumes, many valuable, early-printed. An irreparable injury was inflicted on Slavonic literature by the loss of the ancient library, carried away by Swedish Generals *Torsten* and *Wrangel*, when they took the town. The Bishop of Olmütz is the only Austrian prelate who has the right of electing his own dean and chapter.

The Cathedral is a modern building. There is a *crypt* (1130) or lower church below the choir. King *Wenzel III.* was murdered here in 1306, and is here buried. The *Moritzkirche* has a fine tower and a very large organ. In the centre of the Ober-Ring, detached from other buildings, stands the handsome *Rathhaus*; and a lofty pillar in honour of the Holy Trinity, adorned with bronze statues by *Donner*, 114 ft. high, decorates the same square.

There is a College of Nobles here. *Wallenstein* was educated in it under the Jesuits.

About 4 m. from the city is the *Holy Mount*, the only hill in the neighbourhood, crowned with a pilgrimage church, which commands a fine view.

ROUTE 125.

BÖHMISCH-TRÜBAU TO OLMÜTZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	*BÖHM.-TRÜBAU . .	139
9	Rudelsdorf	} 126
3	Landskron	
27	Hohenstadt	
30	Lukawetz	}
34	Müglitz	
41	Schwarzbach	}
2	Littau	
48	Stefanau	} 124, 128
55	OLMÜTZ	
	19 S. W. Cellechowitz.	

S.E.E.—Prague to Olmütz.—From Rudelsdorf the short line to Landskron runs nearly due N. Hence a wooded valley is followed to Hohenstadt, a prettily-situated town at the base of the *Sudeten*. The river March is reached at *Lukawetz*, beyond which on the l. rises *Schloss Müran*. The little town of Müglitz lies on the rt. of the rly. The March is now crossed to *Schwarzbach*, whence a branch line runs S. to *Littau*, municipal town of the Prince of Liechtenstein, whose enormous estates extend, almost without interruption, from Wilfersdorf (on the old post-road between Vienna and Brünn) to the frontier of Silesia, a distance of 200 m. Beyond *Stefanau* the rly. trends S. as far as Olmütz.

ROUTE 126.

HOHENSTADT TO ZÖPTAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hohenstadt . . .	125
5	Blauda . . .	130
8	Mährisch-Schönberg . . .	130
15	Zöptau	

N.N.E.—The March is crossed before reaching *Blauda*, where Rte. 130 is followed as far as *Schönberg*. From *Zöptau* a dil. runs N. to (25 m.) *Freivalden* (124), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of which is

Gräfenberg, a celebrated hydro-pathic establishment in the Austrian portion of the duchy of Silesia, which is now included in the province of Moravia. Vincent Priessnitz, the water-doctor (d. 1851), established a sort of colony here, consisting of about 100 houses, for patients. The grateful water-worshippers from Hungary have raised, as a monument to the inventor of the system, a colossal lion of iron, from the designs of *aler*,

ROUTE 127.

BRÜNN TO VIENNA, BY LUNDENBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Brünn 128, 129, 139, 142	
8	Raigern	
27	Saitz	
31	Kostel	
38	Lundenburg .	121, 131
48	Hohenau	
59	Dürnkrauth	
71	Gänsersdorf . .	121
79	Wagram	
87	Floridsdorf . .	121
90	Vienna N. . .	121

S.—Berlin to Vienna.

BRÜNN (Bohemian, *Brno*, a ferry), the capital of Moravia (Pop. 80,000, including 3000 garrison), is built partly in a pretty valley, watered by the streams of the *Schwarzawa* and *Zwittawa*, which here unite, partly on the slope of two hills, the last of a range stretching from the N.W. corner of Moravia, and here sinking down into the plain. At the summit of the most westerly of the two hills is the *Castle of Spielberg*, formerly the citadel of Brünn; but the French destroyed its fortifications, and it was converted into a prison for political offenders. It was the prison of Silvio Pellico (from 1822 to 1830).

Mack the incapable, who surrendered Ulm to the French, was confined here for some time; and Trenck, the savage leader of the Pandours, the wild vanguard of the Austrian army in the War of Succession, died here a prisoner in 1749.

At the foot of the second hill the city and its extensive suburbs are spread out, while its top is crowned by the *Cathedral of St. Peter*. The *Bishop's Palace* near it, and the plateau on the summit of commands a beautiful view,

over the plain of Moravia as far as the Carpathians. The slopes of this hill are laid out as a public garden, called ***Franzensberg**. Within them a monumental obelisk 61 ft. high has been erected, to commemorate the peace of 1815.

The most beautiful church is the ***Jacobskirche**, a Gothic building with nave and aisles of equal height, and lofty piers, built in 1502. It contains the monument of Field-marshal von Souches, the defender of Brünn in the Thirty Years' War. Baron Trenck is buried in a vault beneath the Church of the Capuchins.

The **Dikasterial-Gebäude**, formerly one of the richest Augustine convents in the Austrian dominions, is now the seat of the government of the province. The **Rittersaal**, or hall of meeting of the Moravian Estates, contains the plough with which the Emp. Joseph II. (in emulation of the Emperor of China) turned a furrow with his own hands.

Of the Gothic **Bathhaus**, built in 1511, only the portal remains unaltered.

The **Moravian National Museum** contains a library and some interesting collections of the production of the country.

Brünn is one of the first manufacturing towns in the empire; its cloths and woollen stuffs are very celebrated. Several handsome public buildings have been erected during the last few years, including an Asylum, Theatre, various Schools, and a tasteful Protestant church. The **Krautmarkt** is adorned with a pretty fountain, and near the stat. is a Moorish Synagogue. The ***Augarten**, in a N. suburb, is a pleasant public park, and the ramparts have been laid out in agreeable promenades. Outside the town, S.W. of the Spielberg, is the ***Augustine church** of the 14th cent.

Raigern. Here is the oldest Benedictine Monastery in Moravia, founded in 1048, by Duke Bretislav. The 18th-cent. church is a fine building, and the library rich.

Previously to the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon, sagaciously anticipating what the movements of his opponents would be, posted his reserve under Davoust behind the convent, thus laying a snare for them into which they afterwards fell.

Beyond **Branowitz** the rly. crosses the **Schwarzawa**. On the rt. rise the limestone hills of Polau, with a ruined castle on one of their summits.

Saitz. To the rt. is seen the *Turkish Tower*, a folly 200 ft. high, in the park of Prince Liechtenstein. At **Kostel** is an ancient church, with a lofty tower. To the l. rise the Carpathians.

ROUTE 128.

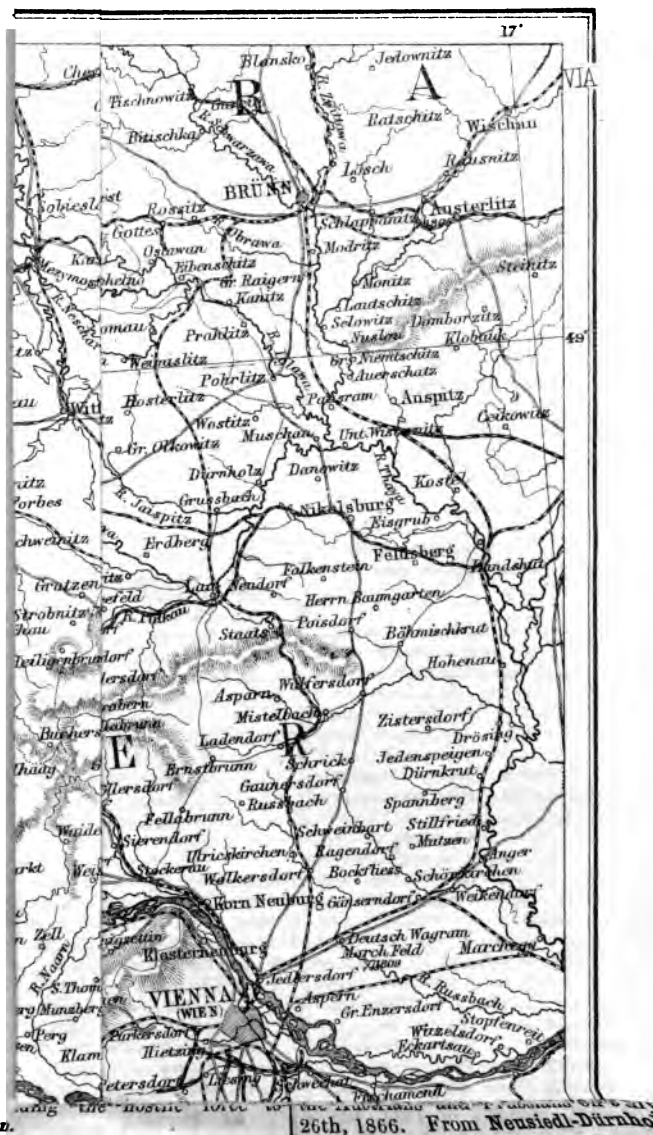
PRERAU TO BRÜNN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	PRERAU . . .	121
11	Kojetein . . .	123
	PROSSNITZ	
13	Olmütz . . .	124, 125
18	Nezamislitz	
34	Sternberg . . .	130
36	Rausnitz-Slawikowitz	
42	Krzenowitz	
57	Brünn 127, 129, 139, 142	}
	4 Königsfeld	
	9 Zinsendorf	
	18 Tischnowitz	

S.W.—The river March is crossed before reaching *Kojetein*. From *Nezamislitz* a rly. strikes N. for Sternberg. At the village of Slawikowitz, near **Rausnitz**, the Emp. Joseph held the plough in 1769: an obelisk of cast iron commemorates the event, with the words "*Agriculturam, humani generis nutricem, nobilitavit.*"

From Brünn a branch line runs N.W., passing *Königsfeld*, with a pleasant suburban park and a military school, 1½ hr. N. of Zinsendorf is **Wranau**, with the family tombs of

ER



verditron.
S. Germ.

26th, 1866. From Neusiedl-Dürnau

Liechtenstein, whence it is an
walk to *Admsthal* (239). At
witz, a pretty town on the l.
f the Schwarza, is a beautiful
nt. church of *Himmelspforte,
ressed nunnery, with a richly-
W. doorway and interesting
s.

ROUTE 129.

BRÜNN TO UNGARISCH-BROD.

Stations.	Routes.
Brünn 127, 128, 139, 142	
Ansterlitz	
Bisenz town	
3 Bisenz-Pisek }	121
Wessely }	
9 Sudomeritz-Petrau }	
Kunowitz . . . }	121
3 Ungarisch-Hradisch }	
Ungarisch-Brod	

-Rte. 128 is crossed shortly be-
aching
terlitz. This little town belongs
nce Kaunitz, and the Austrian
er of that name and family
ied there. Here was won the
st of Buonaparte's victories, that
terlitz, or of the Three Emperors
eikaiserschlacht" (Dec. 2, 1805).
rces of the Emperors of Aus-
nd Russia exceeded his own, yet
k 20,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of
n, and standards almost with-
umber. French accounts of the
mention a lake in which 22,000
ans were drowned; and, though
hg of the sort exists in the
er, the marshy country is flooded
winter, and at the time of the
the water was frozen. Napoleon,
g the moment when the Russians
crossing the ice, turned his
rry upon it, breaking it up, and
iding the hostile force to

ROUTE 130.

STERNBERG TO WICHSTADTL-
LICHTENAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Sternberg . . .	128
28	Mährisch - Schön- berg . . .	126
31	Blauda . . .	126
44	Hannsdorf	
57	Grulich . . .	162
60	Wichstadt-Licht- enau . . .	162
6	Mittelwalde . .	162

N.W.—At Schönberg the rails of the
Hohenstadt-Zöptau line are followed
S.W. as far as Blauda, where the rly.
turns N., and ascends the l. bank of
the *March*. The river is crossed and
re-crossed, the line quitting it and
turning due W. at Hannsdorf.

ROUTE 131.

LUNDENBURG TO ZELLERNDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Lundenburg . .	121, 127
8	Feldsberg	
15	Nikolsburg	
22	Neusiedl-Dürnholz }	
6	Grussbach . . }	139
32	Laa . . .	139
53	Zellerndorf . .	137

W.—Feldsberg lies at the foot of
the *Raistenberg* (955 ft.). At Nikols-
burg is a château of Count Mensdorff.
where peace was concluded
the Austrians and Prussians
26th, 1866. From Neusiedl

a branch rly., continuing W., runs to *Grussbach*, while our line turns S.S.W. as far as *Laa*, following thence a somewhat tortuous course due W. to *Zellerndorf*.

ROUTE 132.

GRANICA TO TRZEBINIA.

Granica (Russia)	
2 Szczakowa	} 85A
8 Myslowitz N.G.	
12 Trzebinia . . .	121

S.E.—Warsaw to Vienna. Sleeping cars. The branch to Myslowitz turns off S.W.

ROUTE 133.

LIEBAU TO DEUTSCHBROD, BY
KÖNIGGRÄTZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Liebau . . .	N.G. 83
3	Königshan	}
4	Schatzlar	
12	Parschnitz . . .	135
29	Starkotsch . . .	134
42	Josephstadt, 136, N.G.	85
45	Smiritz . . .	148
52	KÖNIGGRÄTZ	148, 162
	9 Pardubitz	139
60	Steblowa	
91	Skutsch	
125	Deutschbrod . . .	137

S.—The frontier is reached at *Königshan*, and the Elbe crossed at the fortress of *Josephstadt*. Hence the rt. bank of the river is followed to *Königgrätz* (8500) a town and fortress at the junction of the Adler with the Elbe, 2 m. from the stat. The Cathedral, founded in 1302, has a

beautiful ciborium of 1492. The *Battle of Königgrätz* (or *Sadowa*) was fought on July 3, 1866, between *Bistritz*—where the Austrians under *Benedek* had taken up a strong defensive position—and the *Elbe*. The village of *Sadowa* was involved in the fray, although little injured. The final struggle was near the village of *Chlum*. Its little church is battered with shot, and the surrounding plain is one vast grave filled with the thousands of the slain on both sides. The Austrians, after 11 hrs. fighting, were put into full retreat upon *Vienna*. The forces in the field were 200,000 Austrians and Saxons, and 260,000 Prussians.

The excursion to the battle-field may be made in 10 hrs. Carriage from the hotel, 2 horses, 12 fl. Drive to *Chlum*. From the church tower nearly the whole of the battle-ground can be seen. Then drive by the Prussian Monument, and through the Austrian batteries above *Lipa* to *Sadowa*. While the horses are resting, walk to *Dub* and back to *Dohalicaka*, and cross the *Bistritz* to the wood above *Sadowa*, where was the thickest of the fight.

The Elbe is crossed again beyond *Steblowa*, and the rly. bends first S.E. and afterwards S.W. to reach *Deutschbrod*.

ROUTE 134.

CHOTZEN TO BRAUNAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Chotzen . . .	139
15	Tinist . . .	162
25	Opceno	
31	Neustadt	
35	Wenzelsberg	} 133
	2 Starkotsch	
38	Nachod . . .	N.G. 85
52	Weckelsdorf . . .	N.G. 83
57	Halbstadt . . .	N.G. 84
63	Brannau . . .	N.G. 83

N.—The line bears N.W. as far as
inist. At Opoeno is a large resi-
dence of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld.
he Castle of *Neustadt an der Mettau*
as given in 1634 to Walter Count
eslie, of the Balquhain family in
otland, for his services in the affair
Wallenstein. Thence by the Krein
aduct to *Nachod*. The stat. of *Weck-*
schorf is nearly 3 m. distant from the
lebrated *Labyrinth of Rocks*.

ROUTE 135.

PARSCHNITZ TO CHLUMETZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Parschnitz . . .	133
3	Trautenau	
7	Freiheit-Johannisbad	N.G. 84
14	Arnau	
20	Pelsdorf	
	3 Hohenelbe	N.G. 84
37	Altpaka . . .	136
40	Neupaka	
55	Wostromer	148
	12 Jicin	141
62	Smidar	
	5 Hochwessely	
72	Chlumetz . . .	162

S.S.W.—Breslau to Prague. From
Trautenau, the branch line to Freiheit-
Johannisbad strikes N.W.

The Elbe is crossed at Arnau, and
e-crossed before reaching Pelsdorf,
he line following its banks N.W.

At Pelsdorf a branch line runs N.
o Hohenelbe. The rly. then crosses
he river for the third time, and at

assumes a S.E. direction as
Wostromer (branch N.W.W. to

Thence S. to Smidar, from
he line to Hochwessely turns

ROUTE 136.

SEIDENBERG TO JOSEPHSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Seidenberg	
10	Friedland . . .	N.G. 82
13	Raspenau	
27	Reichenberg	N.G. 84A
33	Langenbruck	
37	Reichenau	
41	Liebenau	
50	Turnau . . .	143
55	Kleinskal	
59	Eisenbrod	
	12 Tannwald	
63	Semil	
74	ALT-PAKA . . .	135
78	Falgendorf	
85	Mastig	
93	Königinhof	
102	Josephstadt . . .	133

S.E.—The direction is generally S.
as far as Turnau. Luggage is ex-
amined at Seidenberg. The Indus-
trial Museum at Reichenberg contains
an interesting collection of carvings,
glass, objects in metal, a good library,
and various curiosities. The *Jeschken*
(3325 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs.
Hence the line ascends to Langen-
bruck, on the watershed between the
Iser and the Neisse (1645 ft.). Much
glass is made at Reichenau and Lie-
benau, beyond which the valley of
the Mohelka is crossed by a long
viaduct. A tunnel is passed on the
way to Turnau (5000), rising above
the l. bank of the Iser. 2 m. S. are
the hydropathic baths of *Warten-*
berg, which may be visited in combi-
nation with *Gross-Skal* and its fantas-
tic sandstone rocks—an interesting
excursion. Close by is the castle of
Waldstein, an old seat of the Wallen-
stein family. From Kleinskal it is a
pleasant walk (6 m. N.W.) to Reich-
enau, the rly. having desc
complete horseshoe of 18

performing the same distance. The scenery now becomes remarkably attractive, and numerous tunnels thread the rocks along the wooded valley of the Iser. From **Eisenbrod** a branch line runs N. to **Tannwald**, and from **Semil**, where there is an old Schloss, a dil. plies twice daily to (8 m. N.E.) **Hochstadt**. The narrow valley of the **Woleschka** is now traversed to **Alt-paka**, whence the rly. ascends to its summit level of 1600 ft. a little beyond **Falgendorf** (fine view of the **Schneekoppe**). 3 m. S. of **Mastig**, where are mineral baths, rises the **Switschin** (2210 ft.), commanding a good view of the Giant Mountains.

Königinhof lies nearly 2 m. N. of its stat., on the l. bank of the Elbe. In the market-place is a monument commemorating the discovery, in 1817, of the **Königinhof M.S.**, generally believed to be a forgery. The line continues beautiful all the way to **Josephstadt**, a fortress on the l. bank of the Elbe.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
180	Sedletz-Kuttenberg	
187	Kolin	139
188	Gr. Wossek . . .	162
197	Podebrad	
202	NIMBURG	141, 162
	20 Jungbunzlau	143, N.G. 84
212	LISSA	162
227	Vsetat-Privor . .	143
233	Melnik	
239	Liboch	
254	Leitmeritz	
262	Sebusen	
270	Schreckenstein	139, 147
	2 Aussig	
287	Tetschen	
		144, 145, N.G. 88

N.N.W.—Vienna to Dresden and Berlin.—After crossing the Danube by a long bridge, the rly. passes along the l. bank, under the vine-clad hill of **Bisamberg**, and in sight of **Klosterneuburg**.

Stockerau is a busy market-town, with a brisk trade in grain. Numerous local trains run between this place and the capital. Nearly 2 m. N.E. of **Ober-Hollabrunn** is the church of **Schöngraben**, a beautiful edifice supposed to have been built by the Templars, and principally remarkable for the grotesque figures of the Fall, in niches outside its apse. From **Zellerndorf** a line runs to **Sigismundsherb-Horn**. From **Retz** a dil. runs to (15 m. N.W.) **Hardegg** (see below). The deep valley of the Thaya is crossed on a viaduct 150 ft. high to

Znaim (13,000), a picturesque town, and a good starting-point for excursions in the romantic **Thaya-Thal**.

Here the Archduke Charles concluded an armistice with Napoleon after the battle of Wagram. The **Castle** on the height, the ancient residence of the princes of Moravia, is now a military hospital. Near it is a circular **Church**, probably as old as 1180. The **Church of St. Nicholas** is a handsome Gothic building. There is a Gothic **Cross** (**Denksäule**), richly ornamented with carvings, and dating from 1404, which deserves notice.

ROUTE 137.

VIENNA TO TETSCHEN, BY DEUTSCH-BROD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA N.W.	
4	Jedlese	
10	Korneuburg	
17	Stockerau	
33	Ober-Hollabrunn	
47	ZELLERNDORF . . .	131
	13 Sigismundsherb-Horn . . . }	159
52	Retz	
63	ZNAIM	139
106	Okrischko	142
125	IGLAU	161
141	Deutschbrod . . .	133
175	Czaslau	138

The markets of Vienna are supplied with vegetables from this neighbourhood. To the E. of the town is the convent of Bruck, now a barrack; outside the E. gate are monuments to Colonel Kopal (1848), and the novelist Karl Postel (1864). 15 m. W., in the winding valley, is the ruined castle of *Hardegg*; 5 m. further rises **Schloss-Fraun* (see below).

Iglau (21,000) is an ancient town on the Iglawa, with a flourishing cloth and plush trade. The Gothic *Church of St. James* has an altar-piece worth notice.

Just outside the town on the N., two granite obelisks mark the boundary of Bohemia and the spot where the national deputies received their king Ferdinand I. in 1527. The river Iglawa divides Bohemia from Moravia.

Deutschbrod (5500) is a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*. Ziska beat the Emp. Sigismund here in 1422.

Czaslau (7000). The blind Hussite General Ziska was buried in the church, distinguished by its high tower. During the reign of Ferdinand II. (1623), his body was torn from the grave, and his tomb destroyed. Frederick of Prussia defeated the Austrians at *Chotusitz*, near Czaslau, in 1742.

Sedletz has a fine old abbey church (1280-1320) with double aisles. Hence a branch rly. runs S.W. to (2 m.)

Kuttenberg (13,500), a once important mining town, on the slope of a hill which produces lead and copper. Its veins of silver became exhausted in 1600. A mint was established in the *Wälscher Hof* by Wenzel II. The **Church of St. Barbara* (1380-1483) is a noble late-Gothic fragment, consisting of a grand choir with 8 radiating chapels, and part of a nave with double aisles. The choir has handsome stalls.

Kolin (12,000) has a large *Church* with two W. towers and a lofty choir.

Rt. on a height is seen an obelisk, erected in 1842 by the Austrians as a monument of a victory, one of the most decisive of the Seven Years' War. Marshal Daun, at the head of the allied Austrian and Saxon armies, here defeated Frederick the Great, on June 18, 1757, and thereby rescued Austria from the hands of the Prussians. Frederick commanded his army from the windows of a solitary inn (the Sun), which still exists, and serves to mark the centre of his position.

At *Podiebrad*, where is a *Schloss* and a chain bridge, George Podiebrad King of Bohemia was born (d. 1421). From *Nimburg* (5500), an old town with a brick and stone church of 1305, and extensive engine-factories, a line runs N.W. to *Jungbunzlau*. Opposite *Melnik*, a town belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, the Moldau flows into the Elbe.

N. of *Liboeh* stretches the romantic *Liboeh Grände*, near which is the *Slawjn*, a Bohemian Valhalla or Pantheon, erected by a citizen of Prague, in which are placed bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, executed in Schwanthaler's studio in Munich.

The train now leaves the Elbe, which sweeps to the S., and rejoins the river again at *Leitmeritz* (11,000); its houses are seen rising one over another against the slope of the hill. The chief buildings are the Bishop's Palace and the Jesuits' College. One of the churches has a tower shaped like a cup, the symbol of those fierce religious contests respecting the use of the cup in the Sacrament, which desolated Bohemia in the 15th cent. Much of the Bohemian glass is polished here. The surrounding district is one of abundant fertility, and is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, hop-grounds, and orchards. The best Bohemian wines, the *Melniker* and *Tschernoseker*, are produced in the circle of *Leitmeritz*.

Dil. to (27 m. N.E.) *Böhmisch-Leipa* (146), passing (8 m.) *Adm-schitz*, whence a path leads N. through *Trnbrand* in 2 hrs. to the summit *Sax*

the *Geltschberg (2400 ft.), commanding a fine view.

Sebusein is charmingly situated on the Elbe, facing *Zalesl.* 2 m. E. lies Kundratitz, a favourite summer resort, in a neighbourhood of picturesque excursions. Further on, 280 ft. above the river, rises the ruin of *Schreckenstein, which well deserves a visit on account of its fine view. It is a bold rock, crowned by a castle, and projecting so far into the river as to occasion a slight rapid in the midst of a wild defile through which the Elbe forces its way.

Tetschen (6000) is a flourishing little town, in one of the most romantic situations which the banks of the Elbe afford. It has several important manufactures, and is connected with Bodenbach by a chain bridge and a rly. bridge. Its baths, supplied from a chalybeate spring, are resorted to in summer. The most prominent object is the *Castle*, belonging to Count Thun, who has vast possessions in the neighbourhood. The *Gardens* and hot-houses are famous throughout Germany.

ROUTE 138.

CZASLAU TO ZAWRATETZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Czaslau . . .	137
4	Skowitz	
	6 Wrdy	
5	Zleb	
11	Zawratetz-Tremosnitz	

E.—From *Skowitz* a branch line turns N.E. to *Wrdy*.

ROUTE 139.

BODENBACH TO VIENNA, BY PRAGUE AND CHOTZEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BODENBACH	144, 145, 149
14	Aussig . . .	137, 147
28	Lobositz	
	9 Libochowitz	
33	THERESIENSTADT	
40	Baudnitz	
52	Berkowitz	
60	Wettrus	
62	Mühlhausen	
64	Kralup . . .	143, 152
74	Roztok	
78	Bubenz	
81	PRAGUE (Staats)	150
94	Auwal	
102	Böhmisch-Brod	
105	Porican . . .	141
111	Pecok . . .	140
120	KOLIN . . .	137
127	Elbe-Teinitz	
138	Prelouc	
	14 S. Kalk-Podol	
147	FARDUBITZ . . .	133
168	Chotzen . . .	134
	15 S.E. Leitomischl	
171	Brandeis	
177	Wildenschwert, N.W.	
178	Wildenschwert . . .	162
184	*BÖHMISCH TRÜBAU	
194	Zwittau	
210	Letowitz	
216	Skalitz-Boskowitz	
226	Blanskow	
230	Adamsthal	
240	Brünn 127, 128, 129, 142	
248	Strelitz . . .	142
255	Kanitz-Eibenschitz	
261	Kromau	
280	Grussbach . . .	131
	17 Znaim . . .	137
286	Laa . . .	131
331	STADLAU . . .	195
338	VIENNA (Staats)	96, 193, 195

S.E.—Dresden to Vienna. **Lug-**gage examined at Bodenbach.

Bodenbach, on the Austrian frontier, has a Bath-house supplied with chalybeate waters. On the opposite bank is *Tetschen*, connected by a chain bridge (137).

On the l. bank, below the bridge, is the village of *Obergrund*, a favourite summer resort. The rly. ascends the l. bank to

Aussig (1600 ft.), a town of 17,000 inhab., at the junction of the Biela and the Elbe. It has an important coaling-harbour, where river barges take in their cargo. *Raphael Mengs* was born here in 1728. The *Ferdinandshöhe* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.) and the *Schreckenstein*, on the opposite bank of the river, are worth ascending for the view.

Lobositz (3000), a manufacturing town on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of hills covered with vineyards. Here the Austrians, under *Marshal Brown*, were defeated by *Frederick the Great* in 1756. This was the first battle of the Seven Years' War.

Branch line S. to *Libochowitz* on the *Eger*.

Gross-Cernosek, on the rt. bank, is noted for its wine. The *Hradek* (1180 ft.) may be ascended for the view. 3 hrs. N.W. rises the *Mile-schauer* (147). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its rly. stat. lies

Theresienstadt, built in 1780 by the Emp. *Joseph II.*, in the midst of morasses, at the junction of the *Eger* with the *Elbe*. It is a place of great strength, constructed on the most approved principles of military science, never yet captured by an enemy; and the country around can be laid under water by means of sluices. A remarkable *view is gained from the stat.

Baudnitz (6000), on the *Elbe*, has a castle of *Prince Lobkowitz*, with a library of 45,000 vols., an armoury, and a collection of paintings from the time of *Charles IV.* to the Thirty Years' War. Here *Rienzi the Tribune*, when driven from Rome, was confined by the Emperor for a year in 1860, before his removal to *Avignon*.

The *Georgenberg* (1325 ft.), conspicuous from its white chapel, rises 3 m. S.E.

At *Berkowitz* the rly. leaves the *Elbe* 3 m. below its junction with the *Moldau*, which falls into it at *Melnik*, "the town of hops," and renders it navigable.

Weltrus. Opposite, on the rt. bank of the *Moldau*, is the village of *Weltrus*, attached to which are the château and park of *Count Chotek*, prettily laid out in an island of the *Moldau*, and intersected with running streams.

Mühlhausen, with an old castle of *Prince Lobkowitz*.

A tunnel leads to *Kralup*, near which, on the rt. bank of the *Moldau*, is the ruined castle of *Chwattierub*.

Bostok lies in a picturesque valley. On an eminence, *Levy Hradek*, said to be the oldest church in Bohemia.

The rly. continues along the narrow valley, which opens at

Bubenz, near the *Baumgarten*, a charming public garden, much resorted to in summer. A fine viaduct of 88 arches, 1200 yds. long, spans the *Carolinenthal*, and several arms of the *Moldau*, erected at a cost of 300,000*l.*

PRAGUE (615 ft.), in *Bohemian Praha*, the capital of Bohemia, surpassing in its grandeur and imposing character the appearance of almost any other city in Germany, has 180,000 inhab., or, including the suburbs, 260,000, of whom $\frac{1}{4}$ th are Germans, and about 20,000 Jews. The city, which measures 9 m. in circumference, is situated in a basin-shaped valley, cut in two by the *Moldau*, surrounded on all sides by rocks or eminences, upon whose slopes the buildings of the town rise tier above tier as they recede from the water's edge. Above the numerous domes, turrets, and spires, which rise up on all sides, towers the imposing mass of the *Hradschin*, the palace of the Bohemian kings, running along the crest of an eminence, and backed by the heights of the *Laurenzberg*, where the pagan Bohemians said to have celebrated, in 1000

times, the rites of their fire-worship. Those who converted them to Christianity, perceiving the difficulty of banishing altogether the former heathenish associations connected with the spot, substituted in their place the more holy fires which consumed the martyr St. Lawrence, whose church is built there. On the other side of the river, looking up the stream, are the black precipices of the citadel of **Wyschehrad** (Acropolis). Behind the towers of the Altstadt rises Ziska's Hill, which was fortified by the blind Hussite chief whose name it bears, and serves to recall the recollection of those religious troubles in which Prague suffered so grievously.

The Moldau divides the quarters called Altstadt, Neustadt, and Josefstadt, on its rt. bank, from the Kleinsseite (small side) and Hradschin on its l. The city contains 62 Catholic churches and chapels, 19 monasteries, 4 nunneries, 3 Protestant churches, and 9 synagogues.

The restored **Pulverturm** (E. 2), a lofty square Gothic tower of 1484, formerly surmounted a gateway in the walls which separated the Altstadt from the Neustadt. Adjoining it on the N. is the **Königshof**, once a royal palace, now a Cadets' School.

Hence the **Zeltnergasse** leads W. to the Grosse Ring, in which stands the

Mariensäule, with 4 statues at the angles, erected in 1650, when the Swedes withdrew from the city. N.E. rises the

Teynkirche, the Gothic church of the Hussites, distinguished by its two tall towers with taper roofs, and 4 small turrets at the angles, built in 1407, at the expense of three German merchants residing in Prague. In 1457 the Estates of Bohemia, assembled in this ch., unanimously elected George Podiebrad King of Bohemia. Here the doctrines of Huss were long preached by the prelate, John of Rokyzan, whose body, buried under the high altar, was afterwards torn up and burned in 1622. Against the S.E. pier is the red marble effigy

of **Tycho Brahe** (1601), the Danish astronomer. In the adjacent **Marienkappelle** is a finely executed marble group of the Bohemian Apostles Cyril and Methodius, by Emanuel Max, presented by the Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1845, with a bronze relief below them. Opposite is a tripod bronze font (1418). The fine organ is by Breschkow of Breslau. The pulpit, from which S. John Nepomuk and Huss are said to have preached, has panels of Saints on the stairs.

The **Rathhaus** (Town-hall), opposite on the W., a Gothic edifice, was rebuilt in 1848, except the tower, which is probably as old as 1474, the S. doorway, and chapel, whose fine projecting oriel window has been preserved. In the Council Chamber are portraits of former Burgomasters, and a colossal modern painting of Huss at the Council of Constance.

A very curious clock ornaments the tower. It was constructed by Hanusch in the year 1490, and repaired in 1865. It registers the time from sunset to sunset, i.e. from 1 to 24, and also the hours at which the sun and moon rise on each day of the year. As each hour strikes, a door opens, and 12 figures, representing the Apostles, appear, and pass from right to left along a little platform, re-entering at another door.

The Rathhaus, and the irregular square in which it stands, are historically remarkable for the deeds of violence and blood that have taken place in them.

In 1420, the Hussites, having, by the tolling of the storm-bell, assembled here, proceeded in marching array to the different churches of the town in succession, plundering, destroying, and setting fire to all that fell in their way. This will account for the small number of ancient churches at present existing in Prague, and for the defective state of the few that remain. Twenty-seven Protestant leaders were executed here after the battle of White Hill in 1621; and eleven officers of high rank, by command of Wallenstein, in 1633, for running away at the battle of Lützen.



The University, or Carolinum (E. 3) remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. It was founded on the model of that of Paris in 1348: the existing edifices dates from 1718. The fame of the teachers of the university, and the privileges granted to scholars, soon attracted hither students from all parts of Europe. A measure proposed in 1409 by John Huss, for abridging the privileges of the foreigners and transferring the preponderance from them to the Bohemians, occasioned his secession in one week of 15,000 students, who dispersed themselves over Europe, and became the founders of the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, and Cracow. From henceforth the Carolinum became the school of those new opinions in religion promulgated by Huss and Jerome of Prague, which gradually separated the Bohemians from the Romish Church. Huss himself was rector of the university, and here first taught those doctrines which he derived from the English reformer Wickliffe. After the fatal battle of White Hill, however, its privileges and faculty of theology were transferred to the Jesuits' College of the Clementinum, and the Carolinum converted into a School of Medicine and Law. It now numbers 2000 Bohemian students, and 1600 German.

The massive stone **Bridge* (Carlsbrücke), over the Moldau, connecting the Altstadt with the Kleinseite (1357–1503) measures 540 yds., and is ornamented with 28 statues of saints. The eighth on the rt., in going from the Altstadt, is a well-executed bronze statue, by Rauchmüller of Nuremberg, erected in 1683, of *St. John Nepomuk*, who according to the Popish legend, was thrown from the bridge into the river and drowned (1383), by order of King Wenceslaus IV., because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in confession. The spot whence he was cast into the

river is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, in imitation of the miraculous flames which

three days after he was drowned were said to be seen flickering over the place where his body lay under the water. He was canonized in 1728, when his body was encased in the gorgeous silver shrine placed in the cathedral. From the circumstances of his death, this saint has become the patron of bridges, and his statue occupies in many Catholic countries the same situation as at Prague.

The *Festival of St. John Nepomuk* is celebrated every year from the 16th to the 24th of May. On this occasion thousands of persons assemble, not only from Bohemia, but from all the surrounding countries, on a pilgrimage to his shrine. Another popular holiday is the *Fest of St. Wenceslaus* (Sept. 28), when a solemn high mass is celebrated in the cathedral, and festivities of various kinds are held.

The old *Watch-tower*, at the end of the bridge next the Altstadt, ornamented with sculptures and arms of the countries allied with Bohemia, alone preserved that part of the town from falling into the hands of the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War in 1648. They had quickly mastered the Kleinseite, and, their attack being quite unexpected, the bridge-gate was so ill-guarded that they had nearly surprised it, when a Jesuit, rushing out of the college close to the bridge, let down the portcullis in haste, and with the aid of only three soldiers defended the post until the citizens and students of the university came up to support them. The Swedes were thus defeated in attempting to carry the gate by a *coup-de-main*, and no subsequent assault met with better success, though they besieged and bombarded the gate for 14 weeks.

At the E. end of the bridge is the **Karlsdenkmal*, a monument to King Charles IV., modelled by Hänel of Dresden, and cast in bronze by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg. It was erected by subscription in 1848, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the university. In niches on its sides are sitting figures of the four faculties—Theology, Philosophy

Jurisprudence, and Medicine; and at the angles, portrait statues of four of Charles's contemporaries,—the two first archbishops of Prague, Ernst von Pardubie, and Oeko von Wlaschjm, Benesch von Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the cathedral.

Close to the Carlsbrücke is the vast pile of the *Clementinum*, or Roman Catholic College (D. 3). It was originally built by Ferdinand III., in 1653, as a convent and seminary for the Jesuits. It now contains the *Seminary* for the education of between 200 and 300 pupils, under the superintendence of the Archbishop, and the faculties of theology and philosophy belonging to the university. Its magnificent halls, in the rich style of Italian architecture, serve as lecture rooms. It also includes a *Library* of 100,000 volumes, particularly rich in Bohemian literature, and 3700 manuscripts: among them autograph theses and sermons of John Huss; a Hussite Liturgy (Canzionale) most richly illuminated; the paintings are illustrations partly of the Bible, partly of the life of Huss; it was executed at the cost of the guilds of Prague. In one of its pages occur 3 miniatures of Wickliffe striking the light, Huss blowing the flame, and Luther holding the blazing torch; here are Ziska's military ordinances, Huss's autograph comments on the Book of Wisdom, and Tycho Brahe's on the Copernican system; besides various other collections, and an observatory, with Tycho Brahe's sextant. Within the circuit of the *Clementinum* are the churches of St. Clement and St. Salvator, two chapels, the residence of many professors, and several public offices. In the courtyard is a stone statue of a volunteer, erected in 1864, in memory of the aid rendered by the students in the defence of the city against the Swedes in 1648.

The *Iron Suspension Bridge* (Kaiser Franzensbrücke) was constructed (1839-1842) at a cost of 33,800*l.*, by a company; the centre rests on the *Schützen Island* (C.D. 4). Along the *rt. bank*, between the two bridges,

extends the *Franzensquai*, and upon it was erected in 1850 a bronze equestrian statue, by Max, of the Emp. Francis I., beneath a Gothic stone canopy, designed by Kranner. The base is surrounded by allegorical figures representing the circles of Bohemia. It has also a fountain attached. This quay is a favourite walk of the inhabitants of Prague.

Above the *Sophien-Insel* is the *Palacky Bridge*, opened in 1878 (D. 5).

The *Franz-Josefs-Brücke* (1868) crosses the river opposite the *Rudolfinum Anlagen*, or Belvedere grounds, prettily laid out and commanding fine views (E. 1). Between these two bridges is another, the *Kettensteg*, opened in 1869.

At the E. end of the *Kettensteg* stands the *Rudolfinum*, a handsome Renaissance building by *Zitek and Schulz*, opened in 1885. In the S. wing is a concert room, with a fine organ by *Sauer* of Frankfurt. The N. wing contains various Art collections, including the *PICTURE GALLERY* of the Bohemian Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. Adm. 11 to 3; Frid. and Sun. free; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 30 kr. The furthest room E. contains a collection of *Engravings*, by *Wenzel Hollar* of Prague, who died in London in 1677.

Aart van der Neer: Moonlight Scene.

Brueghel: Four small round pictures.

Campagnola: Virgin and Child with Saints (1225).

Cavazzola: Portrait.

Cuyp: River Scene.

Dierick Bouts: Entombment.

Elsheimer: Temple on a lake.

Everdingen: Scene in Norway.

Geertgen von St. Jans: Adoration of the Kings.

Greuze: Girl.

Hans Baldung Grien: Martyrdom of S. Dorothea.

Mabuse: St. Luke painting the

Virgin; on wings, S. John in the **Caldron** and at **Patmos**.

Master of the Death of the Virgin: **Altar-piece** with wings.

Metsu: Fish-seller.

Fatinir: Hermit.

Rubens: Sketch for the **Expulsion from Eden** (Antwerp).

Snyders: Large **Cock-fight**.

Steen: Concert of **Cats**.

Theodore of Prague: **Virgin and Child**, with **Charles IV.** and his son, **SS. Sigismund** and **Wenceslaus**, and four **patron Saints of Bohemia** (1375).

Unknown Dutch Master: **Young Lady** (1625).—**Old Woman**.

Weenix: **Game**.

The **Carlsbrücke** leads to the **Kleinseite** (small side), at the foot of the **Hradschin**. In the small square or **Ring** is a *statue of **Field Marshal Radetzky**, erected in 1858 (the year of his death); it is raised on a shield by eight soldiers, and was cast by **Burgschmiet**, of **Nuremberg**, from 100 bronze cannon taken from the **Piedmontese**; the principal figure was designed by **Emanuel Max**, the soldiers by **Joseph Max**.

The **Kleinseite** is the seat of the **Bohemian magnates**, and contains some of their most splendid palaces. The most interesting among them is the

Palace of Wallenstein, built in 1632 by **Albert Duke of Friedland**, the generalissimo of the **Thirty Years' War**, at the time when he was first dismissed the **Imperial service**. It has been restored by his collateral descendant **Count Waldstein**. The only relics of the great **Wallenstein** are a bad portrait, and the favourite charger which bore him at **Lützen**, stuffed. In order to make room for his residence, 100 houses were purchased and pulled down. Eye-witnesses have left a surprising account of its splendour, and of the regal state maintained by **Wallenstein** himself.

: The **Palace of Count Nostitz** (open daily), in the **Malteser Platz** (C. 3), contains a **Library** of 8000 vols.,

including a **MS.** in the handwriting of **Copernicus**, upsetting the **Ptolemaic system**. The **Picture Gallery** (catalogue, 20 kr.) numbers 291 paintings. The best are a portrait by **Anthony More**; portraits by **Ravensstein**; a **Rabbi** by **Rembrandt**; a portrait of **General Spinola**, by **Rubens**; a forest scene by **Ruydael**; and **St. Bruno**, by **Vandyck**.

The ***Hradschin** (hrad, in **Bohemian**, means a castle), the palace of **Bohemian kings** and **emperors** for centuries, is a vast and prominent pile, more imposing for its extent and position than from the beauty of its architecture. The present building was begun by **Ferdinand I.** in 1541. **Mathias I.** erected the western portion, and **Maria Theresa** completed it in 1775. The greater part of it, however, dates from the reign of **Ferdinand** and that of his successor. It contains some family portraits, including those of **Maria Theresa** and her son. The rooms contain some modern works of art and command fine views (open 11 to 1, fee 1 fl. each, less in proportion for a party).

The **Burg**, or **Imperial Palace**, was originally built by **Charles IV.** in 1353. Of this age are 3 picturesque and Gothic-looking towers.

The **Huldigungssaal**, built by **King Ladislaus** in 1522, is a fine Gothic hall, unsupported by pillars. This hall was used for tournaments, and in it the **Bohemian nobles** swear allegiance to their sovereign after his coronation.

On the narrow terrace immediately under the palace walls two small stone obelisks mark the spot where the nobles **Slawata** and **Jaroslav von Martinitz**, the two unpopular members of the **Imperial government**, with their creature and secretary **Fabricius**, were thrown out of the window of the council-chamber (**Landtag-Stube**) by the armed nobles and deputies, 23rd May, 1618. They fell on soft ground in a ditch, 80 ft. below, and picked up alive. The stones to

arms of the two nobles. "This foolish exploit was the first act of violence in the great struggle of Thirty Years, and the war which ended in 1648 with the unsuccessful siege of Prague was begun in 1618 on the spots of ground still marked out by these obelisks."—*Reeve*.

On the terrace between the Ring and the Cathedral is an equestrian statue of *St. George*, by *Classenberg*, cast in 1373, but the horse has been partially restored.

The ***CATHEDRAL** of *St. Veit* stands within the enclosure of the *Hradschin*. It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of *John of Luxemburg*, by *Matthias of Arras*, and continued during the reign of *Charles IV.* by the architect *Peter Arler*, of *Gmünd* in *Swabia*. The only parts completed were the choir and one of the towers. This tower was 506 ft. high, but was reduced to its present height, 314 ft., in 1514, after a great fire, by which the cathedral was much injured. The view from the tower is uncommonly fine. The cathedral, though rich in Gothic ornament, is deformed as an edifice by having been left incomplete, and by the damage which it suffered from Hussite ravages, and from even more serious injuries inflicted in 1757 during the Seven Years' War, by the bombardment of *Frederick the Great*, when 215 balls passed through the roof alone, and in the end the church received more than 1500. It was afterwards partially repaired by order of the *Empress Maria Theresa*. Notwithstanding the irreparable damage which it sustained, it is a most interesting building—a perfect museum of curiosities—and is undergoing slow completion.

The lofty nave (118 ft.) contains the ***Mausoleum**, executed in white marble by *Colin de Mechtin*, and erected by *Rudolph II.* in 1589, as a monument to himself and other kings of *Bohemia* and princely persons who lie interred in the vault below it, among whom are *Kings Wenceslaus IV.* (1419) and *George Podiebrad* (1458); *Emperors Charles IV.* (1378),

Ladislau Posthumus (1458), *Ferdinand I.* (1564), *Maximilian II.* (1577), *Rudolph II.* (1612); *Archduchess Maria Amelia* (1804). The effigies upon it, and the carvings around, merit minute inspection. A handsome iron railing encloses the tomb.

The first chapel on the rt. is that of ***St. Wenzel**, patron saint of *Bohemia*. Its walls are inlaid with *Bohemian amethysts, jaspers, and chrysoprase*, which serve as borders to a series of remarkable ancient fresco-paintings, executed by order of the *Emp. Charles IV.*, about the year 1347. Those in the lower row represent scenes from our Saviour's life, evidently by the hand of an able early master: they are attributed to the artists *Wurmser* of *Strassburg* and *Theodorich* of *Prague*, and are curious as specimens of the *Bohemian school* of painting in the 14th centy.; they have, however, faded so much as to be scarcely distinguishable. The upper paintings, representing the legend of *St. Wenzel* (*Wenceslaus*), are of later date (1500), and by an inferior hand. The remains of the saint are interred in this gorgeously decorated sanctuary. Here are preserved his armour and sword. His statue, standing under a shrine, said to have been cast from the first cannon taken from *John Ziska*, and executed by *Peter Vischer* of *Nuremberg*, in 1532. The brass ring on the door is looked on with great veneration, as it is asserted that the saint clung fast to it when he was murdered by his brother *Boleslav* in 936, in the ch. of *Alt-Bunzlau*; a scene represented by the picture, dated 1543, and attributed to *Cranach*. The fine serpentine font in this chapel deserves notice.

The **Martinitz Chapel**, adjoining the latter, contains the tomb of *Jaroslav von Martinitz* (see above), and a handsome altar of white marble by *Achtermann* of *Rome* (1834). In the chapel of *SS. Simon and Jude* hangs a remarkable head of *Christ*, which the *Emp. Charles IV.* brought from *Italy*: it was copied from an original in the *Vatican*, by *Thomas of Mutina*, in

1368. On the frame are the six patron saints of Bohemia, original works by the same hand.

Over the S. door is the *Royal Oratory*, with good stone vaulting of 1493. Nearly opposite is a curious representation in wood of the devastation of the church by Protestants. Beyond in the choir is the chapel and shrine of *St. John Nepomuk*, one of the richest in the world; a costly accumulation of ornaments in solid silver, executed in 1736, and utterly valueless as a work of art. The entire weight of silver expended on the shrine is said to amount to 37 cwt.

In the *Sternberg chapel* is the tomb of King *Ottokar*, who was killed in battle, fighting against *Rudolph of Hapsburg*. On the door of the chapel railing is hung up one of the cannon-balls which fell into the church during the bombardment by *Frederick the Great*.

The *Trinity Chapel* contains a *candelabrum*, the foot of which is said to have come from *Solomon's Temple*, and to have been brought to Prague from Milan by King *Wladislaw* in 1162. The foot was probably made in the 11th cent.; the upper part was executed for *Leopold, Bishop of Breslau*, and is dated 1641.

Opposite, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of *St. Vitus*, patron Saint of the church, with a statue by *Jos. Max*.

The *Chapel of St. John Baptist* has a glazed relief of the *Elevation* upon the *Cross*, carved in wood, on the l. wall.

The *Chapel of St. Anna* has frescoes by *Suerte*, and statues by *Schimek*. Opposite, on the walls of the choir are two wooden reliefs, representing Prague before 1620, and the flight of King *Frederick* after his defeat at *White Hill*.

Over the N.W. door is a fresco of the *Adoration of the Cross*, introducing portraits of *Ferd. II. and III.*,

and the two wives of the latter. It dates from 1562, but was entirely repainted in 1631.

The *Schatzkammer* of the *Dom* contains the original plan upon which the ch. was intended to have been built, a quantity of church-plate, several illuminated service-books, a collection of priests' vestments, and fine examples of embroidery; one of them was worked by *Maria Theresa*, another is made out of her bridal dress, a third out of the bridal dress of a *Countess Czernin*. The most remarkable is a linen robe, embroidered with flowers and figures by the hands of the *Bohemian Queen Anne* in the 14th centy., the last scion of the royal line of *Przemysl*. Here are also a number of religious relics used at the coronation of the *Bohemian kings*. To see them, a special request must be made to one of the canons of the cathedral.

The crown, sceptre, and globe, forming the *Bohemian regalia*, are kept in the crown room above *St. Wenzel's chapel*, but can only be seen by special permission.

On the outside wall of this chapel is a mosaic representing *Christ in glory*, surrounded by angels, with the six patron saints of *Bohemia* below, and the *Emp. Charles IV.* and his wife, who caused it to be made in 1371 by Greek artists. At the sides is the *Last Judgment*; it is bleached by the weather, and was restored in 1837. It is only curious as a specimen of early art, and as perhaps the only specimen of mosaic used as an exterior decoration to be found N. of the Alps.

To the E. of the cathedral is the *Church of St. George*, with brick towers, the oldest building in the *Hradschin*, having been founded about 920, by *Wladislaw I.* The abbess of the adjoining convent was endowed by *Charles IV.* with the right, which existed up to 1782, of placing the crown on the head of the *Queen* at the coronation. A balcony to the rt., entered from the circular portico (20 kr.), commands a striking view.

Opposite the extensive Czernin palace (A. 2), now the *Franz-Joseph Barracks*, and adjoining the *Capuchin monastery*, is the *Loreto Chapel*, an exact copy, within and without, of the famous wandering house of Loreto. The sculpture and marble work of the exterior of the real chapel are carefully modelled, by Agosto, in plaster-of-Paris, apparently from casts; and the interior, even to the black deity of this extraordinary shrine, is exactly imitated. The *treasury* (6 persons admitted at a time, 20 kr. each) contains the embroidered garments of the image, and a good deal of church-plate, among which is a monstrance said to contain 6,666 brilliants.

Just within the *Reichsthor* (A. 3) is the

**Monastery of Strahow*, an establishment of Canons Regular of the Premonstratensian order, better known as "White Canons," from the colour of their habit. It was founded by Duke Wladislaw II., and completed in its present state by the Italian architects Chianevalli and Carloni, late in the 17th cent. [Visitors are admitted in the morning, but the custodian is very irregular in his attendance. To prevent disappointment, travellers are strongly recommended to write beforehand to the Superior.] The *Library* (open from 8 to 11 A.M. only), is lined with polished walnut-wood, and richly ornamented with gilding (1794). Its contents amount to 70,000 vols., and 1000 MSS. from the 11th to the 15th cent. One of its curiosities is the autograph of Tycho Brahe. Here is preserved a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. "Although it has been cruelly retouched, the muscular features, and the gigantic hand with which he grasps the spiked mace, probably preserve some likeness to the person of the Bohemian Samson."—*Reeve*. The *Picture Gallery*, founded in 1837, contains an **Adoration of the Virgin and Child*, by Albert Dürer, the worshippers consisting of 20 or 30 figures; with portraits of the Emp. Maximilian I., a Pope, several bishops and princes,

and the painter himself; an early and interesting work, painted at Venice in 1506, but much injured by restorations in 1840. The *mineral cabinet*, founded by Zeidler in 1870, is worth inspecting.

The church contains the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and of King Wladislaw I.; also a monument (1861) to Count Pappenheim, the Imperial general, killed at Lützen in 1632.

The windows of the upper floor command one of the best *views of Prague.

The *Belvedere*, E. of the *Kaiser-garten* (C. 1), an Italian pavilion built by Emp. Ferdinand I., 1536, for his empress Anne, is adorned with frescoes illustrating the history of Bohemia, and commands a very fine view. It is erroneously called the *Observatory of Tycho Brahe*: that eminent astronomer, when invited by the Emp. Rudolph II., one of the most distinguished patrons of art and science in Europe, to settle in Prague, resided in a house near the Loreto chapel, now no longer remaining.

10 min. walk beyond the Sandthor, to the N., is the *Baumgarten*, on the l. bank of the Moldau, much resorted to in summer, and especially on Sunday evenings.

E. of the Belvedere is the *Volks-garten*, and beyond it, on charming slopes above the river, the **Belvedere Promenade*.

The *Neustadt*, built by the Emp. Charles IV. in 1348, entirely encompasses the old town on the land side; it was originally separated from it by walls, and by a ditch now filled up, and existing only in the name of the street called the *Graben*, in which the handsomest shops are situated.

The **Bohemian Museum* (E. 3) is open free on Tues. and Frid., 9 to 1. It contains various antiquities, found principally near Prague. Among them is a bronze idol, a specimen of one of the deities of the pagan Slavs, representing a female holding ears of corn;

a copper-plate, with a similar effigy; bangles or bracelets, and sickles, of bronze—all dug up in the country. Also some relics of the middle ages: a crucifix, in the style of Byzantine art; a spoon, such as was used to administer the Sacrament, in both kinds, to the Utraquists; arms of the Hussites, including a formidable weapon used by Ziska's troops, in the shape of a flail, bound with iron and bristling with spikes; a sword of Gustavus Adolphus; sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded after the battle of the White Hill in 1621.

The Library is well provided with works on natural history, and is also rich in collections relating to Bohemian history, and in books in the Bohemian tongue. The earliest book printed in Bohemia—a History of Troy, Pilsen, 1468; printed Bible 1480; 9th-cent. Slavonic poem on parchment; Missal of 1360; decorated with exquisite miniatures. There are many editions of the Bible in the Bohemian language: indeed, the Bohemians possessed no less than 7 translations of the Scriptures previous to the publication of Luther's German translation. But the greatest curiosities are the autograph challenge affixed to the gate of the University of Prague by John Huss, offering to dispute with all comers on the articles of his belief; an autograph letter of Ziska; and MSS. of Tycho Brahe, 1599.

The Natural History collection is almost entirely devoted to the productions of Bohemia, which makes it the more interesting to travellers. In the zoology of the country it is very complete.

The fossils are very numerous, and include the collections made by Count Caspar Sternberg, and described by him in the 'Flora der Vorwelt.' The gigantic ferns, impressions of plants, &c., brought from Darovain, the circle of Pilsen, and from the great Bohemian coalfield of Swina, N.W. of Prague, are extremely beautiful and perfect. The remains of a mastodon were found on the *Laurenziberg*; the skull of a

hippopotamus was also dug up near Prague. There is an extensive series of meteoric stones which have fallen in Bohemia, where such occurrences seem frequent. A separate building has been erected at the back of the premises to contain the geological section, which is rich in fossils.

The *Wenzels-Platz*, at right angles to the Graben, is a fine wide street ascending slightly to the S.E., and bounded at its upper end by the large and handsome Bohemian National Museum. Close to it is the New German Theatre. Stretching N.E. from this building, on the site of the old walls, is the *Stadt Park*, a delightful Public Garden.

At the E. end of the Ferdinand Strasse, opposite the church of *Maria Schnee* (E. 3), is a monument to *Joseph Jungmann* (1847). At the W. end of the same street, near the bridge, is the tasteful Bohemian Theatre, a Renaissance building by *Zitek*, erected by national subscription.

The *Rathhaus*, in the *Karlsplatz* (E. 4), was the scene (30th June, 1419) of a similar act of violence to that which took place in the old town: for when the insurgent Hussites, in 1419, under Ziska, on their first rising, were marching through the city in armed array, a stone was thrown at them from this building, which so enraged them that they burst into the council chamber, and, seizing 13 German councillors, threw them out of the window. The building was so completely altered by repairs made in 1806, that a corner tower of 1370 is the only ancient part remaining.

In the same square stands the Military Hospital, a magnificent and extensive edifice, with a façade 208 yds. long, erected by the Jesuits as a college, and converted to its present use after the suppression of the order. On the W. side is the new Technical School, and on the S. several Hospitals and Asylums.

N. of the *Gerstengasse* (E. 5) *Stephen's Church*, a Gothic.

of 1367, with pulpit, font, and several monuments worth notice.

The **Benedictine Church of Emaus** (D. 5), of similar date, recently restored, contains some interesting frescoes of a pilgrimage in the time of its founder Charles IV. In this monastery was formerly the Book of Gospels on which the French kings took the oath, now preserved at Reims.

The **Karlshof**, outside the plan (E. 5), was also founded by Charles IV. in memory of Charlemagne. The church, almost entirely ruined by the Hussites and again in the Thirty Years' War, retains only its 14th-cent. dome, a marvel of boldness and ingenuity, and a small quantity of painted glass in the E. windows.

The citadel of the **Wyschehrad** at the S. extremity of the town, and on the rt. bank of the Moldau, commands a fine view. The fortifications, constructed by Charles IV., were nearly destroyed in the Hussite wars of 1420, and the present works date from 1848. Within the enclosure are the churches of *SS. Peter and Paul*, founded in 1080, with some curious paintings and tombs, and *S. Martin*, a still earlier building—both much modernized.

The **Jews' quarter**, or *Josephstadt*, situated upon the low banks of the Moldau, close to the river, is a labyrinth of narrow dirty streets and low houses, swarming with population like an ant-hill. Tradition declares this colony to have existed before the destruction of Jerusalem, and there is little doubt that it is one of the oldest Hebrew settlements in Europe. In 1290 the Jews were almost exterminated by the fanaticism of the ignorant populace, stirred up by rumours of their having insulted the Host—a prevalent accusation—which caused an almost universal massacre of them throughout Germany.

The Jews of Prague have preserved more strictly than in most other parts of Europe their ancient manners and customs. They have even retained *their own institutions*. Besides syna-

gogues and schools, they have magistrates and a town-hall, in which they manage the affairs of the community; and these privileges have been confirmed by the later Austrian sovereigns, especially by Joseph II.

***The Old Jewish Burial-ground** (*Alter Friedhof*), open daily from 8 to 5, 50 kr., is a vast enclosure in the middle of the Jewish city, piled up with the dead of centuries, and crammed with gravestones, the oldest dating from A.D. 606. It has not been used for nearly a century. One of the most respected is that of Rabbi Abignor Karo (1439): pilgrimages are even now made to it by the Jews from distant lands. Rabbi Löw's tomb bears date 1609. The monuments are generally slabs of rough sandstone, covered with Hebrew characters deeply cut in; those of the Rabbins, or of the more wealthy, are built in the form of houses, with sloping roofs. Many bear the symbols of the tribes to which the dead belonged—thus, a pitcher marks Levi, the two hands the descendants of Aaron. Upon the top of them, and on every projecting ledge, little heaps of stones are piled. These have been placed there by the friends of the dead in their visits to the graves—a practice which is considered even now a token of respect to ancestors whom the living know only by name.

The ***Old Synagogue** (*Altneuschule*) is a small but remarkable building, probably erected after the fire in the Jews' quarter, in 1316, on the site of an earlier edifice. The women sit in a gallery running along the N. side, with narrow round-headed openings, through which they can see without being seen. The holy books of the Law occupy the place where the altar stands in a ch.; they are enclosed in a fire-proof cabinet of metal, and consist of double rolls of parchment. The robes and breastplates of the priests, and the hangings for this cabinet, embroidered with pomegranates, and hung with bells, are curious, though very dingy in appearance.

The *flag* stretched across the roof was presented to the Jews for their bravery during the siege in 1648.

The *Carolinenthal*, or N.E. suburb, over which the rly. passes on a long viaduct on approaching the stat. (F. 2), has a large modern Gothic church, and agreeable Public Gardens. S.W. of the town, on the l. bank of the Moldau, is the suburb of *Smichow*, with a fine church dedicated to *St. Wenzel*, in the early Renaissance style (1885). On the heights to the W. of it is the *Villa Kinsky* (Adm. on Mon., Wed., and Fri.), commanding a splendid view (B. 4). S.E. of the church is the *Botanic Garden*.

The **Sophien-Insel*, (D. 4) which is most frequented by the higher classes, has a very handsome bathing establishment, with a ball-room and pleasant gardens. In the *Schützen-Insel* a club of marksmen hold their meetings.

ENVIRONS.—The *Ziskaberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside the New Town, to the E., commands a good view. It receives its name from John *Zižka* (or *Ziska*, as the name is usually though improperly written), of *Trocznow* (pron. *Trotsnof*), the blind chieftain of the Hussites, who led out a host of followers from the city, and collected others from various parts of Hungary, on this spot, to oppose the Emp. Sigismund, the betrayer of Huss, who had been burned at Constance, in violation of the Imperial safe-conduct. *Ziska* intrenched his army within fortifications of his own contriving, and at length, descending from behind his ramparts, defeated the emperor in a pitched battle under the walls of Prague, 1420. *Ziska* was of noble birth, and for several years the chamberlain and favourite of *Wenceslaus IV.* He had lost one eye in his youth, and was deprived of the other by a splinter from a tree struck by a cannon-ball at the siege of the Castle of *Raby* in 1421; but he continued, though totally blind, to command the Hussite army with his wonted skill and success until his death in 1424.

S. Germ.

The village of *Sterbohol*, 5 m. E., is the scene of the *Battle of Prague*, gained, 6th May, 1757, by *Frederick the Great* in the *Seven Years' War*, in which his favourite general *Schwerin* fell. The stone monument was erected to his memory in 1824, the bronze one in 1839.

The valley of *Scharka*, a tributary rivulet running into the Moldau, near the village of *Podbaba*, is a retired glen, presenting samples of the most romantic scenery. It lies beyond the *Baumgarten*, outside the *Sandthor* (C. 1). The *White Hill* on the road to Saxony was mentioned above, on entering Prague.

Bohemian Glass.—This very beautiful manufacture is produced in the forests on the slopes of the *Böhmerwald* hills, in the S.W. of Bohemia. There are 75 glass-houses, and 22 grinding and polishing mills, employing 3500 families, in the whole of Bohemia; but the industry is chiefly situated at *Liebenau*, *Adolphshütte*, *Gablonz*, *Silberberg*, *Georgenthal*, and *Defereck*. The glass is polished chiefly at *Leitmeritz*.

Music.—The military bands, which may be heard in public places, especially of an afternoon, in the *Sophien*- and *Schützen-Insel*, are admirable. The Bohemian music has a very plaintive and peculiar character, differing from all its cognates in Polish as well as Russian melody.

Chronological Table of Remarkable Events which have occurred at Prague.

1348. The Emp. Charles IV. founds here the first university in Germany.

1419. Hussite insurrection under *Ziska*.

1420. Emp. Sigismund defeated by him.

1438. The council of Basel concedes the use of the sacrament cup to the Hussites.

1611. *Rudolph II.* besieged in his palace by the Bohemians; is compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother *Matthias*.

1618. Martinitz and Slawata thrown out of the windows of the Hradschin by the Protestants—signal for the commencement of the Thirty Years' War.

1620. The Protestants defeated on the White Hill by the Imperialists under Maximilian of Bavaria and Buquoi; Frederick V. driven from the throne of Bohemia.

1631. Prague taken by the Elector of Saxony, John George.

1632. Retaken by Wallenstein.

1648. Prague taken and plundered by the Swedes, who, however, obtained possession only of the Kleinseite.

1741. Prague occupied by the French and Bavarians under Marshal Broglio.

1741-2. Prague besieged, or rather blockaded, by Prince Charles of Lorraine, with an army of 70,000 men. Yet, notwithstanding this formidable force, Marshal Broglio effected his escape; and, at a later period of the blockade, Belleisle, at the head of 15,000 men, forced the Austrian lines, and made a masterly retreat to Eger. The remainder of the garrison under Chevert capitulated, marched out with the honours of war, and joined the French army at Eger.

1744. Prague taken, after a short resistance, by Frederick the Great.

1757. The Austrians under Charles of Lorraine defeated by Frederick the Great, who besieged Prague, where the Prince had taken refuge. Daun hastened to the Prince's relief, and defeated Frederick at Kolin, in consequence of which the Prussians were obliged to raise the siege and evacuate Bohemia.

1866. Prague occupied by the Prussians.

1866 (August 23). The Treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague, which ceded to the latter power the protectorate over the German Federation.

On leaving Prague by the *Staatsbahn*, the rly. runs at the foot of the Ziskaberg, with the Carolinenthal on the l. At Auwal the valley is crossed by a lofty viaduct.

Böhmisch-Brod. The Hussite in-

surrection was put down by a victory gained in 1434 over those savage fanatics by Meinhard of Neuhaus at Lippau, between this and Podiebrad, Procopius the Greater and the Less both fell here.

The rly. beyond this approaches the valley of the Elbe, which river it joins before reaching Kolin. To the rt., near *Elbe-Teinitz*, are several quarries. To the l. of Pardubitz rise the ruins of *Kunetitz*.

Beyond this the rly. leaves the valley of the Elbe, and enters that of the Lauckabach. By a tunnel of 200 yds. the line enters the valley of the Adler, a feeder of the Elbe, near Chotzen. The winding stream is followed to Brandeis, with a ruined castle, formerly a Moravian settlement.

Wildenschwert is a thriving town with two rly. stations, nearly a mile apart.

Zwittau (4000), an old walled town and bishop's see, has considerable manufactures of cloth and linen. From this to Brünn the rly. runs down the valley of the Zwittau, passing Letowitz, a picturesque town, with castle and abbey church. The extensive ruins on the l., beyond Skalitz, are those of *Boskowitz*.

Blanskow. On the summit of a limestone rock, between this stat. and Wranau, stands the castle of *Nowitrad*, the finest feudal ruin in Moravia. Several small tunnels.

Adamsthal. In the vicinity of this village is a château of the Liechtensteins, and some caverns of great extent. 6 short tunnels.

Beyond Brünn the rly. crosses the *Schwarzawa*, and at *Kanitz-Eibenschitz* traverses a viaduct over the Iglawa-Thal. At Kromau is a park and château. From Grussbach a rly. runs W. to Znaïm. The *Thaya* is crossed before reaching Laa, a small town with walls.

On the approach to Vienna, the Danube is crossed by a long bridge and viaduct, the Prater is intersected, and the train passes over two canals to reach the *Staatsbahnhof*, near the Arsenal (G. f.).

ROUTE 140.

PECEK TO GROSS-BECVAR.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Pecek . . .	139
5	Planan	
8	Boschitz	
	2 Kaurim	
15	Gross-Becvar	

3.—The Kaurim branch strikes off the W.

ROUTE 141.

PORICAN TO JITSCHIN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Porican . . .	139
9	Nimburg	137, 162
19	Krincec	
	10 Königstadt	
27	Kopidino	146
38	Jitschin	135

N.W.—The Elbe is crossed just before reaching *Nimburg*, where the e to Jungbunzlau is followed N.E. a short distance. At *Krincec*, the nigstadt branch runs a little S. of E.

ROUTE 142.

BRÜNN TO OKRISCHKO.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Brünn 127, 128, 129, 139	
9	Strelitz	139
14	Rossitz-Pendorf	
15	Segen-Gottes	
32	Studenetz	
	8 Gross-Meseritsch	
40	Trebitsch	
48	Okrischko	137

W.—*Rossitz*, on the *Obrawa*, has a chateau of Baron Hirsch. At *Segen-Gottes* are extensive coal-mines. From *Studenetz* the branch line turns N.W. *Trebitsch* (1330 ft.) on the *Iglawa*, with 8100 inhab., has an interesting *abbey church of the 13th cent., of basilica form, with a fine Romanesque doorway, and a crypt below the choir.

ROUTE 143.

PRAGUE TO TURNAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Prague (Fr.Jos.) . .	160
4	Vysocan	162
22	Neratowitz	
	11 Kralup	139, 152
25	Vsetat-Privor	137
46	Jungbunzlau	137
52	Bakov	146
56	Münchengrätz	
65	Turnau	136

N.E.—The Elbe is crossed to *Neratowitz*, whence the *Kralup* branch runs W. Near *Münchengrätz* (3700), Prince Fred. Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians in 1866. In chapel of the *Schloss* is the gr Wallenstein.

ROUTE 144.

BODENBACH TO WARNSDORF.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Bodenbach	139, 145, 149
2	Tetschen . . .	137
8	Bensen . . .	145
16	Kamnitz	}
	3 Steinschönau	
25	Tannenberg . .	146
32	Kreibitz-Neudorf .	146
36	Niedergrund	
38	Warnsdorf	N.G. 88

N.E.—The Elbe is crossed to Tetschen, and the line runs a little S. of E. as far as Bensen. From Kamnitz a branch strikes N.W. to Steinschönau. Hence the rly. follows a very tortuous course to Warnsdorf, on the frontier of Saxony.

ROUTE 145.

BÖHMISCH-LEIPA TO BODENBACH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Böhmisch-Leipa	146
5	Straussnitz	
13	Bensen	144
18	Tetschen 137, 144, N.G. 88	
20	BODENBACH 139, 144, 149	

W.—Böhmisch-Leipa (9100) is an old town on the Polsen, with important manufactories. To the W. rises the *Kahlenberg*, a hill laid out in pretty walks, which command pleasing views. 2 m. N. stands the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.), surmounted by a belvedere.

ROUTE 146.

GEORGSWALDE-EBERSBACH TO KOPIDINO.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Georgswalde-Ebersbach	
5	Rumburg	
12	Kreibitz . . .	144
13	Nixdorf	
18	Tannenberg . .	144
23	Röhrsdorf }	}
	3 Zwickau }	
34	Böhmisch-Leipa }	145
	12 Niemes }	
44	Hirschberg	
50	Bösig	
62	Bakov	143
88	Kopidino . . .	141

S.E.—The line runs a little W. of S. as far as Rumburg, where the Nixdorf branch diverges N.W., and maintains the same direction until after quitting Kreibitz. From Röhrsdorf a branch strikes E. to Zwickau, and from Böhmisch-Leipa another in the same direction to Niemes. Pretty scenery near Hirschberg (2150). On a rock above Bösig is a picturesque ruin.

ROUTE 147.

AUSSIG TO KOMOTAU, BY TEPLITZ AND DUX.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Aussig . . .	137, 139
3	Türmitz	}
	17 Bilin . . .	
4	Schönfeld	156
6	Karbitz	
8	Mariaschein . .	149
12	Teplitz . . .	149

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
18	Dux	156
28	Brüx	154
35	Wurmes	156
12	Potscherad . }	
38	Udwitz-Görkau	
42	*KOMOTAU 149, 150, 151, N.G. 90	

S.W.—Berlin to Carlsbad.

On quitting Aussig the rly. turns away from the Elbe, through

Turmitz, where are brown-coal mines. Here the rly. to Bilin continues S.W., while our line turns W. to Schönfeld, on the river Biela, and Karbitz, a manufacturing town.

Maria-Schein, with a red-tiled convent and pilgrimage church, rebuilt by the Jesuits in 1706. The panorama from the summit is extensive and very fine. Hills and mountains rise on all sides like waves, on the E. appear the Lusatian hills, and those which bound the vale of the Elbe; on the W. range the Erzgebirge; and to the S., across the vale, rises the bold pyramidal volcanic group of the Mieschaur (2740 ft.).

Passing under the height of the Schlossberg, the train reaches

TEPLITZ (725 ft.), Bohemian *Teplie*, with a permanent pop. of 17,000, renowned for its baths, is pleasantly situated on the Saubach (pig's rivulet), in a valley between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge. The principal building is the

Schloss, or Palace of Prince Clary (Aldringer), a Bohemian nobleman to whom a great part of Teplitz belongs, as well as 70 villages besides, situated on his estates in the surrounding country. The *Schlossgarten*, situated behind the château, is the principal place of resort. It abounds in tall groves of forest-trees and long alleys, which afford a cool shade in the height of summer, and are varied with lawns and fine sheets of water. Within their circuit lies the *Theatre*, attached to one of the palace, and the *Gartensaal*, some building, serving the dif-

ferent purposes of reading, dining, and ball-room.

On the **Königshöhe* (820 ft.) is a monument to Frederick Wm. III., King of Prussia, who visited Teplitz regularly for many years.

Beyond it rises a hill crowned with a strange kind of imitation castle, called the *Schlackenbourg*, with a prospect-tower commanding a wide view.

The hot-springs of Teplitz, 11 in number, rise out of the sienitic porphyry composing the mass of the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), within a space of about a mile and a half. They are almost exclusively used for baths.

The principal and warmest spring, Urquelle (120° Fahr.), rises in the town, under the *Stadtbad*: it supplies the *Sophienbad*, the *Fürstenbad* (Prince's Bath) and the *Kaisersbad*. In the neighbouring suburb of *Schönan*, also composed almost exclusively of lodging-houses, are the *Steinbad*, *Schlangenbad*, and *Neubad*, supplied by springs of their own (90° to 110° Fahr.).

The water, though it appears green in the bath, is perfectly colourless, and, if protected from the atmosphere, remains for days without leaving any deposit. It contains carbonate of soda and carbonate of iron, and it has great virtue in restoring persons afflicted with gout, rheumatism, stiff joints, or crippled limbs, which to a certain extent it probably owes to its high temperature. During the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, the waters of Teplitz ceased to flow for a short time, and afterwards returned blood-red in colour.

Teplitz is one of the most fashionable watering-places of Germany, frequented not only by the nobility of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, but by the Sovereigns of those countries, and by members of the Royal and Imperial families in Europe. The late King of Prussia repaired thither regularly during the season, and gave his assistance to the place by his visits on several occasions Teplitz has

scene of a diplomatic congress. Such a one was held in 1813, and again in 1835. The months of July and August may be regarded as the season, and the annual number of visitors exceeds 6000.

Between Teplitz and Schönau is the Austrian *Military Bath-house* for invalid soldiers.

There is a large colony of Jews here, who are settled in a quarter by themselves, in a back street, the emporium of rags and old clothes.

The scenery around Teplitz is pleasing without any features of beauty sufficient to render it very striking.

The *Seume-Park* is a memorial of the poet J. G. Seume (1810). From it may be ascended the *Monte de Ligne* (670 ft.), whence there is a fine panorama of the town and neighbourhood.

The *Schlossberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. E. of Schönau, commands a delightful prospect. It is surmounted by the shattered ruins of the Castle of Dobrowska Hora, built, or perhaps rebuilt, in the beginning of the 16th century. A century later Teplitz devolved to the Kinsky family, and after the murder of Count William Kinsky, the adherent of Wallenstein at Eger, was bestowed on the Aldringer family.

The *Park of Doppelburg* exhibits wild woodland scenery.

Near it, 3 m. N.W. of Teplitz, is *Eichwald* (1380 ft.), a favourite summer resort, with Baths and Carhaus.

The **Mileschaur* or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.), the most elevated of the minor range of hills called *Mittelgebirge*, is often visited on account of the fine view. Carriage to (7 m.) *Pilkau*, whence the summit is reached in less than an hour. The view extends to the *Schneekopfe* in Silesia, along the *Erzgebirge* in Saxony, and over a part of the course of the *Elbe* and *Eger*.

The Rly. proceeds in view of the *Erzgebirge* hills to

Dux, a village belonging to Count *Waldstein*, the descendant of a colla-

teral branch of the celebrated *Wallenstein*. The *Château* contains a fine library, a museum, a collection of armour, and one or two relics of *Wallenstein*, such as the halbert with which he was murdered, a fragment of his skull taken from his grave, his sword, portions of his dress, his embroidered shirt-collar, stained with the blood of his death-wound; his portrait by *Vandyck*, and other pictures. In the *Gardens* are beautiful shady walks. The bronze basin in the fore-court was made out of cannon taken by him.

Brüx is a town of 10,000 Inhab., who chiefly live by the neighbouring coal-mines, and by preparing salts from the *Sedlitz* water. In the Market-place is an old *Rathhaus*, and a fountain covered with statues of saints. On a height rises the ruined castle of *Laudswart*.

From *Wurzmies* a rly. runs S.E. to *Potscherad*.

6 m. S. of *Brüx* lie the mineral springs of *Püllna*, where a bitter water, strongly impregnated with Epsom and Glauber salts, is obtained from pits sunk in the ground, which are filled by the water percolating through it. The water does not acquire its mineral qualities until it has stood several weeks.

Passing *Udwitz-Görkau*, a place of cotton factories, the rly. reaches

Komotau (10,000), a pretty town with a late Gothic church, in a sheltered situation at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*.

ROUTE 148.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ TO WOSTROMER.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Königgrätz .	133, 162
9	Sadowa	} 133
9	Smiritz .	
17	Horie	
22	Wostromer . .	135

N.W.—This line nearly intersects the battle-field of Königgrätz, or Sadowa. From the latter place a rly. runs E. to Smiritz.

ROUTE 149.

BODENBACH TO KOMOTAU, BY KULM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Bodenbach	139, 144, 145
6	Eulau	
9	Tyssa-Königswald	
11	Kleinkahn	
16	Kulm	
18	Hohenstein	
19	Mariaschein . .	147
20	Rosenthal-Graupen	
23	Teplitz-Waldthor	147
26	Kosten	
30	Ossegg	
36	Oberleutensdorf	
42	Eisenberg	
47	Görkau	
50	Komotau town	
52	Komotau Junot.	147, 150

—The rly. threads the narrow the Eulauerbach, through active scenery. At Tyssa, of Königswald, are the

curious sandstone cliffs of the Tyssaer Wände. On a hill on the rt. of Kleinkahn lies

Nollendorf, ever memorable in history for the decisive battle of Kulm fought at its foot, on the 30th August, 1813, between the French, commanded by Vandamme, and the allied forces under Count Colloredo-Mansfeld. Vandamme had been detached by Buonaparte, with nearly 40,000 men, previous to the battle before Dresden, with orders to cross the Elbe to the rear of the Grand Allied Army, and take up a position on the heights beyond Peterswalde, so as to intercept that communication with Bohemia, but with a strict interdiction against his descending to the plain. Vandamme, however, knowing the small force there was to oppose him in Teplitz, and conceiving that by a bold stroke he might gain that pivot of the allied operations, and intercept the line of their retreat, on the morning of the 29th August descended, and vigorously attacked Count Ostermann, who had been left with about 8000 men, chiefly Russian guards, to preserve the communications, when the Grand Allied Army advanced on Dresden. Yet though Ostermann's position was an open plain overlooked and commanded by a range of heights occupied by his enemy—though that truly brave warrior had his left arm broken by a cannon-shot early in the day—though both villages were soon reduced to ashes by a foe outnumbering his own force more than fourfold,—he did not for a moment quit his glorious post, nor did his furious enemy gain one inch of ground, during the whole day of incessant attacks by successive fresh forces. The only aid to this invincible band, on this long hard-fought day, was given at the last effort of the French, near night-fall, when the Archduke John's regiment of dragoons, forming the advance of the allied column which had retreated from Dresden with the King of Prussia, by the Zinnevalde and Eichewalde Pass, was despatched to Ostermann's support by the King, immediately on

arrival at Teplitz. The men or horses of this regiment had scarcely tasted a mouthful of food or rested for three days, yet they marched with alacrity, and were in time to share with their brave Russian allies in completely repulsing Vandamme's last attempt, and in obliging him to seek his bivouac in his rear, near Kulm. During the night Count Colloredo arrived from Theresienstadt, with the Austrian force he had collected, and, conjointly with the Russian and other troops that also joined him on the morning of the 30th early, attacked Vandamme, driving him successively from all his positions, with immense loss. At this critical moment the Prussian corps of Kleist, which was retiring from the repulse before Dresden down the Nollensdorf Pass, in total ignorance of the proximity of such a foe, most opportunely met Vandamme, at once formed at the foot of the hill, and, by barring the only retreat, completed the ruin of his army. The French were again defeated on Sept. 17, at Arbesau, by Count Colloredo.

Three monuments have been erected on these battle-fields: one close to the road-side, near the post-house of Arbesau, by the King of Prussia, in commemoration of the Prussians who fell in the battle of Kulm; and another, on the opposite side of the road, by the Austrian army, to the memory of their commander at the battle of Arbesau. The former is a small unassuming monument of cast iron. The Austrian monument is a single iron pyramid, surmounted by the Austrian double-eagle, with the Bohemian lion at the base, and the arms and portrait of Count Colloredo in relief in the centre. The third monument, beyond the village of Priesten, was erected by the Emp. of Austria, to commemorate the important services rendered by the Russian guards at the battle. A figure of Victory, a copy of the beautiful bronze figure found under the Temple of Hercules at Brescia, inscribes on a tablet the date "Aug. 29, 1813."

To the rt. of Hohenstein rises the *Geiersberg*, and near Rosenthal the *Wilhelmshöhe*. Teplitz-Waldthor Stat.

is a mile from the town. 2 m. W. of Kosten lies the mining town of *Klestergrab*.

Further on, at the foot of the *Erzgebirge* lies the Cistercian convent of *Ossegg*, one of the wealthiest and oldest in Bohemia, parts of the building dating from 1196. It contains portraits of Luther and Melancthon; and near it is the picturesque ruined castle of *Riesenburg*.

ROUTE 150.

EGER TO PRAGUE, BY CARLSBAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	EGER	51, 63, 71, 159
4	Tirschnitz	
	3 Franzensbad	
9	Königsberg-Mariakulm	
19	Falkenau	153
24	Elbogen-Neusattel	
	4 Elbogen	
26	Chodau	
	9 Neudek	
33	Carlsbad	
43	Schlaackenwerth	
59	Klösterle	
63	Kaaden	
71	Komotau	147, 149, 151
77	Priesen	
85	Saaz	156
108	Krupa	
	8 Kolleschowitz	
111	Luzna-Lischan	
	6 Rakonitz	155
131	Wejhybka	152
139	Hostiowitz	
	13 Prague (Smichow)	
147	Prag (Sandth.)	
149	Prag (Bubna)	
151	Prag (Staatsb.)	139

EGER (18,000), once a frontier fortress, stands on a rock on the rt. bank of the river Eger. In the Burg master's House, at the E. end of

market-place, Wallenstein was assassinated in 1643. Here is shown a dubious portrait of Wallenstein, some worthless pictures representing his death, and one of the halberets with which his assassins are said to have inflicted his death-wound.

The door at the back of the house, by which the assassins, Devereux and 6 dragoons, entered, the wooden stair by which they mounted, the gallery along which they crept, and the low door of his bedroom, which they burst open after murdering his attendant, are still pointed out. Wallenstein had just retired to bed, after dismissing his astrologer, who, it is said, had warned him that his stars at that moment boded untoward fortune. Awakened by the noise on the outside, he arose from his couch in his shirt, just as Devereux burst open the door, exclaiming, "Thou must die!" At these words Wallenstein calmly, and without a groan or any signs of fear, opened his arms and received a blow of the halbert, which in an instant stretched him lifeless on the floor. Very little doubt is now entertained that Wallenstein was guiltless of the treason attributed to him, and that he had entered into no agreement with France or Sweden at the time when his death was decided on by the Emperor.

The *Imperial Castle* (Burg), or Citadel, situated in an angle of the fortifications on a rock above the river, in former times the residence of kings and emperors, is now dismantled and in ruins. Within it stands a singular black square tower, built of massive blocks of lava. The *Double Chapel* is a very interesting specimen of Gothic architecture. The lower story (1183) is supported by granite pillars with ancient capitals; the upper (1295) rests on 4 slender marble columns, with pointed arches and singularly carved capitals bearing Gnostic and idols. It was probably the residence of persons of rank, who through a small opening in the floor received the service performed in the chapel without being seen. The chapel in the castle

The *Church of St. Nicholas* (1111-1272) is a fine building, with nave and aisles of equal height, and some old paintings.

It was in the castle-hall adjoining, now reduced to bare walls, that Illow, Terzky, William Kinsky, and Captain Neumann, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger, were murdered previous to the attack made upon him. They, as well as Wallenstein, were invited to a supper given in the castle by Colonel Butler, who, with Leslie, Gordon, Devereux, and some others, exclusively Irish and Scotch, had previously sworn on their drawn swords to put them to death. It was agreed that cold steel alone should be employed, lest the report of fire-arms should alarm the people in the town. Wallenstein, although he had accepted the invitation, was too much engaged to accompany his friends, who were received by Butler and Leslie with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. As soon as the good cheer and full goblets began to tell upon the unsuspecting guests, Leslie, having previously ordered the drawbridge to be raised, and having received into his custody all the keys, gave the preconcerted signal, and the room was filled with armed men. The doomed victims started up from table, perceiving the treachery; Kinsky and Terzky were quickly cut down; Illow seized his sword and made a desperate resistance; Neumann escaped into the court-yard, but was there butchered, after a struggle, by the sentinels. After this bloody deed Devereux went with 6 dragoons of Butler's regiment and murdered Wallenstein in the manner previously related. After the perpetration of this crime within its walls, the castle was allowed to fall into decay and never inhabited.

Leaving Eger, the rly. runs N. to Tirschnitz, whence a branch turns W. to *Franzensbad*.

The rly. now turns E. to *Königsberg-Mariakulm*. 3 m. N. is the Pilgrimage Church of Mariakulm.

Falkenau, a town of 1850 1/- near which are coal-mines.

the town is a Schloss of Count Nostitz.

The rly. traverses the picturesque valley of Eger, and is conducted along a terrace cut in the side of the hill above it.

A chain suspension-bridge carries the post-road from one side of the valley to the other.

From Elbogen-Neusattel a branch line runs S.E. to

Elbogen (3000), a picturesque old town, named from the remarkable *elbow-like* bend which the river Eger makes round the rocky promontory on which it stands. It was formerly entered by only one narrow portal, and a wicket-gate for foot-passengers. The actual approach from the bridge was made by pulling down houses. The old *Castle*, one of the most ancient fortresses in Bohemia, and frequently the residence of its kings, is now a prison. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved a large mass of meteoric iron, called by the common people the enchanted *Burggraf*, which weighed originally, till large pieces were broken from it, 192 lbs. There is an excellent china manufactory here. The view from the Carlsbad road of the town and castle, and of the winding Eger, is very striking.

The rly. quits the Eger, after crossing it by a long bridge, and follows the course of the Tepl to **Chodau**. Hence a branch line runs N. to *Neudék*.

CARLSBAD (1165 ft.).

This celebrated watering-place, with 12,000 Inhab., and 30,000 annual visitors, has a singular rather than a romantic situation, at the bottom of a narrow valley. The small stream of the Tepl (from *Teplý*, *warm*), flows through it, but adds little beauty to the scene, since its scanty waters are almost dried up in summer, when it is little better than a large drain. Carlsbad has few attractions for the passing traveller; it is not a place for amusement; and a stay of a few days only will be quite sufficient for persons not engaged in the serious business of a *re*. The visitors include a con-

siderable number of Russians, middle-class Hungarians, and Polish Jews, but only about 800 English. The steep sides of the valley, though wooded and traversed by numerous and well-kept foot-paths, are in places precipitous, and approach so near the river that the rock is cut away to make room for the houses, or they are built in tiers one above the other. From the top of these heights the spectator gains pleasing views of the town, and the abrupt sinuosities of the Tepl. Near the centre, by the river-side, a cloud is seen constantly ascending; this is the vapour of the principal mineral-spring, the hottest in Europe, except the Geysers in Iceland, called *Sprudel*, from the manner in which the stream of boiling water, impelled by the expansive force of the steam below, spirts up into the air in jets 4 or 5 ft. high. Besides its medicinal qualities, the *Sprudel* is what is vulgarly called a petrifying spring, that is, it has the power of holding in a state of solution a large quantity of lime, with which it encrusts every object that comes in contact with it. These deposits of calcareous matter, or limestone, have accumulated in the course of ages to such an extent that the rocks around the sources, and not only the entire bed of the Tepl, but also the sides of the valley for a considerable distance, are completely covered with a thick crust of tufa, upon which a great part of the town is built. Beneath this crust are large cavities and hollows, in which the waters are constantly boiling, intermixed with vast quantities of vapour, so that it is not an inappropriate comparison to say that Carlsbad stands on the lid of a vast kettle, covering an enormous reservoir of boiling water, the extent of which has never been ascertained, though attempts were made to explore it in 1713 and 1727, after a rupture of the boiler, and poles 30 fathoms long were thrust in without reaching the bottom or lateral boundaries. As the lid of a common kettle would burst if fastened down without any outlet, so would the Carlsbad kettle explode if free passage were not given to the vapour and hot

water. On this account several large holes are bored through the rock in different parts of the town; but, owing to the encrusting properties of the water, it is constantly filling up these orifices, by which the danger of an explosion is greatly increased; and, in order to guard against such an occurrence, these outlets for the water and vapour are cleared out and re-bored regularly four times a year. Accidents have nevertheless happened at times from the obstruction of these safety-valves, by which the vault has been burst, a miniature earthquake produced, and much damage done to the town: the last eruption of this kind took place in 1809, when the Sprudel ceased to flow, and a new spring burst out in another place. The aqueous volcano is now battened down under a covering of masonry, and the stones are firmly bound together by iron clamps. These stones and long planks placed over the thermal caldron, answer the purpose of a cuirass against the large masses of ice floated down the stream in spring, after a thaw or inundation, which are liable to break through the crust like battering-rams.

The *Sprudel* (164° Fahr.) boils eggs hard, and is employed by the townspeople to scald their poultry and pigs. Its principal chemical ingredients, which are the same as to quantity, quality, and proportion in all the other springs, are, sulphate of soda (Glauber salt), carbonate of soda, and common salt. Berzelius, in 1822, found in the Carlsbad water 12 different ingredients; bromine and potash have since been discovered. The Sprudel is enclosed within a covered colonnade, extending for some distance along the rt. bank of the Tepl, and serving as a sheltered walk for the drinkers in bad weather. Adjoining the colonnade is the establishment containing the Sprudel, mud, and douche-baths. Several women are stationed round the spring, who, as the invalids approach with their beakers, insert them in the socket at the end of a pole, and plunge them into the boiling and bursting fountain, which fills the air for a considerable space around with its dense vapour.

The Carlsbad salts are derived from this spring, by evaporating the water, which is principally done in the winter season: they are sold as a purgative medicine. It has been calculated that the water annually flowing from the Sprudel contains 746,885 lbs. of carbonate of soda and 1,132,900 lbs. of Glauber salt. The quantity of water flowing in one day from the springs is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons, two-thirds of which are furnished by the Sprudel and Hygeia, another spring in the same colonnade, alone.

There are several other springs, with similar colonnades, all on the l. side of the Tepl; that called *Mühlbrunn* (120° Fahr.) is more frequented than even the Sprudel. Below it is the *Neubrunn* (147° F.), a much-used spring, under the same colonnade; and the *Theresienbrunn* (123° F.), also much resorted to, especially by ladies, and surrounded by a garden and pleasant walks. The *Schlossbrunn* (118° F.) is up on the hill, so called, being the highest in situation and lowest in temperature of all the springs. It is very gentle in its effects, and is principally used by children and delicate females.

The *Baths*, which gave to Carlsbad its first celebrity, and even its name (Charles's Bath), are provided in several establishments. The finest of all are in the *Kursaal*, a handsome building (mineral, mud, and douche baths), also there are baths at the *Mühlbad* and *Sprudelbad*. Vapour-baths have been erected over the *Hygeiensquelle*, on the rt. bank of the Tepl. Mud-baths are made with the naturally-heated water of the Sprudel. Gas-baths, on the plan of those at Marienbad, are established on the *Dorotheenau*, between the town and the Posthof; and *Eisenbäder*, at the chalybeate spring above the town, on the Prager Strasse (road to Prague), on the rt. bank of the Tepl.

The waters are considered highly efficacious in the removal of chronic complaints in the liver and kidneys. Numerous gouty and gravelly patients resort to Carlsbad, and generally perceive relief. On the other

these waters prove invariably hurtful in acute febrile diseases, in pulmonary complaints, in dropsies when far advanced, and particularly so in aneurisms.

The petrifying qualities of the Sprudel are exhibited in the various objects coated over by exposure to it, which are sold to visitors near the wells. The Sprudel *sinter* which it deposits sometimes assumes the form of pea-stone, or roe-stone, composed of a number of globular masses, and is very pretty when polished. It is as hard as marble, and is cut into various ornamental articles, like our Derbyshire spar.

According to popular tradition, not founded on any historical document, the waters of Carlsbad are believed to have been discovered or first brought into notice by the Emp. Charles IV., who, while hunting in the neighbourhood, was attracted to the spot by the cries of a hound that had fallen into the hot Sprudel in pursuing a stag. At the time when this occurred the emperor was suffering from the wounds he had received at the battle of Crecy, probably from the cloth-yard shafts of the English archers: he was easily persuaded by his physician, Peter Bayer, to try the effect of the waters, and was in a short time cured by the use of them. Goethe visited Carlsbad 14 times between 1785 and 1823, lodging frequently at the *Three Moors* Inn, and some of his best works were written here.

The invalids repair to the springs from 6 to 8 in the morning, and pace the colonnade, sipping their allotted quantity of water out of mugs or glasses. An excellent band plays both at the Sprudel and Mühlbrunn. As everywhere in Germany, the music opens with a solemn *Chorale*, the subsequent pieces being alternately popular and classical. Smoking is strictly prohibited. Later in the day the springs are applied, by means of an ingenious machine, to filling stone bottles for exportation. 3,000,000 bottles are exported every year, besides 100,000 lbs. of salt.

On the Post-Hof Promenade is the

Kaltesprudel, or *Stephanie-Quelle*, opened in 1887.

Walking and living in the open air being an essential part of the regimen, visitors may be seen at all hours out of doors, even seated at breakfast on the *Alte Wiese*, by the banks of the Tepl, &c. Almost everybody repairs to the various coffee-houses in the afternoon, to drink coffee or the cooling water called *Giesshübler Sauerbrunn*, and listen to a concert of music.

There are some *Good Shops* in the *Alte Wiese*, the Market-place, the Mühlbrunn and Sprudel-Gassen, and other parts of the town, and a great number of itinerant vendors occupy during the season the booths by the side of the Tepl in the town and along the Kiesweg. *Bohemian glass*, of all shapes and colours, as well as elegant ornaments, chiefly in Sprudelstein mosaics and Bohemian garnets, the price of which is moderate, are among the favourite articles. Engraving on glass is well done here. The *china* or earthenware cups used by the water-drinkers vary in beauty and price, but all contain 6 ounces; some of them are contracted in the middle to mark half a glass, which is often prescribed to drink. A series of geological specimens of the rocks around Carlsbad, made to accompany a geological account of the district by the poet Goethe, may be purchased here.

Great quantities of *Lace* are made in the neighbourhood of Carlsbad. Some of it is coarse, but Brussels point is now made with great skill and beauty, and commands high prices.

The authorities with whom visitors come in contact are the *District Surveyor* (K.K. Bezirkshauptmann), office in the Neue Wiese; and the *Bürgermeister*, office, Town Hall, in the Market Place. Visitors' tax for a week or upwards, 10 fl.

Carlsbad is usually most frequented between the 15th June and the 15th August, though patients begin to repair hither as early as the end of April, and some remain to the latter end of September.

The Kurtaxe is laid out in keeping

and improving the walks, baths, temples, colonnades, and other buildings connected with the springs. The damsels at the wells expect a small fee from visitors on their departure.

The lodging-houses are often named after flowers, animals, royal personages, or foreign towns; such as *Drei Lilien*, *See-Löwe*, *Erzherzogin Sophie*, and *Stadt Athen*. In the *Stadt Garten* on the *Gulgenberg* is a statue of the *Emp. Carl IV.*, after whom the town is named.

The hills which hem in the narrow valley of the *Tepl* are traversed in all directions by shady walks, amply provided with seats and summer-houses, generally named after some lady of distinction who has honoured Carlsbad with her presence. They command from their summits interesting views of the town. The best points are the

Hirschensprung (1635 ft.), the cliff which overhangs the town on the l. bank. In 1711 Peter the Great rode up to the summit on an unsaddled but harnessed cart-horse, and carved on a cross at the top the letters *M.S.P.I.* (*Manu sua Peter Imperator*.) The spot has since been rendered accessible, enclosed, and ornamented with flower-beds, and an inscribed tablet of black marble erected, bearing the names of all the members of the Russian Imperial family who have visited Carlsbad.

A still more elevated height, called **Dreikreuzberg**, on the rt. bank, completely overlooks the *Hirschensprung*, and the whole valley of the *Tepl* to its junction with the *Eger*, and thence extends across the plain to the *Saxon Erzgebirge* (metalliferous mountains). Just beyond this is **König Otto's Höhe** (1965 ft.).

A tower on the *Stephanie Warte*, an hour's walk from Carlsbad, finely overlooks the valley.

Aberg (1995 ft.), on the opposite side of the valley, is a pleasant walk or donkey-chair drive. The summit is crowned by a tower, which commands a splendid and extensive view.

Hans Heiling, where are some fine rocks, is distant about 4 m.

Dallwitz, where are some gigantic oaks, is 3 m. distant, on the l. bank of the *Eger*.

[A very hilly carriage road leads from Carlsbad to Marienbad, surmounting two high ridges which intervene between the watering-places. We ascend the valley of the *Tepl*, passing the new Protestant church, and the village of *Pirkenhammer*, where is *Messrs. Fischer's* extensive porcelain manufactory of the china cups from which the *Sprudel* water is drunk. Beyond this we quit the *Tepl*, and mount up the hills, where the road traverses a wild open country. It again descends to the *Tepl*, and soon after reaches

13 m., **Petschan**, a dirty village and old castle, belonging to Count *Béfort* of the Netherlands.

The new road is carried from this along the bottom of the valley of the *Tepl*, through fine rocky scenery, where it ceases; the old again ascends a steep and very long hill, the highest point of which is reached at the village of *Einsiedel*. After descending for some distance through a dense forest, it at length emerges above the baths of 26 m. **Marienbad.**]

Leaving Carlsbad, the rly. proceeds N.E. to **Schlackenwerth**. Lignite or *Braunkohl* is dug out $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from this stat. on the road to *Komotau*, for a depth of 100 ft. in some places.

An old house in the village has a curious large doorway. The arch is foliated outwards, a style sometimes seen in Saxony, but seldom on so large a scale. The *château* of the *Grand Duke of Tuscany* has beautiful gardens. 6 m. N. is **Joachimsthal** (5500), a strange-looking town, with a picturesque *Rathaus*, situated in the midst of a magnificent pass and formerly of importance, owing to its mines of silver and cobalt. Here is the oldest silver mine in Europe, and the first that was endowed with mining laws: it is 20 fathoms deep; instead of 800 m

only 400 are now employed. The first silver *dollars* (thalers, literally valley-pieces) were coined here in 1519, the name being only a contraction of the word Joachimsthaler. Goitres and cretinism are lamentably prevalent here.

Klosterle, a village and château belonging to Count Thun, has considerable porcelain factories.

Kaaden has an interesting tower and gateway. Outside the town is a large late-Gothic Franciscan church. Priesen (970) has iron-works and a mineral spring. Saaz (13,000), an old town, once a stronghold of the Hussites, has a church of 1383, and Rathaus of 1559. From Krupa, a branch line runs S.W.W. to Kolleschowitz, and from Luzna-Lischan a line diverges S.E. to Rakonitz. From Hostiowitz a branch turns S. and afterwards S.E. to the Smichow stat. of the capital, on the l. bank of the Moldau. The main line describes a wide curve round the *Kleinseite* suburb, and crosses the Moldau, before reaching Prague (*Staatsbahnhof*).

ROUTE 151.

KOMOTAU TO WEIPERT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Komotau 147, 149, 150	
21	Krima-Neudorf }	
	9 Reitzenhain }	
28	Pressnitz-Reischdorf	
31	Kupferberg	
45	Weipert	

W.—The line is very tortuous. Custom-house examination at Weipert. From *Krima-Neudorf* a rly. diverges S.W. to *Reitzenhain*. Pressnitz (3500) is the home of many itinerant musicians. The line reaches its summit level at Kupferberg (2830 ft.), and descends to Weipert (2395 ft.), a town of 6500 inhab. on the Saxon frontier.

ROUTE 152.

WEJHYBKA TO WELWARN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Wejhybka . . .	150
8	Buschtehrad	
10	Brandeis	
18	KRALUP . .	139, 143
20	Minkovic	
	5 Swolenoves .	154
	11 Strebichovic-Vinarican	
24	Welwarn	

N.N.E.—This line crosses the extensive coal-fields of *Kladno*.

2 m. N. of Buschtehrad is a royal castle. Several large iron-foundries are passed near Brandeis. From Mincovic a branch rly. runs S.W. to Strebichovic-Vinarican.

ROUTE 153.

KLINGENTHAL TO FALKENAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Klingenthal	
3	Ober-Graslitz	
8	Annathal-Rothau	
11	Bleistadt	
19	Falkenau . . .	150

N.W.—The frontier is crossed to Graslitz (1640 ft.), a busy town with 8000 inhab. 3 m. E. of Annathal-Rothau is the little town of Heinrichsgrün. A tunnel leads to Bleistadt, an old mining town, whence the valley of the Zwoda is descended to Falkenau.

ROUTE 154.

PRAGUE TO MOLDAU, BY BRÜX.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	PRAGUE (West)	. 158
10	Dusnik	
28	Svolenoves . .	. 152
34	Schlan	
60	Laun	
70	Hochpetsch	
75	Obernitz . . .	. 156
78	Brüx . . . .	. 147
83	Wiesa	
87	Ossegg . . . .	. 149
89	Klostergrab	
93	Eichwald	
99	Moldau	N.G. 90

N.W.—Schlan, on the Rothe Bach, a flourishing town of 8100 Inhab., a coal district. Laun (6000), on the Eger, is also a busy place. A little N. of Hochpetsch are the Baths of Saidschitz.

ROUTE 155.

RAKONITZ TO PROTIVIN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Rakonitz	. 150
27	Beraun . . . .	. 158
34	Zditz . . . . .	. 158
52	Pribram	
90	Pisek	
98	Protivin . . . .	. 159

Beraun (6000) is an old walled town on the stream of the same name. Tettin, 2 m. distant, St. Ludmilla is murdered in 927, by Drahomira,

the savage and pagan mother of St. Wenceslaus. Little remains of the castle. The chapel of St. Catherine is ancient.

S.—Beyond Beraun the rly. traverses the picturesque Litawa-Thal to Pribram (12,000), a town with valuable silver mines, employing 6000 workmen. The works are interesting, and one of the shafts is 1200 yds. in depth. Near the town is the pilgrimage church of *Heilige Berg*. Pisek (11,000), on the Wattawa, has a château and a large preserve of game.

ROUTE 156.

EISENSTEIN TO DUX, BY PILSEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Eisenstein . . .	73
7	Spitzberg	
15	Hammern-Eisenstrass	
40	Klattau	
70	*PILSEN . . . .	. 158, 159
90	Plass	
127	Kaschitz	}
	10 Radonitz	
137	Saaz . . . . .	. 150
144	Postelberg	
148	Potscherad . . .	. 147
156	Obernitz . . . .	. 154
162	Bilin . . . . .	. 147
165	Dux . . . . .	. 147

N.—The train mounts steeply to Spitzberg (2730 ft.), on the watershed between the Danube and the Elbe, and passes through a tunnel 1910 yds. long. To the l. of Hammern-Eisenstrass rises the *Osser* (73). From Klattau (9000) the rly. runs due E. to Pilsen. Near Plass is a château of Prince Metternich. From Kaschitz a line branches l. to Radonitz. At Postelberg the rly. quits the Eger and turns N. Sauerbrunn has a and mineralspring, exporting

bottles of *Biliner* water yearly. To the rt. rises the very singular isolated basaltic rock (more properly clinkstone, including fragments of gneiss), called Borzenberg, or Biliner Stein.

Bilin (3000) is prettily situated in the vale of the Biela, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. The Tripoli earth found near this has been demonstrated by Professor Ehrenberg, under the microscope, to be composed of remains of infusoria.

ROUTE 157.

ZIEGENHALS TO NIEDERLINDEWIESE.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Ziegenhals . . .	124
13	Freiwalddau.	N.G. 85A
17	Niederlindewiese	

S.W.—The train soon crosses the frontier, and reaches *Freiwalddau*, close to which are the Baths of *Gräfenberg* (156).

ROUTE 158.

FURTH TO PRAGUE, BY PILSEN AND KARLSTEIN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Furth . . .	53
13	Taus	
41	Nürschan	
49	*PILSEN . . .	156, 159
56	Chrast	}
	7 Radnitz	
64	Rokitzan	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
72	Zbirow	
76	Horowitz	
83	Zditz . . .	155
89	Beraun . . .	155
94	Karlstein	
109	Kuchelbad	
112	PRAGUE (West)	154

N.E.—A long viaduct, a tunnel, and a steep ascent, carry the rly. to the watershed between the network of Bavarian and Bohemian streams, and across the frontier to

Taus (7365), on the outskirts of the Bohemian forest. A château of the Prince of Thurn und Taxis is passed before reaching

Nürschan, with coal-mines and iron-foundries.

Pilsen (40,000) is famous for its beer.

The Church of *St. Bartholomew*, in the square, was founded in 1292. The *Rathhaus* (containing some ancient armour), built in 1576, and several other buildings, are good specimens of the Renaissance style. The house occupied by Wallenstein, immediately before he went to meet his death at Eger, and the arms left behind by him and his followers, are shown here. Pilsen endured a long siege in the Thirty Years' War, and was finally taken by Count Mansfeld in 1612. The old walls remain on the N.; on the other sides they are turned into walks.

The rly. now crosses the Uslawa bridge, and enters the valley of the Beraun. From Chrast a branch rly. runs N.E. to Radnitz, where there are coal-mines, remarkable for the beauty and number of the vegetable impressions in the strata. Several iron-works are passed on the way to

Rokitzan (5000), where the country becomes hilly and thickly wooded.

Zbirow, with a large saw-mill. 2 m. further is another stat. of the same name, with a fair château and some abandoned iron-works.

Horowitz has a château belonging to the Prince of Hanau.

The rly. now descends the bank of

am to Beraun, whence a narrow hemmed in by limestone cliffs, , Karlstein.

ie rt., crowning the summit of in the midst of a solitary rises the regal *Castle of Karl- the most remarkable feudal in Bohemia. It was built in 7 by the Emp. Charles IV., and riched with treasures in every nent of art, of which few now ; some have been transferred ma, and to Laxenburg. Karl- as the residence of the Bohe- kings; their wealth and their were preserved here; the af, or seneschal, was of the race in the land; 20 of his retainers were always on guard two portals, night and day.

lonjon Tower, 121 ft. high, with 15 ft. thick, overtops the whole . In the Kreuzkapelle the dian crown was preserved. The of this chapel are inlaid with amethyst, carnelian, &c., and ented by *Theodore of Prague* 130 portraits of saints, whose were at one time preserved here. ungeons and torture-chamber main below the building. The the Ascension of the Virgin as fresco paintings by *Nicholas ser of Strassburg*, which, how- have suffered much from re- ng. The little *Chapel of St. rine*, formed within the thickness wall, 12 ft. by 6 ft., is also with Bohemian precious stones. tains the best preserved of all intings in the castle; a Madonna hild, with the Emperor Charles nd his wife on their knees. of the paintings which cover alls at Karlstein are in oil, re interesting as being among arliest examples in that style l.

cross-road leads through the from Karlstein, through the and romantic valley of the etz, in which stand the convent sequestered) and ch. of "St. under the rocks." This saint Croatian prince, who retired

hither in the 9th centy., and lived in a cave which still exists.

The rly. crosses the Beraun, and enters the valley of the Moldau, which it follows to

Kuchelbad, a popular resort on holidays, prettily situated on the river.

ROUTE 159.

EGER TO VIENNA, BY MARIENBAD, BUDWEIS, AND GmÜND.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Eger . . .	51, 63, 71, 150
14	Königswart	
19	Marienbad	
27	Plan-Tachau	
67	*PILSEN . . .	156, 158
76	Nezvestic	
89	Nepomuk	
103	Horazdiovitz	
123	Protivin . . .	155
133	Wodnian	
147	Frauenberg	
151	Budweis . . .	90
158	Forbes	
183	Gmünd . . .	160
198	Schwarzenau-Zwettl	
230	Sigismundsherberg- Horn . . .	137
236	Eggenburg	
252	Gr.-Weikersdorf	
261	Absdorf-Hippersdorf	94
265	Tulln . . .	94
280	Klosterneuburg	
282	Nussdorf	
285	VIENNA (Fr. Jos.)	94

S.E.—Hamburg to Vienna. The river Wondreb is crossed before reach- ing Königswart (2230 ft.), a small watering-place, with a château of Prince Metternich's. (Adm. on Mon., Wed., and Fri., 2 to 6; fee). The estate belonging to it is well cul- vated, and contains several vill

and establishments for breeding cattle, in the improvement of which the late prince was much interested. The house, originally an old-fashioned château, has been converted into a handsome edifice; it lies in a sheltered hollow in the midst of very pretty pleasure-grounds. Among a large collection of portraits are those of three electors of Trèves and Mayence, of Prince Kaunitz; of Prince Metternich, late Prime Minister and Chancellor of Austria, at the age of thirty; of Pius VII., and of Napoleon at Elba. In the chapel is an altar, adorned with marbles brought from the church of St. Paul at Rome after the fire, and presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to the prince. One wing of the château is occupied by a very curious *Museum*, principally formed by Huss, the public executioner of Eger, and purchased from him by the late prince. His name and history were first made known by Goethe in one of his miscellaneous writings. The collection of *Coins* is very extensive and complete; that of *Minerals* includes all the products of Bohemia in this department. Among them are interesting specimens of the deposits of the hot-spring at Carlsbad, and of the pure white quartz, which is employed, when pounded, in the manufacture of the Bohemian glass, instead of sand, which is used elsewhere. A fine specimen of the native gold from the Ural mountains was the gift of the Emperor Nicholas. Among the historical relics are Napoleon's wash-hand basin, from Elba; the rings of Matthias Corvinus and John Sobieski; flails, scythes, and other rude weapons of the Bohemian peasants in the Hussite wars; the court-dress sword of Louis XIV., and the two official swords of the late Headsman of Eger—one was made at Sohlingen, the other at Ratisbon.

The *gardens* around the château are very pretty; on a hill behind, the prince erected, a few years ago, an *obelisk* in memory of the Emp. Francis of Austria.

Marienbad (1980 ft.) is a watering-place of comparatively recent origin;

since 1810 it has risen out of the forest which covered the spot where it stands, into very considerable reputation, through the valuable qualities of its cold mineral waters. It lies in an open, dry situation, and is surrounded by well-kept walks through the forest. The place is well looked after by the monks of the monastery of Tepl, to whom the land belongs. Within the crescent of houses stands a splendid *Kursaal*, *Promenade*, or *Assembly-room*, *Pump-room*, and covered portion of the *Kreuzbrunnen*, a colonnade for shops, occupied by itinerant traders during the season, and a Theatre. The lower portion of the valley is tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds, in the midst of which most of the mineral springs are situated, enclosed within elegant buildings in the form of temples, &c. Marienbad has the advantage of possessing two different kinds of mineral springs—two saline purgative, viz. the *Kreuzbrunnen*, which is sometimes warmed before drinking; this is more used than any other, and 350,000 bottles of the water are exported;—and the *Ferdinandsbrunnen*, about a mile distant, containing less salt and more carbonic acid and iron than the preceding; it is also exported. These waters are considered admirable remedies against bilious complaints. Three of the springs are chalybeate—the *Carolinbrunnen*, surrounded by a circular Corinthian temple; *Ambrosiusbrunnen*, covered by a Gothic canopy; and *Marienbrunnen*: the last supplies the old baths; the two former are introduced into the *New Bath House*: the water is heated or mixed with hot water for *warm baths*. The enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas evolved by the *Marienbrunnen*, and by the peat-bog adjoining, have given rise to the establishment of *Gas-baths*, where, by a peculiar apparatus, a stream of gas can be applied to any part of the body affected with disease.

Mud-baths (*Schlamm-bäder*), consisting of tubs filled with the bog-earth, finely-sifted, and moistened with mineral-water, in which the whole person or a single limb can be immersed, are

also provided here, and are coming much into vogue,

Another spring has been discovered in the midst of the forest, and thence called *Waldbrunnen*.

Marientbad has few gaieties of any kind, and visitors who repair hither will find the chief attractions of the place, beyond the relief which its waters are likely to afford, to lie in its quiet solitude and pretty situation.

The best near points of view are the (20 min. N.) *Meczery Temple*, the (40 min. E.) *Hohendorfer Höhe*, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W.) *Jägerlaube*. More distant excursions (for which a carriage and pair may be hired for 7 florins) are made to the *Premonstratensian Convent of Tepl* (7 m. E.). The road thither is hilly and bad. The church, dating from about 1200, was founded by a Duke of Bohemia. There is a fine library containing some valuable MSS., especially in old Slavonic writings. There is a German MS. Bible 200 years before Luther, written by *Martinus Polonus*, and good modern fresco by *Fuchs*, in the chapel.

The rly. now runs S. to *Plan*, 8 m. S.W. of which is the town of *Tachau*, on the Mies. Thence to

Mies (4500), an old town with lead and silver mines, hence called *Silberstadt*. The late-Gothic *Prager Thor* is worth notice, but the *Rathhaus* has been modernised.

The pretty valley of the Mies now bends N.E. Beyond *Pilsen* the rly. runs S.E. through the *Uslawa Thal*. The ruined castle of *Reichenhard*, on the l., is a conspicuous object.

Just before *Nepomuk*, on the l., is the château of Count *Colloredo*, called *Grünberg*, being on the summit of a wooded hill.

Nepomuk. The church, with Romanesque remains, stands on the site of the house in which *St. John Nepomuk* was born in 1320 (see *Prague*). It contains a silver statue of him, and is the cause of a pilgrimage on the 16th May.

Horazdiovitz is a prosperous little town on the *Wottawa*.

Wodnian lies on the river *Blanitz*. About 15 m. higher up the stream is

Hussinetz, the birthplace of *John Huss*.

Prince *Schwarzenberg's Castle of Frauenberg*, one of the largest in Bohemia, stands on an eminence overlooking the *Moldau*.

Near *Forbes* is *Trocznow*, where *John Ziska* was born beneath an oak, in the place of which a chapel dedicated to *St. John* now stands.

Gmünd is a thriving town at the confluence of the *Braunbach* with the *Luschnitz*. From *Schwarzenau* a dil. runs to (13 m. S.) *Zwettl*, where there is a Romanesque church.

Sigismundsherberg-Horn. The little town of *Horn* lies 5 m. W., and has a château belonging to Count *Hoyos*. The Church of *St. Stephen* is Gothic, and contains a curious pulpit and several monumental stones of great antiquity.

[13 m. S.W. of *Horn* is the Convent of *Altenburg*, founded in 1144; 3 m. further down the *Kamptal* lies the **Castle of Rosenburg**, one of the finest and best preserved feudal strongholds in Austria. Attached to it are the *Lists* for jousts and tournaments, 153 paces long and 60 wide, with double galleries or boxes for spectators, quite perfect. The castle is entered by a drawbridge; the interior contains many traces of ancient magnificence, and in the last of its 4 courts a pretty Gothic chapel. *Rosenburg* was the headquarters of the Protestants in the 16th centy., and an old song in 'Des Knaben Wunderhorn,' "Es liegt ein Schloss in Oesterreich," refers to it.]

Eggenburg, a small town with ancient walls, has a late-Gothic church of *St. Stephen*. At *Wetzdorf*, 2 m. N.W. of *Gross-Weikersdorf*, is the *Krieger-Walhalla*, a temple of fame, containing the tombs of *Marshal Radetzky* (1858), and *Baron Wimpffen* (1854). The *Danube* is crossed at *Tulln*, and its rt. bank skirted as far as *Vienna*.

ROUTE 160.

GMÜND TO PRAGUE, BY WESELY.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Gmünd . . .	159
22	Wittingau	
35	Wesely . . .	161
40	Sobeslau	
52	Tabor	
75	Wottitz	
85	Beneschau	
90	Cercan-Pisely	
111	Hostivar	
115	Nusle-Vrsovitz } 8 Modran }	
117	PRAGUE, Fr. Jos. .	143

N.—Vienna to Prague.

Wittingau (5000) has a 15th cent. château, a 14th cent. church, and cloisters belonging to a suppressed Augustinian Abbey. At **Sobeslau** (4000) is a 15th cent. church and castle. The rt. bank of the *Luschnitz* is followed to

Tabor (7500), on a precipitous eminence, surrounded on three sides by the windings of the *Luschnitz*. It was once a stronghold of the Hussites, who, under the command of Wanczek and Hromada, founded a town in 1420 on this hill, which had been previously called *Hradištie*, and gave it the scriptural name of Tabor. Tabor, however, is a Slavonic word signifying enclosure or camp. It became the citadel of the Taborites, and a place of great strength and importance in the Hussite wars; Ziska himself having fortified it, anticipating, it is said, in its outworks the science of modern fortification. The walls, in places double, and the towers which he built, still in part exist around the town, which preserves a character of antiquity and much originality. Its streets include several castellated houses; in front of one of them, at the corner of the *Ring*, or market-place, is an old balcony, called Ziska's pulpit,

from which, it is said, he used address his warlike followers. The *Rathhaus* contains a museum of local antiquities, comprising Ziska's suit of chain-mail and some arms. The head of the one-eyed hero is seen carved in stone in front of the ch. The *Go. Church* is worth notice; but more remarkable is the beautiful exterior of the *Decanalkirche* of Klokot, Gothic, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded by turrets or cupolas. The hill behind Tabor is called *Ho* and a pond, not far off, the *Jordan*. **Wottitz** has a Franciscan convent and a château. At *Beneschau* (3200) a busy town, is a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th cent. The *Sazava* crossed at *Cercan-Pisely*. **Hosti** has a Romanesque church worth notice. From *Nusle-Vrsovitz* a branch runs S. to *Modran*. A long tunnel is traversed before reaching Prague.

ROUTE 161.

WESELY TO IGLAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Wesely . . .	160
17	Neuhaus	
40	Ober-Cerekwe	
57	Stadt Igla	
58	Igla . . .	137

N.E.E.—The rly. runs due E. as far as *Neuhaus*. The town station of Igla lies at some distance S.W. of the Junction.

ROUTE 162.

PRAGUE TO MITTELWALDE, BY NIMBURG AND KÖNIGGRÄTZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Prague N.W.	
4	Vysocan . . .	143
17	Celákovitz . . .	
22	LISSA . . .	137
32	NIMBURG . . .	137, 141
37	Podebrad . . .	
42	GR. WOSSEK . . .	137
56	Chlumetz . . .	135
73	Königgrätz . . .	133, 148
88	Tynist . . .	134
113	Geiersberg . . .	
	9 Wildenschwert . . .	139
125	Wichstadt-Lichtenau . . .	130 }
	3 Grulich . . .	130 }
131	Mittelwalde . . .	130, n.c. 85

E.—The rly. at first bears N.E., and crosses the Elbe beyond *Celákovitz*, following the rt. bank of the river as far as *Gross-Wossek*. Here the Elbe describes a semi-circle to the S., while the rly. continues E., and crosses the river again at Königgrätz. The Prussian frontier is passed before reaching Mittelwalde, where luggage is examined.

ROUTE 163.

CRACOW TO LEMBERG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	KRAKAU . . .	121
4	Podgórze . . .	174
6	Bierzanów . . .	
	Wieliczka . . .	
	znia . . .	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
49	TARNOW . . .	170
70	DEMBICA . . .	165
99	Rzeszow . . .	
110	Lancut . . .	
123	Przeworsk . . .	
131	JAROSLAU . . .	166
153	PRZEMYSL . . .	171
194	Grodok . . .	
213	LEMBERG . . .	164, 168, 169
	42 RAWA RUSKA . . .	166
	57 BELZEC . . .	

E.—Berlin to Odessa. Sleeping-car from Cracow to Lemberg. The Vistula is crossed on leaving Cracow.

From *Bierzanow* a branch line runs S.E. to

Wieliczka (5000), remarkable for its **Salt-mines*, probably the most extensive and productive in the world. They were discovered in 1250, and began to be worked soon after. The excavations commenced beneath the town, which is entirely undermined by them; they extend from E. to W. nearly 2 m., and from N. to S. 1200 yds. Their depth is 783 ft., and their annual produce averages 40,000 tons.

The salt-mine was much injured by an inundation in 1868.

Permission to see the mines is granted on application to the Directors (office in the *Schloss*) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from 2 to 3. Adm. 2 fl. each: 10 kr. for each room illuminated with Bengal lights, 10 kr. for mining costume, and 30 kr. for the lift in ascending out of the mine. The visit occupies 2 hrs., and is entirely free from danger.

"The town of Wieliczka is pleasantly diversified with slight hills, but its position has nothing of the picturesque aspect of the salt-works near Salzburg or in the Vallais. Several shafts in different parts of the town descend into the excavations which have been made in the salt-rock. Down the principal of these shafts it was my fate to descend with the guides in a kind of swing, suspended from a capstan, hanging like a bunch of grapes from a single rope. This descent brought us to the 1st story field of the works, where considerable

numbers of men were engaged in packing and pounding the salt in barrels, whence it is raised up the great shaft. We walked for some distance along the wide galleries, which are perfectly dry and airy, till we arrived at various halls or chambers excavated in the salt. We crossed a salt-lake, which fills the bottom of one of these halls on the second field, in a broad flat-bottomed boat, and beyond it we found the workmen continuing the work of excavation. Some of the galleries through which we passed are a thousand paces in length, and several of the chambers are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. It was an appalling reflection that these prodigious perforations, extending, in a vast labyrinth, 4 stories deep, over a tract as large as a huge city, have been effected for the sole purpose of seasoning human food.

"The salt-rock of Wieliczka is perfectly compact; no natural chasms have ever been found in the mass; and the salt is mixed with no kind of extraneous substance, except the soil and clay in the parts nearer to the surface. The halls and passages, which have been gradually excavated in the course of 900 years, during which the mines are known to have been worked, are all named after distinguished personages, and many of them are adorned with obelisks and columns left standing by the workmen. The chapel is a chamber of moderate size scooped out in a more regular Gothic form, ornamented with various statues and a huge crucifix, all of the same material. One of the statues, composed of a single transparent salt-block, represents Sigismund Augustus of Poland, as large as life, though the emblems of his regality have slightly defloresced since his reign. Another statue, which I took for Lot's wife, proved to be St. Kunegunda, once duchess of the country, and still patroness of the mines, which the tradition says were discovered in the course of a very vigilant search made for the wedding of that princess. Mass is celebrated once a year in this subterranean chapel, in the presence of all the

miners on the festival of St. Kunegunda (July 3rd).

"From 800 to 1000 are employed. The miners are a fine race; their labour is healthy, and they seldom remain below more than 8 hrs. at a time. The implements they use to detach large fragments of the rock from the mass are of the simplest kind; and the mines are worked at the present day just as they were in the 9th century, with the exception of the gunpowder occasionally used in blasting. The whole nature of the works has, in fact, little analogy with the science of mining; and it would be more correct to term them salt-quarries than salt-mines."

The rock containing the salt is supposed to be of tertiary formation, but as this fact is not correctly ascertained, visitors may serve the cause of geological science by collecting specimens on the spot of the fossils found embedded in the rock, in connection with the salt.

A very extensive *Bathing Establishment*, supplied with brine, douche, and vapour baths, has been erected here, and is much frequented.

Bochnia (8500) has considerable salt-mines, inferior to those of Wieliczka, but derived, it is supposed, from the same enormous deposit. The houses are mostly of wood.

Near *Bogumilowice* the highest summits of the Tatra mountains may be discerned.

Tarnow (25,000) has a château belonging to Prince Sangusko. The *Cathedral* contains very curious monuments of the Ostrog and Tarnowsky families: they are of marble, richly adorned with statues and reliefs of battles, and reach up to the roof, a height of 60 or 70 ft.

At **Dembica** is a *château* of Prince Radzivil. There is another *château* at **Rzeszow** (13,000).

Lancut has 3600 Inhab., half of whom are Jews. Much linen is made here. The handsome old castle belongs to Count Potocki.

Przeworsk. Here is a pretty modern villa belonging to Prince Lubomirski.

Jaroslaw (13,000, 8000 Jews) belongs to Prince Czartorysky; it is prettily situated on the San, a navigable stream, and is fortified with modern defences.

Przemyśl (9500), an old flourishing town on the San, here crossed by a bridge 500 ft. long. It is still surrounded by ancient walls, and contains 16 churches, most of them Gothic. It is the See of a Roman Catholic and of a Greek Bishop. Without the walls is a ruined castle. An *enceinte* and circle of detached forts for the defence of Galicia were added in 1869-81.

The villages of the Rusniaks, or Ruthens, a Slavonic tribe who inhabit this part of Galicia, are miserable in the extreme; their wretched huts are of twisted reeds plastered with mud.

Grodek (11,000) is situated between two small lakes.

Lemberg (in Polish, Lwow; Latin, Leopold; French, Leopol), is the capital of the Austrian portion of Poland (Galicia), and has 110,000 Inhab., 20,000 of whom are Jews.

It is the seat of 3 archbishops, Catholic, Armenian, and Greek. It contains 14 Roman Catholic Churches, a Greek and Armenian Cathedral, a Protestant Chapel (Bethaus), and 2 Synagogues, besides several Catholic and Greek Convents. The town itself is small, but it is equalled in extent by each of its four suburbs; and in them are situated the finest houses.

In the market-place in the centre of the city stands the *Rathhaus*, finished in 1835.

The *Dominican Church*, in imitation of that of St. Carlo in Vienna, contains a monument by *Thorvaldsen*, to the Countess Dunin-Borowska.

In the Cracow suburb is situated the *Church and Palace* of the Armenian Archbishop, a handsome building. The celebration of the Armenian church service may here be seen.

The principal Jews' *Synagogue*, in the Jews' quarter, is the most splendid in the Austrian dominions.

The *University*, re-opened in 1847, is attended by more than 1000 students.

There is a public *Library*, particularly rich in Polish literature, and a *Museum* especially devoted to productions of Galicia.

The fortifications of the town have been razed and turned into walks. On the N. rises the Sandberg, on whose summit stands the old ruined Castle of *Löwenburg*, commanding a fine view of the town.

Lemberg is the place of greatest trade in Galicia, though it is chiefly limited to carrying and commission business; and it is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Important fairs are held at stated periods; the most considerable is that called *Dreikönigsmesse*, which lasts 6 weeks from January 14. During this period, which is called "*Contractszeit*," there is a great concourse of Christian and Jewish merchants in the town. A rly. strikes N.N.W., to Belzec on the Russian frontier.

ROUTE 164.

LEMBERG TO ROMAN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	LEMBERG	163, 168, 169
40	Chodorów	
62	Bursztyn	
70	Halicz	
87	STANISLAW	172
122	KOLOMEA	
	17 Sloboda	
165	CZERNOWITZ	
	21 Nowosieltsa	
	HLIBOKA	167
216	Hatna	
	42 S.W. Kimpolung	
221	Suczawa-Itakany	
232	Veresti	
	28 Botosani	
261	PASCANI	
	48 Jassy	
285	ROMAN	

S.E.—Passing *Chodorow*, almost entirely inhabited by Jews, the train reaches *Bursztyn*, where is a château of Prince Jablonowski. *Halicz*, with a ruined castle, is prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Dniester, 3 m. W. of the stat. The train crosses the river. *Stanislaw* (19,000) is a flourishing commercial town, rebuilt after a fire in 1868. Near *Kolomea* (24,000), on the Pruth, is a fine view of the Carpathian range. *Czernowitz* (48,000), capital of the Bukowina, is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a university. The archiepiscopal Palace is a fine modern building, with a beautifully decorated Reception Hall. The Greek Cathedral, several buildings of the different branches of the church here represented, and the handsome Moorish Synagogue (1877), are worthy of notice. The University, founded in 1875, has about 750 students. In the same year was erected the *Austria Monument* of marble and sandstone, with reliefs and inscriptions, commemorating the hundredth year of Austrian rule. At the S. end of the town is the *Volksgraben*, a pleasant and shady promenade.

Continuing the rly. journey, luggage is examined at *Suczawa*, and the train proceeds to *Roman*, 8 hrs. from *Bucharest* (Rte 207).

Tarnobrzeg, where it turns E. *Rozwadow*, near the l. bank of *San*, and just within the Gallic frontier. From *Tarnobrzeg* a branch line is continued N. to *Nadbrzezie*

ROUTE 166.

JAROSLAW TO SOKAL. N.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	JAROSLAW	163
27	Lubaczów	
55	RAWA RUSKA	163
79	Belz	
95	SOKAL	

ROUTE 167.

HLIBOKA TO BERNHOMETH. W.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Hliboka	164
6	Karapczin }	
12	Czudin }	
13	Storozynetz }	
33	Bernhometh }	
6	S.W. Mezebrody }	

ROUTE 165.

DEMBICA TO ROZWADOW.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	DEMBICA	163
20	Mielec	
45	TARNOBRZEG }	
8	Nadbrzezie }	
63	ROZWADOW	

N.N.E.—The rly. descends the rt. bank of the *Wystoka* N. as far as

ROUTE 168.

LEMBERG TO BATYU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	LEMBERG	163, 164, 169
28	Mikolajów	
17	STRYI	172
32	LAWOCZNE	
10	Munkács	
57	Bátyu	178

S.W.—Beyond Lawoczne the train is through the *Beszkid* tunnel, long, and traverses a finely wooded district. **Munkács** (10,000), on *atorcza*, has an old castle, rising of a rock, 300 ft. high, celebrated its heroic defence by Helene yi, who held it for 3 years against imperial troops in 1685-88.

ROUTE 169.

LEMBERG TO WOLOCZYSK.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	LEMBERG	163, 164, 168
31	KRASNE	
	24 Brody }	
61	Zborow	
87	TARNOPOL	
20	PODWOLOCZYSKA	
23	Woloczysk	

—Berlin to Odessa. From Krasne *Brody* line (for Kiev) turns off to . **Tarnopol** (26,000) is the last e of importance within the Aus- empire, and the frontier is hed at *Podwoleczyka*. On the site bank of the *Podhorca* lies *oyysk*, the first place in Russia.

ROUTE 170.

TARNOW TO ABOS, BY EPERIES.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Tarnow	163
39	Stroze	172
42	Grybów	
57	Neu-Sandez . .	172
63	Alt-Sandez	
81	Zegiestów	
83	Bad Zegiestów	
89	Muszyna-Krynica	
98	Orlő	
127	Nagy Sáros	
131	Eperies	
142	Abos	179

S.—At Grybow the rly. turns W. as far as **Neu-Sandez** (11,000), on the *Dunajec*. From **Alt-Sandez** a dil. runs S.W., following the tortuous *Bialka*, to (27 m.) *Szczawnica*, a favorite watering-place at the foot of the *Carpathians*. **Zegiestow** has also a popular bathing-establishment, in a beautiful situation. 5 m. N.E. of *Muszyna* are the **Baths of Krynica**, much frequented. On the *Poprad*, 10 m. W. of *Orlő*, are the chalybeate springs of *Lublau*. *Opals* are found near **Nagy Sáros**.

Eperies (Hung. *Eperjes*, from *eper*, a strawberry: hence it is called in Latin *Fragopolis*, though more commonly *Eperesinum*; in the Slovak dialect, *Pressova*), an old walled town of 11,000 Inhab., on the river *Tarcza*, with some houses of the 15th or 16th centy., built in the style of some of those at *Naples*, with which kingdom *Hungary* was in the middle ages much connected. *Eperies* was almost entirely burnt in 1887.

The principal buildings are the ch. of St. Nicholas, the Lutheran College, and the County Hall (*Comititshaus*). The town is supplied with water from the *Tarcza*, which is conveyed in numerous cisterns, after being v

Church, the interior of which has been spoilt by the renovations of later years.

Tatrahaza, 2 m. N., is pleasantly situated among woods.

Poprád, or **Deutschendorf** (Rte. 179), the nearest stat. of the **Oderberg-Kaschau Rly.**, is a village about 8 m. to the S.W. The post-road from **Neumarkt** runs to **Kesmark**, thence E. through **Leutschau** to **Eperies Rly.** Stat. (Rte. 170). From **Poprád** a good road leads by **Felka** and **Gross-Schlagendorf** to

10 m. **Schmöcks** (3340 ft.), a retired watering-place at the foot of the **Lomnitzer Spitze**. It is much frequented during the bathing season, and affords tolerable accommodation. Ponies are always available. There is deer-shooting in the forest, and trout-fishing in all the streams. The excursions are varied and pleasing. Numerous walks are pierced through the woods in every direction.

Rooms should be ordered in the summer season at least a fortnight before they are required, as the baths are always more than full. A Hungarian gipsy band, as well as keepers, guides, and conveyances of every kind, are attached to the establishment.

The ***Touristen-Weg**, a beautiful pathway constructed by the local Tourists' Club, runs from **Belér Höhlenheim** (2460 ft.), in the **Kotlina** valley through **Schmöcks** to the **Lake of Csorba** (4430 ft.), a distance of 21 m.

EXCURSIONS.

(1) To the **Kohlbacher Thal** either on foot or by pony, no guide required. A splendid view from the **Kamm**, a ridge before descending to the falls: two streams join together and dash over the rocky boulders to the depths below.

(2) To the **Five Lakes**, past the **Kohlbach Waterfall** and the **Fire-stone**. This is one of the wildest parts of the **Tatra**, and may be visited easily in a day, taking the **Grosskohlbacher**

Thal in going, and returning by the **Klein**. A guide required.

(3) By the **Fire-stone** up the **Lomnitzer Spitze** (8650 ft.), the highest mountain but one in the **Carpathians**. Magnificent prospect. Guide required.

(4) To the **Schlagendorfer Spitze** (8050 ft.), 6 hrs. Guide required.

(5) The **Felka-Thal** can be visited on pony-back, and should in no case be omitted. To the ***Felka Lake** (5380 ft.), there and back, 4 hrs.

(6) Ascent of the great **Krivan** (8195 ft.), the most westerly mountain of the **Tatra** range. The rly. may be taken to **Vazsec Stat.** (Rte. 179), or a carriage to **Bielansz**, where ponies and guides can be obtained.]

Before reaching **Neu-Sandez** the rly. crosses the **Donajec**, and follows Rte. 170 to **Grybów**. From **Zagorzany** a branch runs S.W. to **Gorlice**. Another branch connects **Neu-Zagórz** with **Zagórz** in Rte. 171. From **Drohobicz** a line diverges S. to **Boryslaw**.

Sambor, on the **Dniester**, has a pop. of 14,000.

ROUTE 173.

SUCHA TO SKAWINA, N.N.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	SUCHA.	172
16	KALWARYA	123
30	SKAWINA	174

ROUTE 174.

OSWIECIM TO PODGÓRZE, E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	OSWIECIM	. . 121
12	Zator	
31	SKAWINA	. . 173
39	Podgórze-Bonarka	
41	PODGÓRZE-PLASZOW	. . . 163

ROUTE 175.

DEBRECZIN TO KIRÁLYHAZA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	DEBRECZIN	. . 204
13	Vámos-Pércs	
45	Nagy-Károly	. . 176
68	SZATHMÁR	
97	KIRÁLYHAZA	. 179

N.E.—The rly. runs due E. as far as *Vámos-Pércs*, a town of the Hajduks, and thence to

Nagy-Károly. Here is a curious Catholic ch., which, at a distance, looks like a camel. There is a château with extensive grounds, belonging to Count Károly. The country round is marshy.

Szathmár (20,000) is the seat of a Catholic bishop. In the Platz is a cathedral with a cupola and high portico. Kölcsey, a Hungarian writer and poet, has a statue close by. From a terrace before the church, which stands on the site of the old fortress, there is a very fine view of the Marmarós mountains. In 1711 the peace between the Austrian dynasty

and Rakoczy was signed in this town. To the E. is the pretty little mountain town of Frauenstadt (Hung., Nagy-Banya), with 9100 Inhab. There are gold, silver, and lead mines.

Királyhaza lies in a wide and beautiful valley bounded by high mountains. Close to the town a singular isolated hill, now encircled with vineyards, is crowned with the picturesque ruins of a castle.

ROUTE 176.

NAGY-KÁROLY TO ZILAH, S.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Nagy-Károly	. 175
15	Tasnád	
28	Akos	
38	Sarmaság	}
	11 Szilagy Somlyo	
53	Zilah	

ROUTE 177.

NYIREGYHAZA TO UNGHVAR.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Nyiregyhaza	. . 204
11	Kemeese	
28	Kisvárdá	
48	CSAP	. . . 178
62	Ungvár	

N.—Ungvár (12,000) an old town on the Ungh, has a finely situated castle, now a seminary. 9 miles lie the Baths of Szobrancez.

ROUTE 178.

SZERENCs TO MARMARÓs-SZIGETH.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	SZERENCs.	. . 204
15	Liszka-Tolcsva	
23	Sárospatak	
30	SÁTORALJA-UJHELY }	
	10 Legenye-Mihalyi }	171
57	CsAP . . .	. 177
67	Bátyu . . .	. 168
118	KIRÁLYHÁZA .	175
128	Huszt	
140	Bustyaháza	
152	Taraczköz	
163	Marmarós-Szigeth	

R.—The direction is N.E. as far as *Sárospatak* (5000), on the rt. bank of the Bodrog, where there is a celebrated Calvinist College, and *Sátoralja-Ujhely* (12,000) an important town.

Huszt stands at the junction of the rivers Theiss and Nagyag. The country round is very beautiful; near the Stat., on an eminence, are the grand old ruins of a castle built in 1100, and destroyed by lightning in 1767. There is a splendid view from the hill of the great plain, and of the Marmarós Carpathians. The rly. follows the valley to

Bustyaháza, near the well-known iron-waters of Kisk—a bath much frequented by ladies. The accommodation is good, and the scenery round very lovely.

Marmarós-Szigeth is a little town of 8900 Inhab., many of whom are Jews. 1 hr.'s drive are the salt-mines of Slatina. The chambers are of immense size, and have a very striking effect when lighted up. Though believed to have been known to the ancients, the mine was never worked till 1789. In the centre of

great hall is a pyramid of salt, which is always left untouched; at

the base of this is a small altar, where mass is said on the 3rd of St. Kunigunde's day. There are hands enough to work the mine, the people of the country, and of a wild and half savage character. Some of their dwellings are little better than holes scooped out of the hillside. Their dress consists of a straw-hat and a sheep-skin over their shoulders, with pieces of cloth tied round their feet for boots. As far from Szigeth there is a salt-manufactory, the chief product of which is soda.

The scenery of this part of the Carpathians is wild and romantic, both fauna and flora are interesting, but the accommodation is very

ROUTE 179.

ODERBERG TO KASCHAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	ODERBERG	
19	TESCHEN . . .	
31	Jablunkau	
44	Csáca . . .	
63	SILLEIN . . .	172,
76	RUTTKA . . .	
99	Rosenberg	
113	LIPTO-SZT. MIKLOS	
120	Liptó-Ujvár	
130	Vazsek	
137	Csorba	
142	Lucsivna	
149	Poprád	
166	IGLO-LÖCSE	
175	Wallend-Kirchdran	
192	Margitfalva }	
	21 Szomolnok }	
208	ABOS . . .	
217	KASCHAU . . .	

S.E.E.—A wooded district, which is reversed to Teschen (12,000), on the bank of the Olsa. Here was

the peace between Austria and Prussia in 1799. Only one tower of the 12th cent. castle yet remains. Passing some large iron-works, the rly. ascends to the (1800 ft.) *Jablunka Tunnel*, which penetrates the ridge between Silesia and Hungary, descending thence to *Čadca*, a small town on the *Kisutza*. *Sillein* (1180 ft.) is a country town of 4030 Inhab., on the l. bank of the *Waag*, which river the train now follows. The scenery soon becomes extremely picturesque, and beyond a striking defile the train reaches *Ruttká*, or *Ruttek*, prettily situated at the confluence of the *Thurocz* and the *Waag*. 9 m. S. of *Rosenberg* are the *Baths of Korytnica*, and 5 m. S. of *Liptó-St. Miklós* are the interesting grottoes of *Demenová*.

The rly. follows the *Waag* to its confluence with the *Bela* at *Hradek* (or *Liptó Ujeaz*), with a ruined castle. Hence is gained a fine view of the *Tátra* Mountains, whose S. base the rly. now skirts. A steep ascent leads to *Csorba* (2950 ft.), on the watershed between the *Waag* and *Poprad*, a charming centre for excursions. 6 m. N. is the beautiful *lake of *Csorba* (4430 ft.). From *Vázsek*, *Hradek*, or *Csorba*, the *Krivan* (Rte. 172) may be ascended in 5 hrs.

Near *Lucivna* is a bathing establishment for the water-cure. From hence is the finest view of three of the highest peaks of the *Tátra* — the *Eisthaler Spitze*, 8690; the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, 8650; and the *Krivan*, 8195 ft. This group of mountains, shaped like a succession of sugar-loaves, rises directly from a desert and melancholy valley; and though nothing can be more imposing than the shapes and character of the mass of snow and rock, yet the utter sterility and coldness of the valley diminish the beauty of the scene. The northern or Polish side of the mountains is far more varied and picturesque (see Rte. 172).

Poprad term. *Deutschendorf*, is
Zips towns that form
This district has
sq. m., with 40,000

Inhab., almost all descendants of colonists from Lower Saxony, who settled here in the 12th centy. There were originally 24 towns, but in 1412, *Sigismund*, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, pawned 13 of them to the King of Poland for 155,400 Hungarian ducats. The district thus pawned was re-incorporated with Hungary on the first partition of Poland in 1772, when a part of it was placed under the jurisdiction of the county of *Zips* (*Szepes*). The inhabitants of this *Free District*, one-half of whom are Lutherans, have preserved the old German character, and are in every respect well deserving of the traveller's attention.

Travellers wishing to explore the *Tátra* mountains should leave the rly. or road at *Deutschendorf* (*Poprád*), and proceed either to *Käsmark* or to *Schmöcks* (Rte. 172.)

Iglo is another of the *Zips* towns. 5 m. N. is

Leutschau (Hungar. *Lőcse*), a town of 5000 Inhab., with an interesting 13th cent. church that contains some well-carved altars and monuments.

At *Kirchdrauf*, 4 m. N. of *Wallendorf* stat., is the castle of *Zips*, now in ruins, which in the middle ages was a strong fortress belonging to the *Zápolyas*, and the birthplace of the celebrated *John Zápolya*. Here is a Gothic church of various dates, well worth attention.

The rly. passes several iron foundries and silver mines, and continues though picturesque scenery all the way to *Kaschau*.

SECTION V.

HUNGARY,† CROATIA, AND SLAVONIA.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Travelling by Post.—Inns; *Requisites for Travelling*; *Hungarian Costume*;
Map.—*Languages.*—*Vocabulary.*—*Inhabitants and Scenery.*

ROUTES.

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195. Vienna to Verciorova, by Pressburg, Temesvar, Hercules-Bad, and Orsova	302	218. Sissek to Neu-Gradiska	329
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198. Buda-Pest to Predeal, by Grosswardein, Klausenburg, and Kronstadt	306	221. Buda-Pest to Tövis, by Arad and Karlsburg	332
199. Kis-Kapus to Hermannstadt	311	222. Grosswardein to Villany, by Maria - Theresiopel and Essegg	333
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202. Totmegyer to Nagy-Belicz	313	225. Arad to Szegedin	334
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204. Püspök-Ladany to Miskolcz, by Tokay	315	227. Arad to Borosbes-Büttyn	335
205. Buda-Pest to Ruttká, by Altsohl and Kremnitz	316	228. Bares to Mohacs, by Fünfkirchen	335
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208. Fülek to Miskolcz	319	231. Stuhlweissenburg to Gratz	337
209. Buda-Pest to Belgrad	320	232. Fehring to Fürstenfeld	337
210. Neustadt to Bares, by Steinamanger and Kanizsa	323	233. Neu-Szőny to Stuhlweissenburg	338
211. Buda-Pest to Ueszög	324	234. Raab to Klein-Zell	338
212. Zakany to Battaszek	324	235. Vienna to Buda-Pest, by the Danube	338
213. Zakany to Fiume, by Agram	325	236. Buda-Pest to Constantinople, by the Danube	344
214. Csakathurn to Agram	327		
215. Steinbrück to Sissek, by Agram	327		

*** Money the same as in Austria.

† German, *Ungarn*; Magyar, *Magyarország*. See Paget's 'Hungary,' an excellent work.

TRAVELLING BY POST.

The greater part of English travellers in Hungary are contented with a visit to Pest, which is most easily effected by descending the Danube from Vienna by steamer in 10 to 12 hours, returning by Rail.

The *posting charges*, according to tariff, are—

	fl.	kr.
For 2 horses, per post - - - - -	1	40 ³ / ₄
grease-money - - - - -		8
post-caféche - - - - -		25
postilion - - - - -		18
Total - - - - -	2	31

With the extra Trinkgeld for the postboy, and 6 kr. to the ostler, the expense per post must be calculated at 3 fl. *at least*.

Those who are unwilling to incur the expense of posting may resort to the small country carriages which are found everywhere, and make no bad conveyance over mountain roads, where springs are unknown, or, if known, would only be broken. The fare should not exceed 1 fl. per Germ. mile. The roads in Hungary are very bad, for the good reason that in the plain country no stone is to be got to make them, and the traveller must at times hold tight to the waggon with both hands. The post-chaise of Hungary is a four-wheel waggon with open sides. It has no springs, and the easiest mode of travelling in it is to fill it with clean hay and lie down at full length. In rainy weather it is open and uncovered; at other times the dust is very trying.

INNS.—REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLING.—HUNGARIAN COSTUME.—MAP.

"The Hungarian inns are generally of one story, planted in the midst of a court-yard ankle-deep in mud, with an arcade running round them; broken steps and uneven pavement lead up to them. Landlord and waiter are seldom at hand to receive a traveller when he presents himself; the attendance is slow and bad. In country inns the sheets are sewn on to the coverlid, and it is necessary specially to order clean ones.

"A great portion of the inns are kept by Germans or Jews. From this cause the German language is generally understood at inns throughout Hungary; but a *servant* who speaks Hungarian (*Magyar*) and Slavonic would be very useful. Few of the inns afford more than 2 or 3 rooms for the use of travellers; it is therefore inconvenient to travel in a large party. We have usually found the interiors tolerably clean."

Leather sheets are desirable, and sleeping in a carriage is often preferable to a bed. No Hungarian gentleman thinks of travelling without his sheets, pillow, pillow-case, and leather sheets. Mattresses are required by those about to penetrate from Hungary into the far east. Mosquito-curtains will be found of the greatest service to those who descend the Danube, and who value skin, sleep, or comfort, since myriads of those venomous insects are engendered on the marshy shores of the river. The portmanteau should be waterproof, or provided with a tarpaulin.

Fowls are always to be had by waiting half an hour; in other respects the larders of the country inns are very badly provided: therefore let the traveller furnish a basket with cold meat, &c., and take several bottles of good wine from whatever starting-point he may set out from. The favourite *sh* is chicken, seasoned with red pepper (*capsicum*), called *Pap*

Csirke; the same hot seasoning is applied to other viands, and the taste for it marks the Eastern origin and descent of the Magyars. A block-tin tea-kettle, and some tea, will often repay the trouble of carriage. It would be also advisable to take plenty of stout rope; the wretched tackle with which the horses are fastened is always breaking.

The Hungarian national costume is very picturesque and appropriate. It consists of a braided black frock coat, tight-fitting breeches, hessian boots with spurs, and cap (or Kalpag) with a heron's plume in front; but since 1866 it has been again falling more and more into disuse, except with Hungarians of the old school.

"The climate of Hungary is very variable; the hottest days are succeeded by very cold nights; and the traveller will not repent if he provide himself with a *Bunda* before he sets out on a journey. This is a cloak of sheepskin, with the hair turned inwards, and the leather ornamented with rude embroidery and strips of gaudy colours. The Magyar peasant rarely abandons it summer or winter; it seems to serve him at once for coat, bed, and house."

A supply of quinine is desirable on account of the risk of the fever and ague, &c., bred in the pestilential marshes at the mouth of the Danube.

The Government Trigonometric Military Survey, in 16 sheets, will prove a useful map.

LANGUAGE.

A traveller who speaks German will have no great difficulty in making his way through Hungary. The German population of the counties of Tolna, Baranya, Bács, and the Banat, is very considerable. There are also two districts, the Zipser Städte, in the N. of Hungary, and the Sachsenland, in Transylvania, which are entirely peopled by Germans. Five languages are spoken in Hungary besides German, which is understood by all educated persons (although no longer the prevailing language, as it used to be previous to the year 1850), viz., Magyar, the language of the dominant race; Romanic or Valach, the language of the Valachs; and three Slavonic languages, viz. South Slavonic or Illyrian, spoken by the Slávs of Croatia, Slavonia, and S. Hungary; and Slovak and Rusniak (which are dialects, the former a Tshekh, the latter a Russian dialect), spoken by the Slávs of N. Hungary.

Many words in the Magyar and Slavonic languages seem difficult to pronounce, on account of the orthography of these languages differing from that which we have adopted. The difficulty is, however, more apparent than real, the *sounds* being frequently identical. For instance, the following *signs* are used in the following languages to express the same *sounds*, that is to say, are *equivalents*.

English.	German.	Magyar.	Polish.	Bohemian.	Illyrian.
s	s	sz	s	s	s
ts	{ z tz }	cz	c	c	c
sh	sch	s	sz	š	š
tsh	tsch	cs	cz	č	č
y	j	j	j	j	j
v	w	v	w	w	v
f	{ f v }	f	f	{ f w }†	f
	ch		ch	č	č
French j		zs	z	ž	ž
			rz	ř	ř

† In the final syllable, *ew*, *aw*, *ow*.

‡ A peculiar sound, as the Polish *rz*. In this Handbook it has been rendered by the Polish equivalent *rz*; the Boh. *č* has also frequently been rendered by the Pol. *cz*.

Examples. Magyar, Szepes = Sepesh; Vác = Váts; Pest = Pesht; Bács = Bátsh; János (John) = Yánosh.

Boh. Cernowic	} Tshernovits.	Boh. Lobkowic	} Lobkovits.
Pol. Czernowic		Germ. Lobkowitz	
Germ. Zar.	} Tsar.		
Magyar, Czár			
Pol., Boh., and Illyr. Car.			

As Magyar proper names frequently occur in the following pages, it may not be irrelevant to observe that *h* is always aspirated, and *g* always pronounced hard, as in the words *get*, *give*.

The English equivalents for the Magyar signs *ly*, *ny*, *ty*, *gy*, would be *ly*, *ny*, *ty*, *dy*, both letters having their usual English sound, but the sounds of both being made to coalesce so as to form one sound. It will thus be found that these signs express sounds heard in the English words, filial (*filial*), pinion (*pinion*), tune (*tyoon*), endure (*endyoor*), and in the French words, *fille*, *peigne*, *métier*, *adieu*.

Examples. Magyar = Ma-dyar (not Mad-yar); Baranya = Ba-ra-nya.

It is much more difficult to give equivalents of vowel sounds, each language having, in this respect, peculiarities of pronunciation, which require a nice ear and long practice to discriminate. The Magyar language has 14 vowel sounds, 7 short and 7 long; and as the Magyar alphabet is the most perfect of any in Europe, each of these sounds (with one exception of no great importance) is represented by an invariable sign, as follows:—

Magyar i, pron. as i in the word fit				Magyar o, pron. as o in the word not			
i	„	i	„ machine	ó	„	o	„ note
e	„	e	„ met	u	„	u	„ pull
é	„	a	„ paper	ü	„	oo	„ pool
a	||			ö, ô, as the German ö			
á	„	a	„ half	ü, ü	„	Germ. ü, French u, Boh. y.	

VOCABULARY OF MAGYAR WORDS THAT ENTER INTO THE COMPOSITION OF NAMES OF PLACES, INNS, ETC.

Magyar.

Alsó, lower.
Aly, *alyja*, *alfa*, the lowest part, under, underneath.
Angolország, England.
Angol, an Englishman.
Apát, abbot.
Aranyos, golden.
Bánya, mine.
Dió, a nut; *diós*, nutty.
Egyház, church.
Érdő, forest.
Érsek, arch^{1.2.3}hop.
Fa, tree.
Falu, village.

Fehér, white.
Fekete, black.
Felső, upper.
Fő, chief, principal.
Föld, ground, earth, land.
Folyás, *folyó*, river.
Forrás, a spring.
Franciaország, France.
Francia, a Frenchman.
Fürdő, a bath.
Gyöngy, a pearl; *gyöngyös*, studded with pearls, pearly.
Ház, house.

Hegy, mountain, hill, peak.
Hely, a place.
Híd, bridge.
Hideg, cold.
Homok, sand.
Kápolna, chapel.
Kapu, gate, door.
Kereszt, a cross.
Kert, garden.
Király, king.
Királynő, queen.
Kis, little.
Kő, stone.

^{1.2.3} These are the common sounds of e, é; but each of these signs has two sounds, which must be distinguished; those of é correspond to the French é and è, and, often heard in our provincial dialects, something between the

<i>Kolostor, klastrom</i> , a convent.	<i>Osztrák</i> , an Austrian.	<i>Tó, tava</i> , lake, pool.
<i>Kút</i> , a well, a spring.	<i>Palánk</i> , plank, palisade.	<i>Török</i> , Turkish.
<i>Lak</i> , a dwelling.	<i>Palota</i> , palace.	<i>Torony</i> , tower.
<i>Láp</i> , bog, morass.	<i>Piacz</i> , place (market-place).	<i>Tót</i> , a Sláv, Slavonic.
<i>Ló</i> , horse.	<i>Püspök</i> , bishop.	<i>Újan</i> , new.
<i>Meleg</i> , warm.	<i>Patak</i> , a brook.	<i>Vár, várads</i> , castle (the Germ. <i>burg</i>).
<i>Mező</i> , a field, a plain.	<i>Sajó</i> , salt.	<i>Vármegye</i> , county.
<i>Mocsár</i> , morass.	<i>Sár</i> , mud; <i>sáros</i> , muddy.	<i>Város</i> , town.
<i>Monostor</i> , a monastery.	<i>Sebes</i> , rapid, quick.	<i>Vas</i> , iron.
<i>Nagy</i> , great.	<i>Sekély</i> , a ford.	<i>Vásár</i> , market.
<i>Nemes</i> , noble.	<i>Só</i> , salt.	<i>Veres</i> , red.
<i>Német</i> , German.	<i>Szász</i> , Saxon, Saxon.	<i>Világos</i> , clear, conspicuous, luminous.
<i>Ó</i> , old.	<i>Szék</i> , chair, seat, stool.	<i>Víz</i> , water.
<i>Oláh</i> , a Valach, Valachian (Wallachian).	<i>Szent, Sz.</i> , Saint, St.	<i>Völgy</i> , valley.
<i>Olasz</i> , an Italian.	<i>Sziget</i> , island, isle.	<i>Zöld</i> , green.
<i>Osztrákország</i> , Austria.	<i>Székla</i> , rock.	
	<i>Szőlő</i> , vineyard.	
	<i>Tenger</i> , sea, lake.	

HUNGARY.—INHABITANTS AND SCENERY.

Hungary includes about 25,000 Eng. square miles of uninterrupted plain; but the northern and eastern portions, occupied by the Carpathian mountains and the greater part of Transylvania, display features of real sublimity.

The *Danube*, after leaving Pest, rolls through the plain for nearly 300 m. without meeting with any interruption to the monotonous flatness: and it is only where it crosses the frontier of Hungary into Wallachia that it traverses scenery of real grandeur.

The attention of the traveller in Hungary is more likely to be arrested by the people who inhabit it than by the mere outer surface. The Magyars, the dominant race, are totally distinct in features and language from their neighbours the Germans on one side, and the Slávs on the other: their cradle is to be sought in the far E., by the side of that of the Turcoman.

The Hungarian farmer is much occupied in the breeding and rearing of horses, more than 30,000 of which are exported annually to supply the light cavalry of Italy, France, Belgium, England, and Turkey. The Government encourage the enterprise by maintaining several large and important studs. The light work of the country is usually performed by ponies or Galloways, harnessed three or four abreast. Large horse-fairs are held annually at Pest, Stuhlweissenburg, and other central towns.

ROUTES.

ROUTE 193.

VIENNA TO BUDA-PEST, BY RAAB.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA (Staats)	
		96, 139, 195
2	Simmering	
5	Schwechat	
13	Grammat-Neusiedl	96
17	Götzendorf . . .	95
26	BRUCK AN DER LEITHA . . .	194
74	RAAB . . .	230, 234
97	NEU-SZÖNY . . .	233
110	Totis	
156	Budapest-Kelenföld	220
165	BUDA-PEST (Central)	
		198, 203, 205, 209, 211, 221

E. — Vienna (West) to Belgrad. Exp. with Sleeping-car once a week. All other trains start from the *Staats-Bahnhof*.

Simmering. The common near the village was, in former times, the place of reception of Turkish ambassadors. It is now the scene of annual horse-races. The large powder magazine, called *Neugebäude*, is said to stand on the spot which the tent of Sultan Solymán covered during the first siege of Vienna, in 1529.

Schwechat. Here is Dreher's brewery, the largest in Austria.

Bruck an der Leitha (4500). The castle is turned into a modern house, the seat of Count Harrach. The fortifications, which made Bruck important as a frontier-town, now form part of the gardens, which are famed for a collection of plants first formed by the late Count. On the neighbouring hills they cultivate a fine white *sweet-water grape*, which, however, makes bad wine.

Raab (Hung., Győr). A town of 22,000 Inhab., on a marshy plain. The *Archbishop's Palace* is a striking castellated building, beneath which are some Turkish dungeons. The *Cathedral*, originally Romanesque, has been modernised. A steamer runs to Gönyö on the Danube (Rte. 235).

The Benedictine Abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, a fine castellated building, one of the oldest in Hungary, lies 12 m. S.E. of Raab (Rte. 235).

The hills extending in a N.E. direction for 130 Eng. m., from the Mur near its junction with the Drave, to the Danube between Komorn and Gran, rise to nearly 2000 ft. above the sea. The *Bakonyer Wald* covers the central part of this chain. Of late years many parts of the forest have been cleared; but there are still large tracts covered with magnificent old oaks and lime-trees that are well worth exploring.

Beyond **Neu-Szöny**, which is connected by a bridge of boats with *Komorn* (Rte. 235), the rly. quits the Danube, and runs S.E. to **Totis** (10,500'), a market town on a lake. After passing the *Kelenföld* stat. of Pesth the train crosses the Danube by a fine iron bridge 435 yds. long, and describes a circuit round the town before entering the central stat.

BUDA-PEST, the capital of Hungary, is composed of two parts: *Buda*, the old town, on the rt. bank of the Danube, the residence of the King; and *Pest*, on the l. bank, the modern and rising town, and the seat of the Hungarian Government. They are connected by a grand

***Suspension Bridge**, built from designs, and under the direct the late Tierney Clark, the e

of Hammersmith Bridge (1840-49), at a cost of 460,000*l.* The Danube is here 1408 ft. wide and 27 ft. deep, and the width of the water-way in the central opening is 627 Eng. ft., that of each of the side openings 271 ft. Distance from centre to centre of the towers 667 ft. (Between the same points of the Menai chain-bridge, 560 ft.) The width of the roadway is 25 ft. and of each footpath 6 ft.; the height of the under side of the platform above the ordinary level of the river 43 ft., and the height of the towers above the same level 117 ft. The foundation of the piers was a work of very great difficulty, the velocity of the river being from 7 to 8 miles an hour. The water where they stand is 54 ft. deep; below this there are 18 ft. of sand and gravel, before the clay, on which the foundation is laid, is reached. The chains and other iron-work were brought from England. The bridge was opened on the 5th of January, 1849, to allow the Hungarian army of Kossuth to retreat, when pursued by the Austrian forces. The Hungarians crossed in the greatest disorder, closely pursued by Imperialist squadrons of cavalry and artillery at full gallop, supported by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform was one mass of moving soldiers. During the first 2 days 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over. The bridge was, therefore, at once tested in the severest manner. In the night of the 29th of April the Imperial troops re-crossed the Suspension Bridge and the bridge of boats, pursued in their turn by the Hungarians. The bridge of boats was then burned and the wooden platform removed from the Suspension Bridge.

The *Margarethenbrücke*, higher up the river, built by a French Company in 1872-76, is of curious construction, having an angle in the centre, pointing up-stream, and nearly abutting on the *Margarethen Insel*. The *Railway Bridge* below the town has four fine arches, and carries a footway for passengers.

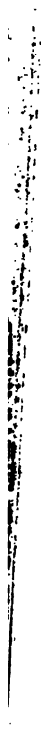
The united towns received the official name of *Buda-Pest* in 1873, and contain

a pop. of 450,000, of whom three-fourths are Roman Cath., one-tenth Prot., and 70,000 Jews. Pest, though one of the oldest towns in Hungary, was a place of small importance until the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.; its previous history is little more than a series of misfortunes, as it was five times taken by the Turks, and only rescued from their hands in 1686 by the Duke of Lorraine. Since that time it has risen rapidly into prosperity and importance. It is now the finest city of Hungary, and is constantly increasing in extent and prosperity, its importance being chiefly due to its grain trade.

Through their Board of Works (*Hauptstädtischer Baurath*) the inhabitants spare no expense in improving and embellishing the city, and have undertaken works which will require many years to carry out in their integrity. A boulevard from the *Staatsbahnhof* through the *Franz-Deak-Platz*, past the National Museum, and terminating on the banks of the Danube; another from the same station, encircling the N. and E. sides of the city; the *Radialstrasse* intersecting both; and the introduction of asphalt pavement through the principal streets, are some of the first works undertaken, and are being carried out in a great measure by English capitalists. An admirable fire-brigade has been organised under the management of *Szechényi Pasha*, who studied the subject thoroughly in the ranks of the London fire-brigade, and is now in command of a similar corps at Constantinople.

The *Herrn* (*Korona herezog utca*), *Waitzen* (*Váci körút*), *Gross-Brick-en*, and *Dorotheen* (*Dorottya utca*) *Gassen*, are the fashionable streets of Pest, and may vie, in the show of their shops and the elaborately painted signs, with those of Vienna. These, and the streets leading to the bridge, concentrate the chief current of population. The German names of the streets have been removed and the Hungarian names substituted, rendering it a little puzzling to English visitors.





Pest presents a complete contrast to the antique, irregular, and rock-built town of Buda opposite; it stands upon a flat; its streets are wide and regular, many of them crossing each other at right angles. An embankment has been constructed by a private company along the Pest side of the Danube, called the **Franz-Josefs-Quai* (Ferencz Jozsef rakpart). The quay is terraced and well paved, forming the popular promenade. It is lined with a row of really handsome buildings, brilliantly whitewashed, and, though the outline is a little monotonous, the effect is generally good. At the N. side of the Franz-Josefs-Platz, opposite the suspension bridge, rises the

**Academy*, a very grand edifice, in the Renaissance style, erected in 1862-64, from designs of the Berlin architect Stüler, at a cost of 100,000*l*.

By an effort of national patriotism a sum of a million and a half of florins was subscribed voluntarily by the Magyars for the endowment, &c., of this institution in the space of 2 years.

The internal ornamentation is in good taste. On the ground floor is the *Library*, open daily 10 to 4, with 120,000 volumes, chiefly illustrating Hungarian history and literature, besides numerous MSS., and records. On the upper floors is arranged the **NATIONAL PICTURE GALLERY*, the nucleus of which was the celebrated *Esterhazy Collection* formerly in Vienna. It was purchased by the State in 1865 for 135,000*l*, and is particularly rich in works of the Italian School.

Aart van der Neer: Avenue by Daylight.—Burning Village.—Moonlight Scene.

Antonio Moro: Portrait heads of Philip and Mary.

Asselyn: Fancy sketch of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, washed by the Tiber.

Bassano: Portrait bust in red, with white beard.—The Supper at Emmaus.

Bellini (Gentile): **Portrait Bust of Catarina Cornaro*, crowned.—(Giovanni): *The Doge Agostino Barbarigo*.

Bent (J. van der): Waterfall.

Berchem: Cattle.—Pastoral Landscape.

Bleker: Tobias and the Angel.

Bloot (Peter de): Dancing Party at a Tavern.

Bol (Ferd.): Colossal Male Bust.—Male Bust, in profile.

Bonifazio (Veronese): Holy Family; S. Joseph kisses the Child's hand.—Holy Family, with SS. Catharine and Anthony, repainted.—Virgin and Child; Female Saint brings basket of cherries.

Boom (A. ver): Woodland Scene.

Borgognone: **Entombment*.

Borsom (A. van): View of an Estuary.

Both: Landscape, golden in tone.

Brakenburgh: interior, with Children.—**Merry Party* (large).—School Children.

Brand: Large Landscape and River.

Brekelenkam: Interior of a Spinster's Cottage.

Bronzino: Female Portrait.—Large Venus and Cupid, with two Amorini.

Catena: Virgin and Child, with two Saints and a donor.

Cima da Conegliano: St. Catharine of Alexandria.

Claude Lorraine: Landscape with cattle.

Correggio: Noli me tangere.

Croos (A. van): View of a Dutch town.

Crivelli: **Virgin and Child*, in short green tunic.

Cuyp (Albert): **Cows drinking*.—Large family party, in a landscape.—**Sheep and a riding party*, in a landscape.

Cuyp (J. G.): Bust of a lady in white ruff.—Male bust.

Decker: Rustic Inn by river bank.

Dürer: Portrait, glazed.

Dusart: Merry-making.

Everdingen: Church in Norway.—Landscape, with Castle on height.

Fra Bartolommeo: Virgin and Children.

Francis: **Virgin and Child*, with two angels.

Ghirlandajo (Rid.): **Adoration the Shepherds*, with SS. Roch and Sebastian kneeling.

Giorgione: *Two young men, carefully dressed, and bare-footed, stand on a hillock, above which is a country house. One of them points at something not far off. Perhaps two shepherds of Mount Ida—in any case, a fragment (Morelli).

Giotto: Head of a Nun, under glass.

Goyen (J. van): Castle and Canal.—Landscape with waggon.

Hals (Frans): Male portrait.

Heusch (W. de): Flocks of sheep in a landscape.

Hoffmann: John Baptist in prison.

Key: Male portrait.

Keyser (Thomas de): Two female portraits.

Klomp (Albert): Cattle.

Lorenzo Lotto: Male portrait-bust.

Lucas Cranach: Marriage of S. Catharine, with SS. Dorothy, Barbara, and Margaret.—Old man in love (with replica).—Salome with the head of S. John.—Virgin and Child, with bunch of grapes.—Young man and old woman.

Luca Longhi: Virgin and Child.

Luca Signorelli: Tiberius Gracchus.

Luini (Aurelio): St. Catharine, half length.

Maes (Nic.): Male portrait.

Memling: Crucifixion.

Mierevelt (Michael): Male portrait in armour.

Molenaar: Cottage games.—*Merry party.

Moreelse: Bust of a lady.

Moucheron: *Landscape.

Murillo: Flight into Egypt.—Holy Family in the carpenter's shop (large).—Portrait of an Ecclesiastic.—Virgin and Child, with an angel.

Netscher (Caspar): Lady and Cavalier, with page pouring out wine.

Orley (B. van): Female portrait-head.

Ostade (A. van): An old man mending a pen; brown in tone.—*Fishwoman.—Small interior, bluish grey in tone. Kitchen revels, grey in tone.

Ostade (Isaac): Cottage interior, golden in tone.

Pinturicchio: Virgin and Child in vesica of cherubs.

Porbus: S. Nicolas of Bari.

Previtali: Virgin and Child, finely coloured.

Fynacker: Landscape.—Landscape with falling rivulet.

Raffaël: Bust of a youth, in red berretta.—Small Virgin and Children, glazed (unfinished).

Rembrandt: Christ before Pilate (large).—S. Jerome.—*Nativity.

Romeyn: Cattle.

Rubens: Fall of the Angels, a small replica.

Ruysdael (Jacob): Thicket and duck-pond.

Ruysdael (Solomon): Halt at a Country Inn.—Homestead.—Prize Bull.—Village Inn.

Ryckaert: The Alchemist.

Saftleven (Herman): River and landscape.

Sandart: Male bust.

Schillein: SS. John Baptist, Florian, and Sebastian.—SS. John Evan., Gregory, and Augustine.

Schyndel: Landscape with Cataract.

Sorgh: Adoration of the Shepherds.

Strigel: Portrait.

Teniers: Surgical operation.

Ter Borch: Trumpeter in a cellar.

Tintoretto: Male portrait bust, in ermined cloak.—Portrait bust of a Senator.

Toorenvliet: The Doctor's visit.

Velde (A. van de): Peasants with sheep and cattle.

Venetian (121): Adoration of the Kings.

Venne (A. van de): Monkey and Clown, in monochrome.

Verelst: Beer Cellar.

Verwilt: Milking-time.

Victors: Hagar and Ishmael.

Vlieger (Simon de): Hawking party at a fountain.

Vries (R. van): Cottage by the roadside.

Weenix: Cavalier, with Spaniel and Monkey.—Lady and Child.

Wonsam (of Worms): Crucifixion, with numerous figures.

Wouwerman: Bathers. — Large equestrian scene.

Wyck: Eastern merchants.

Wynants: Wooded landscape with distant village.

The Sculpture Gallery contains some excellent works of modern artists; of Canova (bust of Napoleon), Thorwaldsen, Schadow, Bartolini, and others.

The collection of Engravings exceeds 50,000 in number, and the Drawings, by celebrated old masters, amount to 2000.

The large unfinished church, at the end of the Zrinyigasse, which leads E. from the Franz-Josephs-Platz, is the Leopoldstadt Kirche, begun in 1851 by Hild, and continued by Ybl.

In front of the Academy is a bronze statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi, erect on a pedestal, with four sitting figures at the base. Further S., on a Doric pedestal of black granite, is a statue of Franz Deák, with four allegorical figures, in gilded bronze. The handsome building on the S. side of the square is partly occupied by the printing and publishing offices of the *Pester-Lloyd*. Close by is a statue of Joseph von Eötvös (d. 1871).

The Quay leads past the new Exchange to the Redoute, a building in a mixed Romanesque and Moorish style, which cost 60,000*l*. It contains a spacious ball-room and a dining-hall, with a fresco by Wagner, representing a Tournament at the nuptial festivities of King Mathias of Hungary, in which that monarch is represented in the act of unhorsing a huge Bohemian knight.

Passing the Redoute, and continuing S. along the Franz-Josephs-Quai, we reach the *Petőfi-Platz*, named after the Hungarian poet (1822–49), whose bronze statue on a granite pedestal adorns the square. Beyond it is the Greek Church.

Further on is the unimportant *Pfarrkirche* (1500), and the *Altes Stadthaus* (1844), with a row of statues above its cornice, and a curious tower. S.E. of it runs the Leopoldsgasse, in which is situated the *Neues Stadthaus* (Town-hall), an early Renaissance building by Steindl, with a handsome staircase and fine hall. At the end of the street, facing the river, is the large new *Custom House*, and beyond it a Goods

shipping grain. From the N. end of the latter building a wide street leads immediately to the *Franzstädter-Kirche*, a somewhat unsuccessful imitation of Romanesque, erected by Ybl in 1867–79. Following the Soroksarergasse hence to the N.W., we reach the Calvin-Platz, with its monumental fountain of 1883. About 400 yds. S.E., in the broad Ullöer-Strasse, on the rt., is the *Köztelék*, containing the Agricultural and Educational Museums (Sun., Mon., Thurs., 10–12 and 2–4). Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the attractive Botanic Garden, separated by the large Military Academy from the Örczy Garten, a favourite resort.

The *National Museum, in the Museums Ring, a very fine edifice with a Corinthian portico and handsome staircase, was completed partly by private subscriptions and partly by aid granted by the Diet. The *Magnates' or Upper Chamber* holds its sittings here, and in a room opening out of the great hall Deák died.

The collections of natural history are confined almost entirely to the native productions of Hungary, which is particularly rich in minerals: coal dug at Fünfkirchen; excellent bituminous coal found at Orovitza in the Banat. Rock-salt from Mármaros and Transylvania, where enormous mines are worked in six different places; gold from Kremnitz; wash-gold from various places on the Danube, and from the rivers of Transylvania; a mass from Orovitza, weighing 8 ounces; silver from Schemnitz; very fine specimens of native tellurium from Nagy-Bánya; brown iron ore from Gömör.

The fossil remains are highly interesting. There are many perfect skulls and other bones of rhinoceros from the bed of the Theiss, in which an immense deposit of such relics of a former world seems to exist; mammoth bones from the Banat and the Danube near Pressburg; gigantic elk, mastodon tusks, &c., from Temesvár; cave-bones of bears, hyenas, &c., from the county of Bihar.

The coins and medals of Hun

commence with the reign of St. Stephen. Among the modern medals are several struck by Count Tököly, leader of the Protestants, bearing his head, side by side with that of his ally the Turkish Pasha; there are others of Francis Rákóczy. The *antiquities* comprehend various pre-historic Dacian relics, a well-arranged collection of pottery, glass, bronzes, saddles of carved ivory, armour, weapons, and implements, inscriptions and sculptures, almost exclusively Roman, which have been dug up in various parts of Hungary and Transylvania, besides many Egyptian antiquities found in Hungary.

Among the latter should be noticed a *brown vase and a bowl, inlaid with silver and gold, and bearing representations of Egyptian deities, symbols, and ornaments, as modified by Phœnician art. The workmanship is extremely fine.

There are some *historical relics* of persons celebrated in the Hungarian annals, such as the sword and battle-axe of Rádóczy, Prince of Transylvania; Stephen Báthory's armour; the marshal's staff of Nicholas Pálffy; the saddle of Lewis II., brought from Mohács; Matthias Corvinus's goblet; several Turkish standards; and Lord Nelson's walking-stick.

The **University**, originally planted at Tyrnau but removed to Buda, and newly endowed by Maria Theresa in 1780, was transferred to Pest by Joseph II. in 1784. Attached to it is a *Library* of 120,000 vols.

The Hungarian House of Commons (**Abgeordnetenhaus**) stands opposite the Museum. It was built in 1866, by Ybl the architect, in tasteful Renaissance style: tickets procured at the Quæstor's Office in the building. Near it, in the Museums-Ring, is the admirable Polytechnic School. Further N. is the handsome Moorish ***Synagogue**, a brick and marble building, erected in 1858, at a cost of 200,000. In the wide Carls-Ring to the S. are the extensive **Barracks**, and ad them the handsome offices of **Post and Telegraph**.

Adjoining the Barracks to the N.W. is the *Deák-Platz*, crossing which, and afterwards the prettily planted *Elisabeth-Platz*, we reach the Joseph-Platz, adorned with a statue of the **Archduke Palatine Joseph**. The *Badgasse*, leading E. from the N. end of this square, reaches the Boulevard at the point where the wide and handsome ***Andrassy-Strasse** strikes off to the N.E. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and terminates in the *Stadt-Wäldchen* (see below). Following it, we pass on the l. the handsome **Opera House**, a Renaissance building by Ybl (1870-74). Further on, beyond the Octagon, is the ***Kunstler-Haus**, another erection in the same style by *Lang*, containing a permanent *Exhibition* (30 kr.). The **National Drawing School** has an elegant front by *Rauscher*. We then reach the *Rotunda*, and beyond it the

***Stadt Wäldchen**, an extensive and well-wooded place of holiday resort. Very peculiar two-horse open conveyances, capable of accommodating about 16 persons, run every half-hour from the corner of the *Waitznergasse* (*Váci körút*) to the *Park*. Fare 10 kr. The drivers as a rule speak only Hungarian. There is also a tramway by a somewhat circuitous route along the *Kerepeser-Strasse* (*Kerepesi utca*). Attached to the park is a **Zoological Garden** (Adm. 30 kr.).

Four Fairs are held at Pest annually, and while they last it is calculated that 20,000 strangers and 14,000 waggons pass the outer lines; 8000 large barges unload at the quay in the course of the year. The principal trade lies in *wines*, wool, raw hides, honey, wax, and a spirit called *Slivovitz*, made from plums.

Pest is the seat of the chief judicial tribunals of Hungary: they are called the *Königliche Tafel* (Royal Table or Court, *Curia Regia*), and *Septemviral-Tafel*, so termed because originally composed of 7 members. It is the supreme court of appeal in the kingdom.

Steamers run in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the ***Mar-**

garethen-Insel, a favourite resort a little above the bridge. It is the property of the Archduke Joseph, who has bored an artesian well, from which a large column of hot sulphureous water rises above 20 ft. from the ground, and constructed a handsome *Bath establishment*. A *tramway* conveys visitors from one end of the island to the other. The island is laid out with lawns and beds of flowers, interspersed with clumps of fine trees and shady walks. Military music, evening concerts, and sometimes dancing, add to the attractions.

The **Field of Rákös** (*Rákös Mezo*) is a plain, a short distance out of town, memorable in Hungarian history because the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, was anciently held on it, in the open air. On these occasions the deputies repaired hither on horseback, the magnates armed to the teeth, and the chief ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, with mitre and crosier, each attended by a large retinue of vassals, so that the multitude assembled was sometimes swelled to 100,000 men, who dwelt in tents while the deliberations lasted. *Horse-races* now take place annually on the Rákös. They are supported and encouraged by the nobles, many of whom have acquired a taste for such matters from a residence in England, whence they procure thorough-bred horses. There is a sweepstakes for native horses ridden by peasants in their usual costume, with wide trowsers, broad-brimmed hats, and without saddles. The Hungarian sportsmen turn out in the most correct style, with red coats, buckskins, and top-boots.

Since the beginning of the last century Pest has experienced 13 inundations caused by the sudden swelling of the Danube and the stoppage of the ice a little below the town. The most fearful was the *Inundation* in March, 1838, which laid a large part of Pest under water, and totally destroyed 2281 houses in Pest, 207 in Buda, and 1500 in the environs; besides seriously injuring upwards of 1000 more. The *Quai* and the city suffered little, but

the Josephstadt and Franzstadt, built, it is said, on the old bed of the Danube, were almost entirely overthrown. Hundreds of houses were undermined, and a great number of poorer mud-hovels dissolved and melted away. This catastrophe was attended by much misery and loss of life, but has led the way to important public improvements, since the hovels destroyed have been replaced by tasteful and substantial rows of houses.

The river is distinguished by its rapidity, and by the clear green colour of its water. It is usually blocked with ice for about three months of the year, although it does not freeze over entirely, except in very severe winters. The breaking up of the ice is a moment of great anxiety to the inhabitants of the borders of the Danube, especially to those of the towns. If, at the commencement of spring, the snow melts gradually, the river rises at the same rate, the ice slips gently off by a few yards at a time, and all is well. If, on the contrary, the thaw be sudden, the water comes down in a body, bursts through the ice with irresistible force, and threatens an inundation.

Buda (called *OFEN*, or *Stove*, by Germans, on account of its hot springs in the neighbourhood), the old capital of Hungary, was held by the Turks for 1½ centuries. Often was the Roman colony of *Aquincum*, and numerous traces of the legion here stationed have been discovered and preserved.

The upper town of Buda, called the **Fortress** (*Festung*), is situated on the summit of a commanding rock (485 ft.), and reached from the lower town by means of a *wire-rope rly.* laid at an angle of 45 degrees. A return ticket costs 8 kr.

After braving 20 sieges in the course of 3 centuries, from Christian and Mahomedan, the original fortress has disappeared. The most conspicuous buildings on the rock are the modern *Royal Palace*, or *Palace of the Palatine*, and a Gothic church (see below), the restored apse of which is a pleasing object as seen from the river. The base of the rock, on the

strip between the Danube and it, runs a girdle of houses, low, small, and irregular, forming the suburb called Wasserstadt, prolonged up the rt. bank into the suburb Landstrasse (Karoly-körut), through which the high road to Vienna runs. The belt of houses extends behind the castle rock, and they sweep up the slopes of another and a still higher hill called the **Blocksberg** (795 ft.), which is quite precipitous on the side of the Danube, and forms a fine background to the view. On its summit is a fort, surrounded by slopes which finely overlook both Buda and Pest.

A direct communication was opened in 1855 by Mr. Clark from the bridge to the Schwabenberg, by a ***Tunnel**, 200 yds. long, pierced beneath the Schlossberg, the hill on which the fortress of Buda stands. Near its outlet is the *Horvath Garden*, a summer theatre much frequented in the fine season, open to the air. Directly over the tunnel, on the river side, is the *Ellipse*, a public garden.

Besides the winding carriage-road up to the fortress, there are several long flights of steps by which foot-passengers may have access to it. One of these, leading up to the ch., was the scene of a conflict in 1849 between Imperialists and revolutionists, and 700 bodies were taken out of it a few days after. The fortress includes the **Royal Palace**, built in the reign of Charles VI., on the site where the palace of Matthias Corvinus stood. It was the residence of the Palatine of Hungary, and was partly destroyed during the bombardment of 1849, but has been restored with great splendour. In the centre of the square is a Gothic **Cross** (*Hentzi-Denkmal*), under the canopy of which lies a wounded knight, crowned by an angel: it was erected to the memory of the brave Hentzi and his 418 companions in arms, who fell here in defence of their Emperor and their country. In the chapel in the l. wing are preserved the *Hungarian Crown and Regalia*, including the *sceptre, sword, and mantle* of St. Stephen, objects of such veneration and jealous care that the removal of them

to Vienna by Joseph II. tended more than any one other act to alienate from him the hearts of his Hungarian subjects. It led them to suspect him of the design to destroy the independence of Hungary. The circlet or brow-band of the crown was sent by the Greek Emperor, Michael Ducas, to King Geysa I., from Byzantium. The two arched ribs of gold, crossing each other above it, belonged to a crown, supposed to have been fabricated by angels, which was given to St. Stephen (A.D. 1000), on the establishment of Christianity in Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. The crown was taken away by Kossuth, and hid in the ground near Orsova, in 1849, and was only recovered on the 8th September 1853.

The **Parish Church**, or *Matthias-kirche*, dates from the 12th cent., but was altered in the 14th., and has been almost entirely rebuilt. The Turks converted it first into a mosque, and afterwards into a stable. Within the church the Emperor Franz Joseph was crowned King of Hungary in 1867. The 20th August, the festival of St. Stephen, is celebrated with grand religious ceremonies and processions. Adjoining the church are the *Government Offices, Treasury, &c.* Further N. is the **Garrison Church**, of the 13th cent., much altered and defaced. In this quarter of the town are the palaces of Count Teleki, Prince Batthyány, and of Count Sándor, inhabited by the Minister President, Graf Andrássy. The terrace formed by the bastion at the back of the fortress is an agreeable walk. It commands a view of the suburb called *Raitzenstadt*, consisting of long rows of hovels piled in tiers upon the slopes of the Blocksberg. This dirty quarter of the town was formerly entirely occupied by Raitzen.

The hills around Buda are covered with vineyards, producing the good *Hungarian red wine*, called *Offner*; the kinds named *Adelsberger* and *Turk's Blood* may be recommended.

The view from the summit of the ***Blocksberg** (795 ft.) is by far the

most extensive and interesting the neighbourhood affords. To the E. and S. the eye wanders over a vast plain, barely interrupted by the very distant outline of the Mátra hills. Two-horse carriage from Buda, 5 fl. The *Aurinkel* also commands a very extensive view. Another spot, the *Saukopf*, a little further up, is well worth a visit.

W. of Ofen rises the *Schwabenberg (1465 ft.), once a Swabian camp, to which a toothed rly. ascends in 20 min., fare 40 kr.

Turkish Baths.—"From the foot of the Blocksberg, and other hills against which the town of Buda abuts, stream forth copious springs of hot sulphureous water (118° Fahr.), which were highly appreciated by the two bath-loving nations who in turn kept possession of Buda as conquerors—the Romans and the Turks. No less than five public Turkish baths remain to this day, in so perfect a state as still to be used by the common people. The largest and best preserved is situated near the bridge, under the Blocksberg."

The *Kaiserbad (a. 3), close to an old Turkish Fort on the river, has an excellent Swimming Bath, and a pleasant garden. The Fort, with its four round towers, is now a Mill.

On the hill, about 50 yards behind it, and in the midst of the vineyard, stands the Tomb of a Turkish Santon, the Sheikh Gül Baba (Father of Roses). It is a small octagonal building with a circular dome, covered with red tiles. Within, it shows mere bare walls, bearing a few Turkish sentences inscribed. Yet the preservation of this structure is prescribed by a special article in the treaty of Carlovitz, 1699, between the Emperor and the Porte. Two centuries have elapsed since a sulman saint breathed his last here, and, which then belonged to a race of his own race and faith, and memory is still cherished by his descendants; and every year the dervishes are sent by the

Turkish Government upon a pilgrimage to his neglected shrine.

Buda was taken by Sultan Solymán the Magnificent in 1541, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 Janissaries, and secured the person of the infant prince, John Sigismund Zápolya. Solymán soon afterwards made himself master of the entire course of the Danube from the Raab to Belgrade, thus reducing Hungary within the Raab and Theiss to the condition of a Turkish province. Buda continued the seat of the Turkish power for 144 years; it contained more than 20 mosques, which, with their minarets, were destroyed by the Christians. It was the residence of a Vizier, who had several Pashas under him, and down to the end of the 17th centy. two-thirds of Hungary belonged to the Turks. In 1686 it was recovered by the Imperial army, under the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in the annals of warfare.†

ROUTE 194.

BRUCK-AN-DER-LEITHA TO HAINBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Bruck	193
5	Rohrau	
8	Petronell	
11	Deutsch-Altenburg	
13	Hainburg	

N.N.E.—Rohrau was the birth-place of Joseph Haydn (1732–1809). He was the son of a poor cartwright.

† The siege was carried on without intermission from June 18 to September 2. Among "the Volunteers," from almost every country in Europe, who served in the Imperial army, were a number of English officers and noblemen who greatly distinguished themselves. Among the latter was James, Duke of Berwick.

Petronell, a small village, is believed to occupy the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. A circular *Chapel* of the 12th cent. is attached to the parish church. The large old castle belonging to Count Traun is worth visiting. A mile S. of Petronell is the *Heidenthor*, the ruins of a triumphal arch erected by Augustus to commemorate the conquest of Pannonia by Tiberius.

Deutsch-Altenburg. A village of 900 Inhab., with a handsome modern château belonging to Baron Ludwigsdorf. The warm springs here were known to the Romans under the name *Aquæ Pannonicæ*. On an eminence outside the town stands the *Church of St. John*, of good early pointed work (1213). In the churchyard is a circular *Chapel* resembling that of Petronell, with deep portal and apse. Others of the same class exist at Tulln, at Ratisbon, and at Fulda; the one mentioned by Boissieré, at Bonn, is now demolished. There is one near Wesprim in Hungary, and three in England, besides the Temple in London, and St. Tommaso in Limine near Bergamo. Adjacent by the roadside is a tumulus 60 ft. high, said to have been raised to commemorate the final expulsion of the Turks.

Hainburg is a picturesque town of 4000 Inhab., 1000 of whom find employment in the *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* established here. Tobacco is a government monopoly in Austria, and the cultivation of it is prohibited in the Austrian states, excepting Hungary, whence the supply is derived. The town is entered by two antique castellated gateways, planted at the two extremities of the principal street. In the Rathhaus is a Roman altar,

ROUTE 195.

VIENNA TO VERCIOROVA, BY PRESSBURG, TEMESVÁR, HERKULES-BAD AND ORSOVA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	VIENNA Staats	96, 139,
		[193
7	Stadlau . . .	139
29	MARCHEGG	
41	*PRESSBURG . .	217
52	Lanschütz	
57	Wartberg	
72	GALANTHA . . .	216
92	Tótmagyér . . .	202
98	NEUHÄUSEL	
125	Gran-Nána . . .	196
141	Gross-Maros	
153	Waitzen	
171	Palota	
174	BUDA-PEST . .	193
179	Steinbruch	
220	*CZEGLED . . .	198
231	Gross-Körös	
240	Kecskemet	
293	SZEGEDIN . . .	222, 225
313	VALKÁNY	
	27 Perjamos	}
327	Nagy-Kikinda	
	45 N. Beeskerek	
363	TEMESVÁR-JOSEPH-STADT	
372	Temesvár-Fabrik .	196
400	Lugos	
425	KARÁNSEBES	
449	Porta Orientalis	
467	Mehádia	
469	Herkules-Bad	
481	ORSOVA	
484	*VERCIOROVA	

S.E.E.—Orient Exp. Sleeping and dining cars. The Danube is crossed before reaching *Stadlau*. Beyond

Marchegg extends a wide monotonous plain, at times skirting the shingly banks of the Danube, here beset with islands overgrown with stunted willows and dwarf birch.

The March, which is now crossed, forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

The Rly. passes through a tunnel 600 yds. long, before reaching

Lanschütz, with a handsome château of the Esterházy family, from the terrace of which is a fine and extensive view of the Carpathians.

Wartberg. Near is the Forest of Mártony, well stocked with game.

PRESSBURG (Hungarian, *Pozsony*; Latin, *Posonium*). This town of 47,000 Inhab., of which 7000 are Jews, was formerly the seat of the Diet and place of coronation of the Kings of Hungary. Though pleasantly situated on the Danube, it has neither fine buildings nor objects of art and antiquity, but it retains some of its mediæval gateways.

A steep street, the Jews' quarter, leads up to the most conspicuous edifice, the

Royal Palace on the top of the hill 275 ft. above the town. It is, however, but a mere shell, surmounted by towers at the angles. It was destroyed by fire in 1811, since which it has not been repaired. The *Schlossberg*, on which it stands, commands a very extensive view over the vast plain of Hungary, intersected by the Danube, which is split into numerous branches.

It was here that Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign, 1741, when attacked by enemies on all sides, threatened even in her capital, and deserted by all her allies except Great Britain, received the deputation of the Hungarian Estates. Clad in deep mourning, in the Hungarian garb, with the crown of St. Stephen on her head and girt with his sword, both objects regarded by the Hungarians as scarcely less than sacred, she laid before them, in a Latin speech, the disastrous situation of her affairs, and the dangers which threatened her kingdom; and, throwing herself on the fidelity of her Hungarian subjects, demanded their assistance.

The recital of the wrongs of an injured and youthful Queen, then in the

prime of her beauty, produced such an effect on the Magyar chivalry, that in an instant every sword was drawn from its scabbard, as with the impulse of one mind, and amidst the cry, "Moriámur pro rege nostro Maria Theresá!" they swore to assert her rights, and to shed the last drop of their blood in her defence.

The Hungarians repaired to the Diet, voted liberal supplies to carry on the war, and summoned the wild tribes from the remotest corners of Hungary, from the borders of the Save, Drave, and Theiss, to rally round her standard, and Croats and Pandours carried terror to the furthest extremity of the Continent. This was the last occasion in which the "insurrection," or rising of the Hungarian nobles in arms, was productive of any great or decisive effect.

In the principal square is the **Rathaus**, dating from the 13th cent., but much altered. Its council chamber has a fine wooden roof. Adjacent is the **Town Museum**, containing various Roman and mediæval curiosities. Behind the Rathaus is the Winter Palace of the Abp. of Gran. The modernized Franciscan church was founded in 1290.

The kings of Hungary were crowned in the **Cathedral**, a fine ancient Gothic structure of 1074, but sadly modernized. Its porch is very beautiful; and the chapel of St. Anne, on the N. side, is a good example of the 14th cent. Gothic. The church contains monuments of the Card. Archbishop of Cologne; Christian Augustus of Saxony (died 1725); John II.; Count Palfi, Palatine of Hungary; with the tomb of St. John Elemosynar, Bishop of Alexandria. In front of the church is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, made of lead (1734).

A bridge of boats leads across to the **Aupark**, a pleasant public garden on the rt. bank of the Danube, much frequented on summer evenings.

The treaty of Pressburg was signed here, after the battle of Austerlitz 1805, between Napoleon and the

peror of Austria, who thereby ceded Venice to the French, and Tyrol to the Bavarians.

The undulating hills around the town are covered with vineyards. The best wine grown here is the St. George's Ausbruch.

Galantha has a chateau of Prince Esterházy.

Neuhäusel (Ersek-Ujvár), a town of 12,000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Neutra. During the Turkish wars Neuhäusel was strongly fortified, frequently besieged, and taken several times both by Turks and Christians.

Gran-Nána Stat. is 3 m. N.W. of Gran (Rte. 235). The rly. now crosses the river Gran, and proceeds to

Gross-Maros. Opposite, on the rt. bank, are the ruins of *Visegrad*. This place and

Waitzen, are described in Rte. 235. The rly. now leaves the river, and turns due S. to

Palota on the Danube. Here is a park of Count Karolyi. 3 m. N.E. lies *Foth*, with a handsome modern church.

On quitting Pest the line runs through the plain, and the country is uninteresting. At *Steinbruch* are extensive piggeries, where 500,000 pigs, chiefly from Servia, are fattened every year. To the l. is Dreher's brewery.

Czegled is a town of 22,250 Inhab.

Szegedin (Hung. Szeged), at the junction of the Theiss and Maros, is a town of 70,000 Inhab., with wide streets, half paved with trunks of trees. The central town (*Palanka*) is built round an old Turkish castle, the site of which is now laid out in gardens. A bridge of boats crosses the Theiss to New Szegedin. The town is protected from inundation by three rows of embankment, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since the terrible floods of 1879, when the Theiss overflowed its banks, causing great loss of life and property. The sum expended on these works, raised by international subscription, exceeded 2½ millions sterling, in gratitude for which assistance the streets now bear the names of London, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, and other European capitals.

Among other new erections are the Town Hall, Law Courts, Theatre, Quays, four churches, barracks, and an iron rly. bridge which cost £150,000.

Temesvár (34,000) is a commercial town on the Alt-Bega Canal. It played a very important part in the Turkish wars, and was the last of the Hungarian towns that was freed from the Turkish yoke. The synagogue is a fine edifice, in the Byzantine style. The town was held by the Austrians, and besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey, from April to Aug. the 9th, 1849, when it was relieved by Haynau. A Gothic column erected by the Emperor commemorates the bravery of the defending garrison.

There is a Rom. Cath. as well as a Servian Cathedral, and a handsome Synagogue. 21 m. distant are the prettily situated **Baths of Buzias**, with iron and magnesian waters.

Lugos (13,000), a flourishing town on both banks of the Temes, was the last seat of the Hungarian Government in Aug. 1849.

Karánsebes, at the confluence of the Sebes with the Temes, has 5000 Inhab., chiefly Servians. It is a good place as headquarters for the sportsman; in spring and autumn there is plenty of snipe-shooting, while chamois and occasionally bears are found in the neighbouring mountains.

The valley of the Temes now contracts, and the rly. ascends to its summit-level at **Porta Orientalis**. Thence through pretty scenery to Mehádía (*Ad Mediam*), with scanty Roman remains, and **Herkules-Bad**, 3 m. from the Baths (omn. 50 kr.; carriage, 1½ fl.)

The Baths of Mehádía were known to the Romans under the name "*Therma Herculis*," and many inscriptions bearing dedications to him, to Mercury, and Venus, the deities of strength, activity, and beauty, still preserved, record the presence of that people on the spot. It is a much frequented watering-place, and is visited by many guests, including Boyards from Wallachia and Moldavia. The season begins in June. It consists of a long

street in a picturesque ravine, flanked with lodging-houses, baths, bazaars, promenades, and a hospital for invalid soldiers, all belonging to the Government.

The waters are sulphureous, as the powerful odour of rotten eggs will teach the stranger even at some distance off, and they issue in 22 different sources from the granite rock, which may be seen in the bed of the river, forming the basement of the limestone mountains. The most frequented baths (125–145° Fahr.) are the Carolinenbad, Ludwigsbad, Marienbad, and the handsome Szaparybad, erected by the Government in 1885. There is also an imposing Kurhaus, furnished with the usual saloons, and flanked by a Colonnade. The efficacy and speedy action of the water, especially in cases of gout, are truly wonderful; the patient, after most powerful perspirations, seems to feel the evil boiled out of him.

The situation is very romantic, at the bottom of a very deep and narrow glen of limestone, clothed with wood, except near the summit, which is topped with bare white precipices. The *principal source*, that of Hercules, is situated higher up the valley than the rest; it yields 5000 cubic feet of water in an hour, and is a torrent of hot water rather than a spring, nearly 2 ft. in diameter, issuing out of a cave or rent in the rock into the Cserna. Several Roman votive tablets, ascribing cures to Æsculapius or Hercules, have been affixed to the walls of a corridor in the town.

A wine called Schillerwein is produced near Mehádia.

Near the head of the glen, which is traversed in all directions by paths, and in summer is exceedingly close and hot, is a cave of no great size or interest, called the *Räuberhöhle*. Pleasantly shaded and well-kept footpaths lead thence to the *Elisabeth Höhe* and *Franz Josef's Höhe*, on the W. side of the valley. On the opposite side rises the *Lichtenstein Höhe*, and further S. the *Weisses Kreuz*, reached by a steep path in short zig-zags, and commanding a fine view of the baths and S. Germ.

ravine. There is a Greek as well as a Roman Catholic church, a large swimming bath, and the Gisella Park, an attractive public garden.

The sportsman would find considerable amusement in the forests around the baths; bears are not uncommon among the mountains.

The train descends the charming valley of the Czerna to Toplecz, where are some remains of a Turkish aqueduct, and thence to

Orsova (1100), a village chiefly inhabited by Wallachians (Valachs), a race distinct from both Hungarians and Slávs, probably the earliest occupants of Hungary. They are clad in long shirts belted round the waist, and loose trowsers tied at the ankles, the rest of their garments being exclusively of sheepskins. They wear high hairy caps, like the end of a mop, and long cloaks with the wool outside. The female Valachs wear a sort of apron, dyed red and black, falling nearly to the feet before and behind, the lower parts of which consist of a long fringe of the same colour, which dangles about their ankles. They enclose their feet in high Hessian boots of bright red leather, and are generally occupied in busily twirling the spindle. (Rte. 236.)

Here is the *Austrian Custom-house*, where luggage is searched on arrival from Roumania. The train crosses the frontier to **Verciorova**, the custom-house stat. for travellers proceeding E.

ROUTE 196.

GRAN-NANA TO LÉVA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	GRAN-NANA	195
10	Bény	
18	Csata	
	20 Ipolytölgy	
25	Nagy-Balló	
34	Léva	

N.—The rly. crosses the Danube, and ascends the rt. bank of the *Gran*, which it crosses beyond Nagy-Salló. From Csata a branch turns E., crossing the river, to *Ipolyság*, a pleasantly situated town of 3300 inhab.

Dil. to (10 m.) *Steyerdorf*, where the scenery is magnificent.

Weisskirchen is prettily situated among vineyards.

Basiash is a small port on the Danube with an old convent (Rte. 236). $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is an ancient Greek church.

ROUTE 197.

TEMESVAR TO BASIASCH (BAZIAS).

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	TEMESVAR-JOSEPH-STADT	
		195
22	Vojtek	}
	30 Deutsch-Bogsan	
47	Versecz	}
60	JASSENOVA	
	24 Oravitza	
	34 Lissava	
67	Weisskirchen	
76	BAZIAS	

S.—The Temes is crossed before reaching *Vojtek*, whence a branch rly. runs E. to *Deutsch-Bogsan*.

Werschitz (or *Versecz*) is an important town with 21,000 inhab. and the seat of a Greek Bishop. The new Gothic Catholic church is one of the finest modern erections in Hungary. W. of the town is a hill with the ruins of a Roman tower. The red wine made here is very good.

From *Jassenova* a rly. runs E. to *Oravitza*, a pretty and flourishing town with iron-furnaces and neighbouring coal-mines, which supply a wide district, including the coaling of the Danube steamers. There are also parafin and cement works. The country round is well worth exploring, both for the beauty of the scenery and for the interest attaching to the varied mineral productions. There is a fine drive of 5 or 6 hrs. along a very rough road to *Szaska*, a small mining town.

ROUTE 198.

BUDA-PEST TO PREDEAL, BY GROSSWARDEIN, KLAUSENBURG, AND KRONSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Budapest	193, 203, 205,
		209, 211, 221
5	Rákös	205, 221
63	Szolnok	221
	18 Czegled	}
92	Kis-Ujszállás	
112	Püspök-Ladány	204
154	Grosswardein	222
205	Csucsá	
250	Klausenburg	201
257	Apahida	
282	Gyéres	
294	Kocsárd	209
297	Maros-Ugvar	
300	Nagy-Enyed	
313	Tövis	221
346	Kis-Kapus	119
353	Mediasch	
363	Elisabethstadt	
377	Schässburg	
383	Héjasfalva	
411	Homorod	
426	Agostonfalva	
443	Marienbourg	
457	Kronstadt	
468	Tömös	
481	PREDEAL	207

S.E.E.—Berlin to Klausenburg.

The *Thiess* is crossed at *Szaska* (19,000), a town with four churches.

Beyond Püspök Ladány the rly. traverses a monotonous plain. Further on the spurs of the Transylvanian Alps come into view.

Grosswardein (Nagy-Várád) is a fortified and improving town of 32,000 Inhab., pleasantly situated on the banks of the Körös. The town is the residence of three bishops, Roman Catholic, Greek, and United Greek. The Calvarien-Kirche, on a height above the town, commands a fine view of the mountains on one side, and on the other the vast plain. Good wine is produced here. There are hot mineral springs at a village called Hajo, 3 m. S. of the town. These waters were known to the Romans. Gabriel Báthori, called "Transylvania's Pestilence" by the old chroniclers, was assassinated in the streets of Grosswardein in the year 1613, just after giving the inhuman order that all the inhabitants of Hermannstadt were to be put to the sword, without sparing woman or child.

The rly. crosses the Körös and ascends the valley which leads through the mountains into Transylvania. The engineering difficulties are apparent from the long curves, the numerous cuttings, the many tunnels and bridges that occur in rapid succession. The scenery becomes extremely attractive. Hanging woods clothe the sides of the lofty defile, which is at times so narrow as only to leave room for the river rushing over its rapid bed, and the shelf-like railway line. At other times the stream spreads itself out into the appearance of a small lake, whose tranquil waters are margined by Alpine meadows, while some of the lateral valleys disclose romantic ravines leading to the densely wooded hills. At intervals the loftier mountain-peaks come into view.

At Csucs the line enters Transylvania, and the lofty Vlegyasza becomes visible on the rt.

[Transylvania stands in relation to Hungary somewhat as Wales does to England in the specially mountainous character of the district. The scenery,

however, is incomparably more grand. The Carpathians, which form the southern boundary between this province and Wallachia, rise to a height of upwards of 9000 feet; their sides are covered with magnificent forests of oak, beech, and fir, and the range is everywhere intersected by deep ravines, following the sinuous course of the mountain streams. The fauna and flora of these primeval forests are very interesting, and the sportsman will find in the season plenty of the larger game, such as the bear, wolf, and wild boar. The principal passes from Transylvania to Wallachia are the Vulcan, the Rothenthurm, and the Tonosch, all more or less intimately connected with the incursions of the Turks, which only ceased in the 17th cent. Transylvania boasts a perfectly unique feature of archaeological interest in the fortress churches built by the Saxon immigrants all along this often contested border-land between Islamism and Christianity.

The different races which inhabit this "odd corner of Europe" are singularly diversified, considering that the whole population hardly exceeds two millions. Three distinct languages are spoken—the Magyar, or Hungarian; the Saxon; and the Roumanian, or Wallachian. Besides the races which these tongues represent, there is another people, speaking Hungarian, but who are called Szeklers, whose origin is obscure. They were probably the first wave of the Turanian family, for the Magyars found them already in possession of lands wrested from the Sclavs who were the first owners of the soil. The "Settled Gypsies" are also again another people, distinct and apart, yet living in the very midst of Magyars and Saxons. They are believed to have made their appearance as late as the 15th century.

The Saxon immigrants have preserved, in a very remarkable degree, the fashions, customs, and medieval institutions of their Flemish and German ancestors. These distinctive peculiarities of race, and this adherence to old-world fashions, add not a

to the charm and freshness of a tour in Transylvania.]

In descending towards Klausenburg, the character of the scenery changes to open park-like glades and groups of forest-trees.

Klausenburg (Hung. Kolozsvár), a town of 30,000 inhab., the capital of the Magyar part of Transylvania, is situated in a wide valley on the rt. bank of the Szamos. It is a pleasant, clean-looking town, with wide streets diverging from the principal Platz, in which is the Gothic Cathedral of *St. Michael*, an imposing structure begun by King Sigismund in 1401, and completed by Matthew Corvinus. This famous king was born here 1443. His house is still shown in the *Ovar* (or Old Castle), the most ancient part of the town. The Unitarians have built a large ch. bearing the motto "*Soli Deo Gloria*." There are said to be about 50,000 Unitarians in Transylvania.

There is a good *Theatre* in the town, much patronised by the Transylvanian gentry, who spend the winter season here. In the *Volksgarten* there are baths and a summer theatre. The changes of temperature are very great. The winters are long and intense, while in summer the grape and the water-melon ripen in the open air.

The well-arranged *Museum* contains many interesting local antiquities, especially of the Roman period. The Roman tablets, found in 1855, in the shaft of an old mine at Veres-patak, are very remarkable; they are formed of pieces of pine-wood, with the interior slightly hollowed, the sunken portion being covered with a thin layer of wax and pitch, on which the owner impressed his memoranda by means of a stylus. Three of these sheets of wood were bound together by a thread, and present on the outside something of the appearance of a modern book; and seals were then added, evidently intended to secure the contracts set down within.

Klausenburg was a stronghold of the *Dacians*, and a battle was fought here, in which their king was slain by

the Romans, who subsequently established a colony, calling the place *Claudiopolis*. In the 10th cent. the Magyars had settled themselves in Dacia as well as Pannonia, and from that time till 1526 Transylvania formed a part of Hungary. It was at the invitation of the Prince of Hungary that the German colonies came hither in the 11th and 12th cents.; and to their honour is recorded the fact of the protection they extended to the free institutions of the immigrant Saxons. Under *Zápolia*, Transylvania obtained her independence from Hungary, by submitting to pay a tribute to the Ottoman Porte for protection; but, notwithstanding, they constantly suffered from the incursions of the Turks, who seized upon the spoils of the "rich Klausenburgers" on their way to and from Hungary. Up to the middle of the 16th cent. Klausenburg was chiefly inhabited by Saxons, but their distaste for the doctrines of Unitarianism, which spread among the other town-folk, caused them to retire to the south, and since then the place has been essentially Magyar. In the Diet in May, 1848, at Klausenburg, the union of Transylvania with Hungary was unanimously declared. On the hillside just outside the town is a curious gipsy village with huts partly burrowed in the earth.

3 m. from Klausenburg, on the road to Gyala, there is a large dairy-farm, where more than 100 cows are kept, mostly of the pure buffalo breed. Their milk is delicious, and there are said to be 58,000 head of buffalo in Transylvania alone.

Kocsárd is situated at the confluence of the Maros with the Aranyos, in the bed of which latter stream gold dust is found.

Near **Maros-Ugvar** are salt-mines of great interest, the produce of which exceeds 50,000 tons annually. Transylvania is so rich in deposits of salt, that it is said to be capable of supplying Europe for the next thousand years. The Romans had worked the

salt in this district in an open quarry; the ramparts which mark the boundary are still visible.

Nagy-Enyed. The large Protestant College in this town derives an annual revenue of 1000*l.* a year from a fund deposited in the Bank of England, and formed many years ago, in response to a deputation which was sent over when the college was in danger of perishing from want of money. In 1848, when Hungary was in insurrection against Austria, the latter organised the Wallach population into a *Landsturm*; and thus armed, they immediately turned against not only the Magyar landlords, but all the peasants who spoke the same language. The atrocities they committed were so dreadful that whole districts, such as the Alsó-Feher, called from its fertility the "breadfield," were left desolate: and noble families, such as the Brádys, extirpated.

In 1850, a few Protestant children were gathered together in the preliminary school, and subsequently the college was re-established in working order. At present, upwards of 1000 scholars attend the schools.

Mediásch (Medgyes), has a pop. of 6500, and a good example of a fortress church. This is a famous wine-growing district, and became a Saxon settlement in 1146. 3 m. N.W. lie the Baths of *Bazna*, and 2 m. E. the little church of *Durles*, which has some mural paintings.

Elisabethstadt is inhabited almost exclusively by Armenians, who carry on a brisk trade, and form the merchant class throughout Transylvania. There is a handsome church and a ruined castle, formerly belonging to the Apafi.

The line now runs through pretty scenery, the Carpathians appearing in the distance.

Schässburg is a picturesque well-preserved town of mediæval aspect, on the side of a hill, which is adorned by a fine old church and gymnasium. The inhabitants are Germans. A short distance from Schässburg an engagement took place in 1849 between the Russians

and the Hungarians under General Bem: the latter were forced back on the town. In this battle a Russian general was killed—a memorial-stone marks his grave. Also Petöfi, the great poet of Hungary, is supposed to have fallen in this engagement; but his body was never found.

A long tunnel leads to

Homoród, a burgher stronghold built by the Saxons. The castle, now in ruins, surmounts the ridge of rock, and had a commanding position; the granaries were subterranean. The town has a well-paved market-place and a town-hall. Many of the châteaux between this place and Schässburg belonging to Magyar noblemen were destroyed or greatly injured by the Wallachs in 1843-9. N. of **Agostonfalva** is the wild valley of the *Vargyas*, with interesting stalactite caverns.

Marienburg is a Saxon market-town, with a ruined Teutonic castle. 5 m. N.E. are the Baths of *Előpatak*.

Kronstadt (Hung. *Brasso*), a picturesque Saxon town of 30,000 Inhab., is situated in a narrow and richly wooded valley in the Carpathians; an isolated spur of the range, crowned by a strong fortress, guards the opening of the valley with a natural bulwark. The old walls of the town, curtained on the hill-side, and following all its irregularities, are still marked by the ruined towers which recur at intervals. Under their chief magistrate, Michael Weiss, the Kronstadters bravely held their town against the attacks of the faithless Gabriel Bathori in 1611. This dispute had its origin in religious differences, and the Turks were instrumental in helping the maintenance of Protestantism, for they sided with Bethlen against the Catholic Bathori, and sent Skender Pasha with a strong force into Transylvania by the Iron Gate Pass.

The Lutheran church is a fine specimen of 16th-centy. Gothic, with a carved doorway: the interior is almost devoid of ornament, but effective in proportion. The organ is large. In the sacristy are preserved some very curious and richly-embellished

dered vestments belonging to the pre-Reformation period.

The town is well paved and clean; the houses have a narrow frontage to the street, but reach back a long way, with interior courts, surrounded by picturesque arched corridors.

The population is mixed in character; besides the dominant Saxon, there are many resident Armenians and Sclavs, members of the Greek Church. One of the suburbs is inhabited by Szeklers and another by Wallachs. There are few sights more curious than the motley crowd on market-days; there is an open space outside the town where the country carts make their stand. The appearance of the country people is peculiar, for even in summer they are clad in thick fur; in fact, the bunda of the Wallach shepherd is worn with the fur outside in summer and inside in winter. The Saxon women wear a great deal of handsome lace and embroidery, and the sleeveless jackets of the Szekler girls are peculiar. A number of the Gipsy tribe are always to be seen mingled with the other varieties of people, and this singular race is everywhere welcome on account of their musical talent. The Czigany, or Gipsy band, is to be met with throughout Hungary, and the favourite air is the music of the Csárdás, a national dance, which is the delight of prince and peasant alike. Music is little short of an instinct with the Gipsies; they practise it from their earliest childhood, as a natural utterance, similar to spoken language, and continually new melodies are produced in a village or a district without being traceable to any special composer.

There is a fine view of Kronstadt and the country round from the **Kapellenberg* (3155 ft.), situated on a hill that rises abruptly from the walls of the town. The name was derived from a chapel which formerly existed on the summit, an erection of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. The ascent is made through a shady zigzag path in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Looking eastward from the summit, the "Seven Villages" are

seen nestling at the foot of the mountains, and spread beneath is the rich level Burgenland, the district assigned to the first Saxon immigrants. To the S. the highest peak is the Schüllerberg, and not far distant is the lofty Königstein. The most curious point of view, however, is afforded by the town itself, the whole plan of which is distinctly traced out, with all its quaint buildings and picturesque ramifications up the valley and round the castle hill.

The panorama from the castle hill itself is also fine; it is reached by a flight of steps, and the plateau where the fortress stands is accessible in 10 minutes from the town.

EXCURSIONS.—To ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rosenau*, on the way to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Törzburg Pass* on a good road. This pretty little market town lies at the foot of the hill, which is crowned by a ruin of one of the seven Burgher fortresses. Transylvania (the land beyond the forest) is always called by the Saxons *Siebenbürgen*—the Seven Towns or Fortresses. The view from the ruin is very charming; the deep ravine through which the summit is gained is overhung with luxuriant foliage, while on the heights above are sombre pine-forests.

This district is celebrated for its honey. Bee-keeping is an important item of industry in Transylvania, and it is calculated that there are about 172,000 beehives in the country—the fact is stated from the amount of a small tax which is levied on them. From *Rosenau* there is a pretty walk to the *Odenweg*—a wooded ravine, with fantastic rocks. The autumn colouring of these woods is very brilliant. The Castle of *Törzburg*, built on an isolated rock in the pass of the same name, is in good preservation. For a time it belonged to the Teutonic Knights, who were given the district by King Andrew, in 1204, on condition of defending the frontier.

The village of *Yeiden*, 8 m. W. of Kronstadt, is well worth a visit on Sunday, when the peasants all appear in their best garments. Some of the

costumes are really beautiful from the amount of embroidery, and they have valuable inlaid silver clasps to the long jackets, which are quite mediæval in character. Every girl appears at church with a bouquet of flowers. The clergyman also wears the quaint dress in vogue three centuries ago, and the service is just what it was in Luther's time.

Előpatak, 4 hrs. distant, is frequented for the waters, which contain a great deal of iron.

Tusnád (8 hrs.) is another bathing place on the river Alt, one of the finest streams in Hungary. There are said to be 100 springs here, containing a variety of kinds of water. It is much visited by the fashionable world of Bucharest. A number of pretty Swiss cottages have been erected by the owner, Count Mikos.

On leaving Kronstadt the rly. curves to the S.E., passing several popular watering-places, and ascends in windings to the Tömös Pass, which it pierces by a tunnel of 1630 yds. Fine views to the rt. on the approach to Predéal (3345 ft.), where luggage and passports are examined.

ROUTE 199.

KIS-KAPUS TO HERMANNSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	KIS-KAPUS	198
22	Vizakna (Salzburg)	
28	Hermannstadt	

S.—The rly. follows the valley of *bach*, or *Viza*.
g has salt works and salt-
ds, very curious in formation,
a visit.

nstadt (Nagy-Szeben) with
ab. (g Saxon) has a scrupu

lously neat well-to-do air, like a German town of the middle ages. The mountains, extending to Kronstadt, form a picturesque background. This range presents a succession of secondary ridges and valleys at right angles to the centre chain. The thickly-wooded glens are wild and romantic. Hermannstadt is the seat of the Protestant Bp. of the province. There is a fine old church, injudiciously restored, and many interesting monuments removed from their places.

In the *Bruckenthal Palace*, a large building in the Italian style, there is a good Library containing an illuminated Missal of rare beauty: the history of the volume is quite unknown. Under the same roof is a gallery of pictures, collected by Baron Bruckenthal, formerly Governor of Transylvania, and who purchased some of them from French emigrants at the time of the first French Revolution. Many of the French sought a refuge in Hungary and Transylvania, both in the last century and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The collection of Roman antiquities is continually receiving additions from articles found in turning up the ground. Hermannstadt has always been the chief seat of the Saxons: formerly no Hungarian was allowed to settle amongst them, so jealous were they of their privileges. The earliest date mentioned for the immigration of the Saxons is 1143. The Serbian Princess Helena, wife of the blind King Bela of Hungary, invited them hither during the minority of her son. They came from Flanders and the neighbourhood of Cologne. The colonists had their rights and privileges assured them, and their self-government was complete down to 1853. Hermannstadt and Kronstadt were said to be the bulwarks of Christianity in those evil days when the Turks were formidable to the peace of Europe, and Hermannstadt was called by them "the red town," on account of its brick walls. It was besieged by the Turks in 1438 with a force of 70,000 men, headed by the Sultan himself, who met his death

directed arrow from one of the towers. About 1520, when some of the merchants of this place were returning from their annual visit to Leipzig, they brought back with them Luther's writings. The result was that the seeds of the Reformation took root, and the German colonists became Lutherans.

EXCURSIONS.—Half an hour's walk from Hermannstadt is the pretty village of *Hammersdorf*. Sunday is a good day for seeing the costumes of the peasants, which are both quaint and handsome. *Michaelsberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is a very interesting excursion. On the way the traveller passes an old village called *Heltau*, charmingly situated, and commanding fine views of the rich vale below. The church is a very fine specimen of the fortified churches which are such a remarkable feature in all this border-land. They were places of refuge for the community, and for such of their possessions as they could transport when the alarm was given that the Turks were coming. They are usually surrounded by a wall, with watch-towers and strong gates, and sometimes there is an inner wall again. Between *Heltau* and *Michaelsberg* are the picturesque ruins of a Romanesque church on a conical rock in the centre of a beautiful valley.

The *Rothenthurm Pass* into *Wallachia* from Hermannstadt is one of the most beautiful of these singular defiles through the Carpathian range. The river *Aluta*, which rises in the *Csikland*, passes completely through the mountain-chain, and in its course is accompanied by bold and romantic scenery. The pass is named *Rothenthurm* from the red tower, now a picturesque ruin, in the narrowest part of the gorge. It lies 5 hrs. distant; carriage, 8 fl.

A very large species of red deer is found in these mountains.

ROUTE 200.

KLAUSENBURG TO BISTRITZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	KLAUSENBURG	198
8	<i>Apahida</i>	
27	<i>Szamos-Ujvar</i>	
36	<i>DEES</i>	
52	<i>Bethlen</i>	
74	<i>Besztzerce</i>	

N.E.—Beyond *Apahida* (1000), a Roumanian village, the rly. crosses the *Szamos*, and skirts its l. bank between low hills. The river is re-crossed to reach *Szamos-Ujvár* (5500), chiefly inhabited by Armenians. A mile W., on the opposite bank, lie the Baths of *Kerb*. The *Szamos* is again crossed, and the country becomes wooded. Beyond *Dées* (6200), where the two branches of the *Szamos* unite, the rly. turns E., passes on the l. the picturesque ruins of *Csico*, a castle destroyed in 1544, and reaches *Bethlen* (1800). The *Sajo* valley is now followed, and the river repeatedly crossed.

Bistritz (*Besztzerce*) has 8100 inhab., and lies on a river of the same name. Above the town rises the *Burgberg*, affording a beautiful view.

ROUTE 201.

KOCSARD TO SZAS-REGEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	KOCSARD	198
13	<i>Maros-Ludas</i>	
	33 <i>Budatelke</i>	
37	<i>Maros-Vásárhely</i>	
58	<i>Szas-Regen</i>	

N.E.—The rly. runs E. from Kocsárd through the Mezöseg, or "land without wood," a desolate country, where there is scarcely a bush to be seen, but many gipsy settlements, to

Maros-Ludas, where the branch for Budatellke turns N. Thence N.E. to

Maros-Vásárhely (Germ. *Neumarkt*), with 12,678 Inhab., the chief town of the Szeklers. It is well built, and has good schools, both Catholic and Protestant. There is an excellent public library, the gift of Count Teleki. Among the curiosities is a MS. Tacitus, from the library of Matthew Corvinus. This town was the refuge of many of the neighbouring noble families in the troubles of 1848-9, when the Wallachs rose in overpowering numbers, and burnt the châteaux in every direction, slaughtering the inmates without regard to age or sex. The complicity of the Vienna Government in this rising is one of the darkest pages in Austrian history.

The train proceeds to Szas-Begen (6000), a royal free town with saline baths, at the entrance to the pretty valley of the Görgeny.

ROUTE 202.

TOTMEGYER TO NAGY-BÉLICZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	TOTMEGYER	. . 195
5	Nagy-Surány	
21	Neutra	
53	Nagy-Bélicz	

N.—The line bears N.E. to Nagy-Surány, and runs thence a little W. of N. to Neutra (8700), an episcopal city at the foot of the Neutragebirge, which is celebrated for the vineyards on its slopes. Here is an old castle. The rly. proceeds to Nagy-Bélicz (2000), here there are sulphur springs.

ROUTE 203.

BUDA-PEST TO KASCHAU.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BUDA-PEST	. 193, 198, 205, 209, 211, 221
3	Steinbruch	. 195, 205
5	Bákos	
23	Gödöllő	
43	Hátvan	} . . 205
	43 Szolnok	
52	Vámos-Györk	}
	8 Gyöngyös	
73	Kaál-Kápolna	}
80	Füzes-Abony	
	11 Erlau	}
88	Mező-Kövesd	
116	MISKOLCZ	. . 204, 208
129	Szikszó	
171	KASCHAU	. . . 179

N.E.—The rly. passes Dreher's brewery at Steinbruch, and the extensive brick-fields of Bákos, and reaches Gödöllő, with its Royal château and beautiful park, originally the country seat of Prince Grasalkovich, and a favourite residence of Maria Theresa. The Hungarian Government of 1867 presented the domain and château, as a coronation gift, to the Emperor King Francis Joseph I., who resides here part of the year.

Hátvan, on the Zagyva, has a château of the Grassalkovich family. The famous Diet of Hatván, held here in 1524, and attended by 7000 nobles on horseback, is more remarkable for the turbulence of its proceedings than for the wisdom of its acts.†

Vámos-Györk. Branch rly. N. to

Gyöngyös (16,000), at the foot of the Mátra mountains. The vineyards on

† At a Diet held a short time before this, 1523, at Buda, an Act was passed empowering the Government to hang, or, if of noble lineage, to behead "all Lutheran heretics and their abettors" found within the apostolic kingdom of Hungary.

the last declivities of these mountains from Gyöngyös to Erlau, produce Erlauer, one of the best Hungarian red wines. The main line continues E. to

Kápolna. The country between the Danube and the Theiss, the Mátra mountains and the Keeskemeter Heide, of which Kápolna is the central point, was the scene of the brilliant military operations of Dembinski and Görgei, in April, 1849.

Füzes-Abony. [Rly. N. to

Erlau (Hung. Eger; Lat. Atria), an archiepiscopal city of 20,000 Inhab.—Magyars, Germans, Raitzen, and Jews. Erlau is still enclosed with its old walls, and on an eminence above the town stands the old castle, which was often besieged during the Turkish wars both by Moslem and Christian. The principal edifices in the town are the Archbishop's Palace, the County Hall, the Lyceum, New Barracks, and Cathedral; the three latter built by the late Archbishop Pyrker, chiefly at his own expense. The *Cathedral* was designed by Hild, a Hungarian architect of great celebrity in his own country. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. The W. end, as well as each of the transepts, has a peristyle of 8 Corinthian columns, 50 ft. high, and a decorated pediment. The interior, 252 ft. by 120 ft., with its numerous Corinthian columns, the shafts of green, the capitals of white marble, is very striking. In the town are two good baths, the *Türkenbad* and the *Bischofsbad*, which are supplied with the water of a mineral spring, and much resorted to during the bathing season.]

Mező-Kövesd. 3 m. beyond this the rly. passes near the village of Mező-Keresztes, celebrated in Turkish annals for a great victory obtained here in 1595, by Sultan Mahomed III. The battle had already lasted three days, and the Emperor's troops had forced the Turkish lines, and taken 100 guns, when the Genoese renegade, Cicala, made a desperate charge at the head of the Turkish cavalry, on the flanks

of the Imperialists, who were unable to withstand the shock. The Sultan at the same time issued from his tent, bearing the sacred standard of Mahomet, and wearing the prophet's mantle. The Christians were completely routed, 50,000 perished on the field of battle and in the adjacent morass. Cicala was created Grand Vizier as a recompense for the important service he had rendered.

Miskolcz (25,000), chief town of the country of Borsod, lies at the extremity of the beautiful valley of *Diósgyőr*, near the junction of the rivulet of that name with the *Sajó*. The church of St. Stephen is of the 13th cent.

4 m. S.W. are the Baths of *Tapolca*. The rly. now threads the picturesque valley of the *Hernád*, and afterwards traverses a fertile district to

Kaschau (Hung. Kassa; Lat. Cassovia), a royal free town of 27,000 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the *Hernád* (1065 ft.). There are several good buildings, county hall, gymnasium, barracks, &c., but the most interesting is the **Elisabeth-Pfarrkirche*, built during the reign of Louis I. (1342-82), by a Picard architect, Villars d'Honnecourt, and unquestionably the finest Gothic church in Hungary. It has a rich Decorated choir, not unlike that of Our Lady at Trèves, i.e. nearly square, with an apse. It has fine W. and N. portals. The two small churches of St. Michael and St. Francis are also mediæval.

The *Upper Hungarian Museum* has an interesting collection of local antiquities.

At *Cservenicza*, near Kaschau, are precious opal-mines, situated in clay porphyry.

ROUTE 204.

PÜSPÖK-LADÁNY TO MISKOLCZ, BY
TOKAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	PÜSPÖK-LADÁNY.	198
27	DEBRECZIN . .	175
58	Nyiregyháza . .	177
78	Tokaj	
82	Tarcal	
89	SZERENCS . .	178
100	Tisza-Lucz	
113	MISKOLCZ .	203, 208

N.—The line bears at first N.E., and afterwards S.W., describing an irregular semicircle.

On quitting Püspök-Ladány the dreary country of the Hajduks is traversed along a sandy plain.

Debreczin is a free town of 52,000 Inhab., mostly Calvinists, who have a *College* with 1600 students; 500 are boys from 6 to 10 years of age; 700 older lads form 8 classes in the gymnasium; there is a Training School for 100 teachers; and about 300 are students in theology or law. There are 30 professors. The college, which was founded in 1558, is supported entirely by Hungarian Calvinists, and has a yearly income of 60,000 fl. The town is partly paved with asphalt. The large church stands in an unpaved square. From its pulpit Kossuth proclaimed the fall of the Hapsburg dynasty, which conclusion had been previously settled in the college chapel, April 14th, 1849. It is the commercial centre of a large district, and has 4 important fairs yearly, held outside on the dusty plain. The costumes are very peculiar; the cloaks of the women are embroidered with lace and flowers. The men are dressed in long cloaks, some with the hair on, others richly embroidered, and of every colour.

Tokaj (*Tokaj*) is a small town at the junction of the Bodrog with the

Theiss. It has 4500 Inhab., who in respect to language, race, and religion present the strangest medley to be found even in Hungary. There are churches for no less than six religious sects, and every race and tribe located between the Carpathians and the Balkan appears to have its representatives at Tokay. The vineyards that produce the Tokay wines are planted on the declivities of the Hegyallya hills, which, like most other hills that produce the best Hungarian wines, are composed of igneous rocks, porphyry greatly predominating. The Hegyallya vineyards are estimated to have an area of 67,480 acres, and to produce on an average 11,000,000 gallons of wine annually. There are four kinds of Hegyallya or Tokay wine:—

1. *Essenz*, made from the juice of dry grapes pressed out by the weight of the grapes themselves without any external force being employed. It is seldom made, and rarely to be met with on sale.
2. *Ausbruch*. This is the wine known as *Tokay*, and the best that can be purchased. It is made by mixing dry grapes pounded into a thick pulp with the wine-must.
3. *Mászlás*, made in the same manner, but with only half the quantity of grape-pulp. It has the bouquet of the Ausbruch, without its sweetness, and is by many preferred to it. On an average, not more than 50,000 gall. of Ausbruch, and 25,000 gall. of Mászlás, are made annually.
4. *Tischwein*, which of course varies considerably in quality; the best kinds are excellent, and all have something of the bouquet peculiar to Tokay. Vineyards were planted on the Hegyallya previous to the arrival of the Magyars in Hungary. King Stephen and his immediate successors took care that they should not be neglected, but they were most of them uprooted or laid waste during the dominion of the Mongol Tatars. After the expulsion of these hordes, Bela IV. settled a number of Italians on the Hegyallya, and the wine they produced soon acquired great celebrity. In 1271 Stephen V. granted the bishop of Erlau a tithe of all the wines produced in the county of Zemplin “decimas vini, ubi v

modo sunt plantatæ," a tithe, which, in 1380, was estimated at 10,000 pieces of gold. The scientific method of preparing the Ausbruch and Mászlás was introduced towards the end of the 17th centy.

Skirting the S. side of the vine-clad hills, the rly. proceeds to *Tarozsal*, where there is a Government wine-growing institution, and beyond *Tisza-Lucz* crosses the *Hernád*.

ROUTE 205.

BUDA-PEST TO RUTKA, BY ALTISOHL AND KREMNITZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BUDA-PEST	193, 198,
	203, 209, 211, 221	
3	Steinbruch	195, 203
5	Rákös	198, 221
23	Gödöllő	
43	HATVAN	203
73	Kis-Terenne	203
78	Salgó-Tarjan	
92	FULEK	208
135	ALTISOHL	}
	5 Szliacs	
	14 Neusohl	
	36 Brezova	
142	Gran Bresnitz	}
	15 Schemnitz	
159	Körmöczbány (Kremitz)	
196	RUTKA	179

N.—The direction is N.E. as far as *Hatvan*. At *Salgó-Tarjan* are valuable coal mines and a ruined castle.

Altsohl (*Zólyom*) is a town of 3000 Inhab., with an old castle, in which Matthias Corvinus frequently held his court. It was in this castle that Gabriel Bethlen (Bethlen Gábor) kept the Hungarian crown, which fell into his hands at the taking of Pressburg (Oct. 20, 1619), and he is said to have been at Altsohl when he received the

letter from James I. promising him a subsidy (*consentiente imo petente et flagitante Parlamento*) of 80,000 ducats, a promise which was punctually performed, the stipulated sum having been paid to Bethlen's agents at Constantinople.

Rly. N. to Szliacs, with hot chalybeate springs and well-conducted Baths, chiefly frequented by ladies. Thence to

Neusohl (*Beszterczebánya*) the finest town of the mining district, with 6500 Inhab., descendants of Germans. Neusohl has a bishop's palace, a Protestant and a Catholic gymnasium, and the ruins of an old castle. There is also a large smelting-house, which is worth visiting. The mines of the *Herregrund* are some distance from the town. They yield annually about 100 tons of copper, 400 lbs. troy of silver, and some gold, besides iron, cobalt, and sulphur. The best copper is obtained from the *Cementwasser*. This water, which is a hydro-sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), runs from the mines in long wooden spouts or gutters, in which pieces of iron are laid, and as sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper, the latter metal is deposited, a process which takes from three to four weeks.

From *Gran-Bresnitz* a branch runs S., crossing the Gran, to

Schemnitz (*Selmeczabánya*) with 22,000 Inhab. The town itself is merely a long steep street in the gorge of a mountain, so narrow as scarcely to leave room for a row of houses on either side. The suburban villages of Hodrits, Dilln (*Bélabánya*), and others lie in a picturesque valley into which the mountain gorge opens, and which is closed by hills dotted with the white cottages of the miners. The fine old castle, in ruins, and the *Calvary*, are worth visiting, the latter for the view from its summit.

The *Mining Academy*, established in 1760, has about 200 students, who receive a gratuitous education. They wear the usual uniform of German mining students: a close jacket with padded sleeves, and a leather apron fastened behind.

The mines, which extend under the town, have been worked for centuries, but at present yield a very inconsiderable profit. Twelve of them belong to the Crown, the others are private property. All the royal mines are connected by galleries, which seem to have been made regardless of expense, and often for the sole purpose of affording royal visitors a more convenient access. There are two main adits; the lower one, called the adit of Joseph II., is a magnificent work, 10 Eng. m. in length, and extending from Schemnitz to the valley of the Gran. The veins, both here and at Kremnitz, are found in metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the primary formation (gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, quartz, porphyry, &c.). The ore, besides gold and silver, contains lead and sometimes copper, zinc, and antimony. The greater part is sent to Neusohl and Kremnitz to be smelted. Permission to visit the mines may easily be obtained, and as a person can walk upright in most of the galleries, and as the adits are furnished with tramroads, there are probably no mines in Europe that can be inspected with less fatigue and inconvenience.

The quantity of precious and other metals raised in 1865 from Schemnitz and its neighbourhood amounted to 650 lbs. gold; 17,000 lbs. silver; 18,000 Centner lead; 2100 Centner copper; the value nearly 1,800,000 florins.

Königsberg (Ujbánya) lies about 9 Eng. m. S.W. of Schemnitz. The gold-mines are now nearly exhausted.

The main line continues W. for a short distance along the banks of the river, and then turns N. to

Kremnitz, the oldest town of the mining district, in a deep, gloomy valley. The town itself consists of 40 houses, a small fort, and the mint, ranged round a market-place, and surrounded by a wall; the Pop., with the suburbs, is about 6000. All the gold and silver produced in Hungary is, or rather ought to be, coined at the Kremnitz mint. The mines of Kremnitz, most of which are worked

by private companies, are said at present to yield annually about 180 lbs. troy of gold, and 11,000 lbs. troy of silver, besides lead, copper, and cobalt. The richest veins are, however, pretty nearly exhausted, and a portion of the former workings is under water. The whole process of extracting the precious metals from the ore may here be witnessed. The ore is first broken into small pieces; next pulverised in a stamping-mill, and afterwards washed in slanting frames, and sometimes roasted to drive off the sulphur, arsenic, &c. It is then sent to the smelting-house, where the gold and silver are separated from the baser metals, which is effected by the oxydation of the latter. The process lasts 24 hrs., and is very interesting. The motive power at Kremnitz is water, which is abundantly supplied by a water-course 12 m. in length.

ROUTE 206.

KIS-TERENNE TO KISUJSZÁLLÁS.—S.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Kis-Terenne . .	205
35	Kásl-Kápolna	
80	Kisujszállás . .	198

ROUTE 207.

PREDEAL TO BUCHAREST.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	PREDEAL . . .	198
13	SINAIA	
31	Campina	
53	Floesti	
	129 N.E. Galata }	
91	Bucharest	

S.—The rly. descends the valley of the Prahova, repeatedly crossing the river.

At Sinaia is a summer palace of the King of Roumania, and an old monastery, in a beautiful situation. The palace, which stands 1800 ft. above the Danube, is lavishly decorated with metal-work and wood-carving, and commands exquisite views. Near *Campina*, to the E., lie the extensive salt-mines of *Telega*. A fertile plain is now traversed to Ploesti (33,000), a town with many Eastern features, where carriages are changed.

BUCHAREST (225,000), after having been for some centuries the winter place of residence of the hospodars of Wallachia, became, about the end of the 17th centy., the capital of that province. When the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were by the firman of Nov. 12, 1861, consolidated into one principality under the name of Roumania, it became the capital of that State, which by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, was made independent. The government is conducted by a prince, a senate, consisting of the heir-apparent, the archbishops, bishops, and 66 elected members, and a chamber of deputies of 157 members.

Roumania, the population of which is about 5,000,000, has emerged from a state of semi-barbarism during the present centy., and the capital shows signs of the transition which is still going on. The situation of the city is not advantageous, as it is chiefly built in a hollow, through which the small and muddy stream of the Dimbovitza runs, and it is very subject to malaria. There are some streets of good shops, but in many others handsome houses, cottages, and ruinous buildings stand side by side. There are causeways for foot-passengers in all the best streets, and they are rapidly extending, though there are still many streets in which a rugged pavement slopes downwards from the houses on each side to a gutter in the middle. The city is very scattered, and may be roughly stated to have a diameter of about 3 miles. When seen from any of

the heights in the neighbourhood the polished metal cupolas of the churches, interspersed with groups of trees, give it a very picturesque appearance.

The Theatre in the principal street (now called *Strada Victoriei*, in memory of the successes of the Roumanian army during the engagement at Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war) was opened in 1852, and is capable of holding about 1000 persons. Operas are performed there four times a week during the winter, and plays, both in French and Roumanian, are acted. Public balls are numerous during the winter season.

The Colțza Hospital, in the *Strada Colței*, founded at the end of the 17th centy. by Michael Cantacuzene, the Hospodar of Wallachia, consists of a square of low buildings with an interesting Byzantine church in the centre. The porch of the hospital is surmounted by a tower said to have been built in 1715 by some Swedish soldiers who took refuge at Bucharest after the battle of Pultowa.

The Academy is a handsome building, commenced by Prince Alexander Ghika in 1856 for the purposes of a university, and opened as such in 1869. It contains (1) a museum of natural history, (2) a historical museum, including fibulae, torques, and other ornaments, supposed to be Gothic work of the 3rd or 4th centy., which were found at Petrossa in 1837, Gothic bracelets found at Turnu Magurelli in 1880, and good models, in silver or silver-gilt, of Roumanian churches, besides one of the great Byzantine church of *Curtea de Arges*, built by Prince Neagoe Bassaraba, the restoration of which was designed by Viollet le Duc; (3) a gallery of paintings, valuable chiefly as illustrations of Roumanian history.

The small but very interesting church of *Staurô Paulos*, 5 min. walk from the Museum, is worth a visit for its frescoes, sculpture, and portico.

The Cathedral, a small building

erected in the 17th centy. by Constantine Cantacuzene and Radu Leon (restored 1834), stands on a hillock from which a good view of the town can be obtained. On the same summit are the palace of the Metropolitan of Bucharest and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate sits in a hall in the Academy.

The mass of the population belongs to the Greek Church, which has more than 50 places of worship. There are also German, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

The coinage of Roumania corresponds with that of France, the franc bearing the Roumanian name of *leu*, and the centime of *ban*. In popular usage *bani* mean pieces of 10 bani each, the lower orders having persevered in giving to the word "ban" this extended meaning in spite of the inscriptions on the coins.

Cabs (droschki), 2-horse vehicles, fare 2 francs per hr. Several *trams-ways*.

The principal promenade (la Chausée) forms part of the road leading towards Transylvania, and is bordered by avenues of lime-trees, beyond which in some parts there is a pleasure-ground. In the summer evenings it is crowded with the beau monde of Bucharest in carriages and on horseback. The garden of Cismegiu, near the centre of the town, is a favourite resort of the people in general.

Many of the *fiacres* are driven by Russians in national costume, descended from exiles whom the orthodox Czar banished for literal obedience, after the birth of one child, to a precept in S. Matthew's Gospel (xix. 12).

ROUTE 208.

FÜLEK TO MISKOLCZ.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	FÜLEK . . .	205
17	Feled	}
32	Theissholz	
31	Bánrève	
29	Rosenau	
34	Bettler	}
44	Dobschau	
53	Sajó-Szt. Péter	
59	Miskolcz Gömör	
60	MISKOLCZ . . .	203, 204

E.—A narrow valley is threaded to Feled, whence a branch line runs N. to Theissholz, a busy town with mineral baths. From Bánrève another branch turns N. to Tornaia, whence a road leads N.E. (carriage there and back, 5 fl.) to (5 m.) Aggtelek. Here is a celebrated stalactite *cavern (50 kr.), only partly explored. 3 or 4 hrs. are required to visit it.

The branch rly. continues along the l. bank of the Sajó to

Rosenau (Rozsnóbánya) a mining town of 9000 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Sajó, and famed for its honey. At Bettler is a seat of Count Andrassy.

The rly., after leaving Rosenau, passes by the village of Krasznahorka-Várallya, at the foot of an isolated conical hill, crowned by the castle of Krasznahorka, which has been rendered habitable by the present proprietor, Count Andrassy. The rly. still follows the valley of the Sajó, and ascends to Dobschau (5700), at the foot of the Radzim (3200 ft.). 6 m. N. is the fine *Ice Cavern by which the place is known, well worth a visit, and easily accessible.

The main line continues E., afterwards turning nearly due S. to reach Miskolcz.

ROUTE 209.

BUDA-PEST TO BELGRAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Buda-Pest	193, 198, 203, 205, 211, 221
5	Buda-Pest-Franzstadt	
17	Taksony	
67	Kis-Körös	}
	20 W. Kalocsa	
84	Halas	
110	Szabadka (MARIA THERESIOPEL)	} 222
	37 W. Baja	
172	NEUSATZ	
176	Peterwardein	
180	Karlowitz	
194	INDIA	}
	27 W. Mitrowitz	
217	SEMLIN	
225	Belgrad	

S.S.E.—Orient Express. The rt. bank of the E. arm of the Danube is skirted as far as *Taksony*. *Kis-Körös* (6800) was the birthplace of the poet Alex. Petöfi. *Halas* (15,000) has extensive fish-ponds.

Neusatz (Lat. *Neoplanta*; Hung. *Uj-Videk*), a modern town, called into existence only in the reign of Maria Theresa (1740), already numbering more than 21,000 Inhab. There are in this neighbourhood curious earthen embankments, which, although they are called the *Römerschanzen*, may be more correctly ascribed to the Avari.

Peterwardein (Hung. *Pétervárad*), a rock-built fortress, celebrated in the campaigns of Prince Eugene, who gained a decisive victory over the Turks near there in 1716. It presents to the water and land side a very formidable face of walls, bored with port-holes, and tier above tier of green bastions. The pop. is about 4000. *The Arsenal* contains a few Turkish trophies, arms, standards, &c. The

Franciscan Church contains the tombs of Laurence Duke of Bosnia, and of John Capistran, the preacher of a Crusade against the Turks. *Peterwardein* stands on the extremity of a promontory, formed by a bend of the Danube, on the site, it is supposed, of the Roman *Acumincum* (named from *acumen*, point).

Karlowitz, a town of 5500 Inhab., has given its name to the treaty of peace signed here in 1699, under the mediation of England and Holland. It secured to Austria, Hungary and Slavonia, which for nearly 200 years had been occupied by the Turks, and procured for her the important acquisition of Transylvania, thus depriving the Sultan, at one stroke, of half his European territory.

The most conspicuous buildings are the *Cathedral* and the *Palace* of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the pure Greek Church (not united with the Romanists) in the Austrian dominions. They agree in their tenets with the established Church of Russia, whose head is the Emperor, and with that of Greece, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. *Karlowitz* is the archiepiscopal see, and the Greeks have a theological college here. A good wine is grown on the hills behind the town, around the *Chapel of the Peace*, which stands on the site of the house where the conferences were carried on with the Turks in 1699.

Semlin, the last Hungarian town upon the rt. bank of the Danube, is built on a tongue of land between it and the Save (Hung. *Száva*; Germ. *Sau*; Latin *Savus*), which divides Hungary from Servia, and pours itself into the Danube between the towns of *Semlin* and *Belgrad*. *Semlin* has a motley population of 9200 Inhab., consisting of Germans, Greeks, Illyrians, Croats, Raitzen, Servians, Gipsies, and Jews. The town itself has many new buildings and is better paved than of old. A regular street of well-built houses is carried up from the Danube. There are, however, some barbarous-looking quarters, such as the suburb nearest the Danube, consisting of mud

huts thatched with reeds, built on the slope of a hill called Zigeunerberg, from the Gipsies, its original inhabitants. The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a stockade. On the top of the Zigeunerberg are remains of the *Castle of John Hunyady*, the champion of Christendom in the 15th cent., and its deliverer from Turkish rule, who died here in 1456. It is the mere truncated basement of a square tower, with a round turret at each angle; but its situation is commanding, overlooking the junction of the Danube and Save. The rock-built fortress of Belgrad, the scene of the Hungarian hero's most triumphant exploit, rises proudly in the distance, with its towers and minarets, and appears to look down upon its Christian rival.

[THE RIVER SAVE. SEMLIN TO SISSEK.]

The Save, the river of Hungary next in importance to the Danube, is navigated by a steamer, plying in March and April once a week, and from May to September twice a week, between Semlin and Sissek in 38 hrs. The steamer leaves Semlin at 6 A.M. As far as Brod only there is a steamer 5 times a week in the summer months. The river may be said to be shrouded in dense forests, and the chief impediments in its navigation are the fallen trees.

The voyage up the Save is not devoid of interest. On the l. bank, from Semlin to Jeszenovacz, are the line of posts of the border regiments; on the rt. bank is Servia. From Jaszenovacz to Sissek the river passes through the Military Frontier and Bosnia, now also in the occupation of Austria. The steamboat stops at

Klensk, opposite the fortress of Schabatz, and

Mitrowitz, a town of 3500 Inhab.

Travellers who are fond of ethnological pursuits will find the *Clementines*, who inhabit the villages of Ertkoveze and Nikinceze situated on the l. bank of the river, about halfway between Klensk and Mitrowitz, well S. Germ.

worth their attention. In the year 1465, when the Ottomans were extending their conquests to the Adriatic, a numerous body of Albanians sought refuge among the mountains of Servia. From the name of their leader, Clement, they were, at a later period, generally called Clementines (Clementiner). In 1737 the descendants of these Clementines left Servia, and settled in Syrmia, in these two villages. They number at present about 1500 individuals, who still speak a dialect of the Skipetar or Albanian language, which is supposed by some writers to have been the language of the ancient Illyrians. They are a very industrious community, furnishing from their looms a variety of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, and carpets of a superior texture and quality. The men have a fine martial appearance, and the women are celebrated for their beauty; the costume of both sexes is very picturesque, and of the brightest colours. A Clementine may sometimes be seen on board a Danubian steamer, and easily recognised by his gaudy attire and accoutrements. He generally carries a kind of battle-axe, or hatchet-head walking-stick (like the Hungarian Csákány), in his hand, has a sabre at his side, and a yataghan and brace of pistols stuck in his shawl girdle.

Rasca, a small fortress at the mouth of the Dvina. This is the most dangerous part of the navigation. A year seldom passes without barges being lost on the shoals at the confluence of the two rivers.

Xupanje. Here are great forests of oak, from which fleets might be built of the trees growing within a stone's throw of the river.

Bosna-Brood (Rte. 226), a fortified town, and free military community of 2500 Inhab., with a *Kontumazhaus*, and some signs of commercial activity. The Austrians crossed the Save at this point in July, 1878, to take military occupation of Bosnia. The river contracts.

Alt-Gradiska, a small fortified town, with a ruined Castle and a *Kontumaz*, opposite the Turkish fortress of Berbir.

Jaszenovacz, a square *Castle*, at the confluence of the Una and Save. Sissek (Rte. 215).]

Belgrad (Lat. Alba-græca; Turkish, Beligrad; Slavonic, Bjelohrad; Hung. Nándor-Fejérvár; all signifying, white town). Belgrad, the capital of Serbia, once a frontier fortress of great strength, the key of the Lower Danube, has repeatedly changed hands in the wars between Christians and Turks. Alternately the bulwark of Hungary and Christendom, and the advanced post of the invading infidel, it has seen more varied fortunes than perhaps any other fortress in Europe. Scarcely had Constantinople fallen than its conqueror, Mahomet II., burning for the conquest of Hungary, laid siege to Belgrad with an army of 200,000 men, a force so enormous as to throw all Europe into consternation. But for the eloquence of a monk, John Capistran, who preached a crusade through Europe, and the enthusiastic bravery of Hunyady as a general, who succeeded in disciplining a multitude as rude and unmanageable as that which Peter the Hermit had collected 3 centuries before, Hungary would have been lost. The garrison of Belgrad, cut off by a Turkish flotilla on the side of the Danube, and harassed from the land by repeated assaults, was already on the point of yielding, when a fleet of boats containing the Christian army of crusaders under their two leaders bore down the Danube to its relief. Hunyady, at the head of one division, was the first to grapple and board the galley of the Turkish admiral, while Capistran led on the rest, standing on the prow of the foremost vessel and holding high the crucifix. Excited to a pitch of enthusiasm by the heroism of the one and the eloquence of the other, the prowess of the crusaders was irresistible. The Turkish blockade was destroyed, their flotilla taken or dispersed, and Belgrad, relieved with reinforcements and provisions, and inspired by the presence and skill of Hunyady, was able to resist and baffle the attacks of the Sultan, who was at length com-

pelled to retreat with a loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Solymán the Magnificent in 1522, and remained in the hands of the Sultans for a century and a half, until the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria recovered it in 1688. In 1690 it again fell into their possession, but was restored by the conquest of Prince Eugene, in 1717, to Austria, who yielded it up immediately at the peace of Belgrad. It was captured by London in 1789, and in 1791 the Turks received it back.

Servia (or Serbia) is acknowledged by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople to be an independent state, governed by princes of its own, with free exercise of religion, and other privileges. The form of government is constitutional, under the control of a chamber of deputies who meet at Kragujevatz; and by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Servia has acquired a considerable accession of territory (3800 sq. m.) to the S.

The population of Belgrad amounts to 37,000, including a limited number of Turks and 2000 Jews; these latter are of Spanish origin, and descendants of those driven out of Spain by the cruel edicts of Ferdinand and Isabella. New houses have been built, and new streets opened out through the crazy old quarters. The Turkish town only survives in lanes and byways. Everything Mahomedan is decaying and fast passing away; shops with glazed fronts have displaced the bazaar, and mosques are crumbling to pieces; but the pavement is bad, and there is no drainage and no gas.

The **Fortress**, standing immediately above the junction of the two rivers Danube and Save, was constructed by the Austrians.

In what used to be the Turkish quarter may be seen the ruins of a palace, said to have been built for Prince Eugene, but in reality showing substructions of a very early date. The most conspicuous buildings from the river are the Greek *Cathedral*, and the palace (Konak), erected by Prince Milosch, in the Servian or upper town. Here is shown the residence of

Czerny George, the valiant captain who preceded Prince Milosch as leader of the Servians against the Turks. In the *Museum* are a few ancient gold ornaments worth inspection.

Belgrad is, on the whole, a dull town, with little trade, except in swine (more than 200,000 of which are exported annually from Servia into Hungary), the acorn-cup of the valonea oak (which is used for tanning), bees-wax, tallow, and hides.

At Topshider, 3 m. W., is the country seat of the King, with a large Park. Here Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, June 10, 1868.

there is a valuable collection of mediæval armour. From the upper windows of the Castle a fine view is gained of the Leitha and Semmering mountains.

Crossing the Leitha, which divides Austria from Hungary, the train reaches

Mattersdorf, 5 m. S.W. of which is Prince Esterházy's Castle of *Forchtenstein* (Fraknóvára), seated on a precipitous rock of limestone, rising 600 ft. above the village of Forchtenau. The existing fortress dates chiefly from the middle of the 17th cent., and is furnished with bastions, though it has a keep tower, with oubliettes in its base, of an earlier age. The castle, to which visitors are admitted on applying to the castellan, contains Turkish arms and horsetails, Hungarian standards, uniforms, and the executioner's sword of a headman of Oedenburg, which, after removing the heads of 175 persons, was presented by its owner to Prince Paul Esterházy. The cistern, 450 ft. deep, was hewn in the solid rock, 1660-90, by Turkish prisoners of war. It has a remarkable echo. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. the *Chapel of St. Rosalie*, much thronged by pilgrims on Sept. 4, and commanding an extensive view.

Oedenburg (Soprony), the Roman station *Sopronium*, is a town of 24,000 Inhab., mostly Germans. Much wine is grown on the neighbouring hills. That of Rust, a small town 8 m. N. of Oedenburg, derived from the sloping hills on the E. of the lake of Neusiedel, is one of the best in Hungary. The *Church* of the Benedictines, built in 1529, with the money found in a Turkish military chest, dug up by accident on the spot where it had been buried, and the *Stadtpfarrkirche* in the suburb (1482), are interesting. This is a great *Cattle Market*: 40,000 oxen and 160,000 pigs are sold in a year.

8 m. E. lies the *Neusiedler See*, once a sheet of salt water, more than 60 m. in circumference, overgrown with weeds, and ending towards the

ROUTE 210.

NEUSTADT TO BARCS, BY STEINAMANGER.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	NEUSTADT 96, 101, 105	
12	Mattersdorf	
22	OEDENBURG . .	230
32	Zinkendorf	
62	STEINAMANGER }	
	12 Güns }	
127	KANIZSA . . .	220
137	Mura-Keresztur	
146	ZAKANY . . .	212
179	BARCS . .	228, 229

S.S.E.—5 m. S. of Neustadt is *Frohsdorf*, or *Froschdorf*, a plain sandstone building of no architectural merit, for many years the residence of the Count de Chambord. The castle is profusely ornamented with stone lilies,

entirely French, currently spoken e. In the entrance, Joan of Arc in a pedestal of por- (1830), a pupil of s contain several al interest, and

S.E. in the morass called Hánsag, larger than the lake itself. It has been almost entirely drained since 1862. Considerable quantities of salt crystallise on its shores in summer, its water containing Glauber as well as common salt. The attempts to cultivate the dried bed have not been successful, probably in consequence of the salt deposit.

On the S.E. border of the lake is *Esterháza* (Rte. 230), another vast château of Prince Esterhazy, built in 1760. Part of the furniture brought from France belonged to Madame de Pompadour. The Prince's racing stud is established here.

A little to the W. lie the coal-mines of Brennberg; they are regal property, and chiefly supply Vienna.

Zinkendorf. The neighbourhood is remarkable for being inhabited by a tribe of ancient Germans, called Hienzen. Their dialect differs from that of the neighbouring provinces of Austria, from the German commonly spoken in Hungary, and from that of the other German colonists of different ages in other parts of the kingdom. They are the descendants of Bavaro-Frankic colonists, that settled here in the 9th centy. They are all peasants, and number many thousands in the environs of Güns, the chief town of the district.

Steinamanger (Szombathely) is a town of 15,000 Inhab., whose name (Stone on the Pasture) is derived from the numerous remains of ancient buildings found on the spot. They are relics of the Roman *Sabaria*, chief town of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Septimius Severus was chosen emperor here. A fragment of an arch of triumph erected to Constantius Chlorus may still be seen. The principal modern buildings are the *Cathedral* and the Bishop's residence. Bishop Quirinus here suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian; and St. Martin of Tours was born here, on a spot still marked by a chapel. [Branch rly. N.W. to Güns.]

9 m. from Steinamanger is the singu-

lar *Church of **Ják**, believed to have been built by the Templars, bearing mystic sculptures on its portal and outer walls. It was formerly attached to a Benedictine monastery, and dates from the middle of the 13th cent. There are two W. towers surmounted with brick spires, a square baptistery with four semicircular apses, and a fine W. doorway of round and pointed arches.

ROUTE 211.

BUDA-PEST TO UESZÖG.—S.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Buda-Pest,	193, 198, 203,
		205, 209, 221
8	Budap. Kelenföld	
57	SARBOGARD }	
41	Szegzard }	
5	Dombovar . . .	212
148	Fünfkirchen . . .	228
152	Ueszög	

ROUTE 212.

ZAKANY TO BÁTASZÉK.—E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	ZAKANY . . .	210, 213
45	Kaposvár	
63	DOMBOVAR . . .	211
71	Mágoos	
104	Bátaszék	

ROUTE 213.

ZAKANY TO FIUME, BY AGRAM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	ZAKANY	. 210, 212
28	Kreuz	
65	AGRAM	. 214, 215
98	Carlstadt	
133	Ogulin	
162	Skrad	
170	Delnice	
175	Lokve	
208	FIUME	

S.W.—The rly. crosses the Drave, and enters a hilly and well-wooded country. Kreuz (3700) is the chief town of its district (Hungar. *Köros*).

AGRAM (*Zágráb*, i.e. behind the ditch), the capital of Croatia, and residence of the Ban, or Viceroy, has 30,000 Inhab., and is situated about 2 m. N. of the river Save. The town suffered much from an earthquake on Nov. 9, 1880, but has since been rebuilt. The Estates, or Landtag, of Croatia, have a house of assembly here. The government of Croatia has of late been much decentralised; the judges and other minor officials are appointed by the Ban without reference to Vienna. Agram is perhaps the chief centre of Slavonic literature; the languages spoken here, called *Hrvatsky*, or Croatian, is not by any means so pure as that spoken in Serbia or in Ragusa and the inland parts of Dalmatia. There is less literary activity in Dalmatia, owing to the Slavonic element and language being held in check by the Italian in all the large

lower town; the buildings in the latter are mostly modern. In the *Jellachich-Platz*, where a market or fair is frequently held, is a statue of the Ban *Jellachich* (1859). The upper town, on a very steep hill, is the ancient one, and was formerly fortified. It contains the *Palace of the Ban*, and the public offices.

The **Museum**, in the *Zrinyi-Platz*, has some interesting local antiquities and specimens of natural history. On another hill close to this, but divided by a deep ravine, stands the **Palace of the Archbishop**, part of which is modern, and the **Cathedral**, a late-Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., with tall lancet windows. The nave and aisles are of equal height. Between the W. towers, of which one only is completed, is a handsome *portal* dating from the 17th centy. The *reredos*, of carved wood, is the work of a Munich artist. The *pulpit*, of marble, was executed by Michael Cusa, a Carinthian, in 1696. The organ is a fine instrument by Walker of Ludwigsburg, 1855. The painted glass is from Munich. The *Sacristy* contains fine church-plate:—goblets, croziers, an ivory carved diptych, and a Missal of the early Agram ritual, richly illuminated, probably by Giulio Clovio (1526). Here are many rich robes, and not less than 30 mitres richly adorned with precious stones. The **Maximir Park**, a beautiful Public Promenade, lies about 2 m. outside the town.

Carlstadt (Illyr. *Karlovec*; Hung. *Károlyváros*), is a town of 6000 Inhab., on the Kulpa, garrisoned by a large force of Slavonic troops. The original fortress was raised to resist the Turks in 1579, and is surmounted by a baronial castle belonging to Count Nugent. There are 4 or 5 churches, more remarkable for the marks they bear of the fervent devotion of the Croatian people than for architectural beauty. Most of the houses are of wood. Carlstadt has a considerable trade in timber floated up the Kulpa from Sissek, and sent hence by train to Fiume. The river Kulpa is navigable from this place.

college, in which
is composed of
sors, who give
to about 300

sed of an upper and

The rly., now extremely picturesque, follows a zigzag course to

Ogulin (4500), a prettily situated town on the *Dobra*, where it runs underground, reappearing 3 m. E. At this place Omar Pasha commenced his career as surveyor of roads under the Austrian Government. 3 hrs. W. rises the *Klek (3880 ft.), a magnificent point of view.

Here begins the famous post-road of the *Luisenstrasse, constructed by the Franzkanal Joint-Stock Company in 1802-12, and named after the 3rd wife of the late Emp. Francis. It is 85 m. in length, 27 ft. wide, and never rises above 2 inches in a yard. The works have been executed on a magnificent scale and in a masterly manner, and it may bear comparison with any of the passes over the Alps.

Between Carlstadt and Fiume the road crosses three ranges of mountains, alternately rising and descending until it reaches its highest point at *Ravnopolie* (3075 ft.), beyond *Merzla-Vodicza*. Thence it traverses the barren wind-swept district of the Karst, and descends through the remarkable defile of the *Porta Hungarica* to Fiume.

On leaving Ogulin (1065 ft.), the rly. ascends along the N. slopes of the Klek, and passes through three short tunnels.

Beyond *Skrad* (2125 ft.), a picturesque place on the mountain side, three more tunnels lead to

Delnice (2390 ft.), a village of 2500 inhab.

Beyond this the steepest part of the ascent begins; and, after passing *Lokve* the train penetrates the highest ridge of the chain by means of the *Slème Tunnel* (340 yds.), reaching its summit level of 2740 ft., and descending thence in long curves, from which are gained fine views over the Adriatic Sea.

FUME (Illyrian, *Réka*; Germ., *St. Veit am Flaume*).

This free port (17,000), the only seaport of Hungary, capital of the *Littorale*, is beautifully situated on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth

of the Fiumara, which is only calculated to admit small vessels; but the entire bay is a harbour, shut in by the pretty green islands *Veglia* and *Cherso*, which give it the aspect of a land-locked lake. There are three harbours—the *Porto Canale Fiumara*, *P. Nuovo*, and *P. del Petrolio*. Fiume is divided into the old town built on the hill, and the new town, which runs along the shore, contrasting agreeably in its clean, wide, and handsome streets, with the dirt and confinement of the more ancient quarter. In the old town, spanning a narrow street, there exists a *Roman arch*, of very large stones, but it is so hemmed in by hovels as to be difficult of access.

The *Casino* is a handsome edifice, containing reading-rooms, library, concert and ball rooms. There is also a small *Theatre*, and a finely-situated *Giardino Pubblico*.

Some very pretty varieties of marble are found and worked here.

At the mouth of the gorge of the Fiumara, in a very romantic situation, stands an extensive paper manufactory, conducted by Messrs. Smith and Co., Englishmen, and employing 250 people. The machinery is entirely English; a great part of the paper used in the Levant is supplied from hence.

A favourite excursion from Fiume is to the *Valley of Dragha*. Another interesting excursion may be made by water to the small but secure port of *Martinezza*, about 2 m. from Fiume, where the Austrian revenue cruisers generally lie. The lazaretto is at the extremity of this port. 4 m. further S. lies *Porto Re*, where Napoleon intended to create a vast arsenal for the kingdom of Illyria. For the pleasant drive to *Abbazia*, see Rte. 107.

The *Castle of Tersato* (the Roman *Tarsatica*), on the E. cliff of the gorge of the Fiumara, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. walk from the inn, once a stronghold of the family of the *Frangipani*, was purchased some years ago by the late Gen. Count Nugent. In the midst of the ruined castle, at the bottom of the *dénivelé*, Count Nugent prepared in his life-

time a tomb in which he is buried. In a small temple is a collection of antiquities, statues, mosaics, and reliefs; also a monument, erected by the French on the battle-field of Marengo in honour of Napoleon.

A flight of 400 steps leads up to the *Wallfahrtskirche* (Pilgrimage Church) on the neighbouring heights, the spot where the Santa Casa rested on its way from Nazareth to Loreto (*Central Italy*, Rte. 28). It contains the slab tomb of the founder, Niccolò III. dei Frangipani (1439). Both church and castle overlook a magnificent prospect of the Gulf of Quarnaro, with its islands and rock shores.

ROUTE 215.

STEINBRÜCK TO SISSEK, BY AGRAM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	*STEINBRÜCK	
41	Zapresic . . .	214
48	AGRAM . . .	213, 214
81	SISSEK . . .	218

S.E.—The rly. descends the l. bank of the Save, and crosses the river beyond Agram.

Sissek is a thriving small town, at the junction of the Kulpa with the Save—steamers down the Save to Semlin on the Danube (Rte. 209). Beyond the bridge, the Military Frontier begins. The best houses are in civil Sissek. The town is bare and unoccupied in spring, with wide unpaved streets and houses like a great village numbering barely 1200 Inhab.; in autumn, when the corn is shipped, it swells to a Pop. of 10,000, and becomes the centre of the corn-trade, where the barges are unloaded. The corn-porters and measurers are a peculiar class of men, called *Litaner*.

Near it is the village of Alt-Sissek, a ruined Roman town (anciently Siscia), abounding in fragments of buildings, pillars, &c. (See Rte. 236.) A causeway of masonry, constructed by the Romans, still leads into it. The castle at the junction of the rivers belonged to the Bishop of Agram, and was stoutly defended in 1592, by two of the Canons, against Hassan Pasha, of Bosnia, and an army of Turks.

S.W.—*Warasdin* (Varasd) a frontier town of Croatia, situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Drave, has 9000 Inhab., and is still surrounded by old walls. In the centre of the town stands a castle of the middle ages, belonging to Count Erdödy. The neighbourhood produces good wine.

Warasdin-Teplitz. Dil. twice daily to (6 m.) *Teplitz* (Constantinsbad), the *Thermæ Constantinianæ* of the Romans, where there are sulphur baths. The country now becomes mountainous. From *Zabok* a branch line strikes N. to *Krapina-Teplitz*, a copious mineral spring yielding 56,000 gals. an hour. The baths are much frequented by rheumatic and gouty patients.

ROUTE 214.

CSAKATHURN TO AGRAM.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Csakathurn . . .	220
7	Warasdin . . .	
11	Warasdin-Teplitz . . .	
48	Zabok . . .	
	11 Krapina } . . .	
63	Zapresic . . .	215
73	Agram . . .	213, 214

ROUTE 216.

GALANTHA TO SILLEIN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	GALANTHA	195
8	Szered	} 217
9	N.W. Tyrnau	
19	Leopoldstadt	217
30	Pistyan	
42	*WAAGNEUSTADTL	
52	Trencsén	
62	Tepla-Trencsén	
68	Illava	
86	Waag-Bistritz	
95	Predmér	
105	Neu-Sillein	
106	SILLEIN	172, 179

N.N.E.—The direction is due N. to Szered (4000) on the Waag, with a château of Prince Esterhazy.

Freistadt-Leopoldstadt. The latter place (Hung. *Lipotvar*) is on the rt. bank of the Waag; the former, Freistadt, or Galgocz, is a town of 6500 Inhab., on the l. bank. On a hill overlooking the town, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a large château of the Erdödy family.

Pistyan, a favourite Hungarian watering-place, is historically celebrated for an attack made upon its bathing patients in July, 1599, when the Turks slew the men, and carried off the women.

Waagneustadt (5500) has an interesting church of 1413.

Trencsén (4500). The old castle has a deep well hewn in the rock, and the 14th-cent. church an alabaster monument of Count Illeahazy (1648). The church is reached by a covered flight of steps. **Tepla-Trencsén**, with warm sulphur springs, is a favourite watering-place. At **Illava** is a large schloss, now a prison. Near **Waag-Bistritz** is a finely-situated ruin. The scenery of the valley of the Waag is uncommonly picturesque, the numer-

ous ruined castles generally perched on precipitous rocks, round which the river winds, giving it a peculiar feature. Near **Predmér** is the *Valley of Szulyon*, which is bounded on one side by a range of sandstone rocks, worn and hollowed out by the weather into a thousand fantastic shapes, that often present the appearance of castellated ruins.

ROUTE 217.

PRESSBURG TO LEOPOLDSTADT, BY TYRNAU.

	PRESSBURG	195
5	Ratzersdorf	
13	Bösing	
30	Tyrnau	216
40	LEOPOLDSTADT	216

N.E.—**Bösing** is an old walled town, with mineral baths in the neighbourhood.

Tyrnau (Hung. Nagy-Szombat; Latin, Tyrnavia), a town of 11,000 Inhab., lies on the Trnava. The Cathedral (1389), spoilt by two 18th-cent. towers, is interesting. Mr. Szulinyi, a wine-merchant of this town, had a tun made in 1823 which holds 34,063 Eng. gallons. It is placed in a Gothic cellar 120 ft. long, built expressly to hold it. The moat which formerly surrounded the town has been turned into a pleasant public garden. 9 m. W. is the finely-preserved château of **Bibersburg** (1200).

ROUTE 218.

SISSEK TO NEU-GRADISKA.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	SISSEK	215
14	Sunja	}
17	Doberlin	
78	Banjaluka	
31	Dubica	
38	Jasenovac	
63	Neu-Gradiska	

E.—This line crosses the Save both before and after its junction with the Kulpa, and runs S.E. as far as *Sunja*, where the Doberlin branch turns S., and soon crosses the Unna. The Save is crossed again at *Jasenovac*.

ROUTE 219.

BUDA-PEST TO CONSTANTINOPLE, BY
THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

1—By Belgrad.—From Paris every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	Buda-Pest	Fri. 5.35 a.m.
5	Buda-Pest-Franzstadt	
68	Kis-Körös	7.41
110	Maria-Theresiopel	8.54
173	Neusatz	
194	India	
217	Semlin	12.20 p.m.
225	Belgrad	12.32
		12.50
282	Velika Plana	
377	Nisch	

Miles.	Stations.	Time.
405	Bela Palanka	
423	Pirot	
468	Sofia	Sat. 12.4 a.m.
510	Bellova	3.16
549	Philippopoli	5.3
612	Tirnova-Semenli	
662	Adrianopolis	10.18
685	Kuleli-Burgas	
768	Tschorla	
820	Tschataldje	
865	Constantinople	6.48 p.m.

2—By Bucharest.—Daily from Paris to Vienna at 7.30. From Vienna on Monday and Friday at 10.27 p.m.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	Buda-Pest	
	Tues. and Sat.	4.10 a.m.
119	Szegedin	7.26
189	Temesvar	9.34
295	Herkulesbad	1.43 p.m.
308	Orsova	2.16
311	Verciorova	2.25
		3.22
549	Bucharest	
	Wed. and Sun.	12.50 a.m.
	(dep.)	5.40
598	Giurgewo	7.10
739	Varna	3.48 p.m.
910	Constantinople	
	(dep. by Steamer)	4.30
	Thurs. and Mon. (arr.)	7.0 a.m.

First-class fare from Buda-Pest to Constantinople, 268.30 frs., available for 30 days. Vienna to Constantinople, 309.30 frs.; sleeping car to Bucharest, 35.10 frs. 25 kilog. of luggage free; over-weight, 6.45 frs. for every 10 kilog.

Jagodina, about 60 m. S.E. of Belgrad, is a town of 4430 Inhab., of flourishing but Turkish appearance.

The large and broad but muddy *Morava* is crossed about 1½ hr. farther on, near

Keupri (Tchoupria), a very ancient town, of 2500 Inhab., deriving its importance from its situation on the *Morava* where that river becomes navigable. It is the centre of some trade, and several fairs are held here. Only a few crumbling walls remain of

the old fort, dating from the time of the Romans, which was destroyed in 1813, to prevent the Turks making use of it.

4 hrs. distant are some good coal-mines, which supply the arsenal of *Kragonivatz*, which is about 15 miles distant, along a postal road.

The monastery of *Kavanitza* lies about 6 m. N.W. of *Tchoupria*, and may be visited by waggon (1½ hr.). It is picturesquely situated, and was built in the 14th cent. Like most buildings of a similar nature in Christian Turkey, it resembles a fortress in its construction, but was greatly injured by the Turks in 1445. The church, with 5 cupolas, was badly restored in the last cent. The grand festival held on the 15 Aug. attracts crowds of pilgrims, and several of the neighbouring villages are under the power of the abbot.

The city of *Manassia* is about 15 m. N. of *Kavanitza*, and may be reached in about 3 hrs. across the mountains. The castle, built in the 15th cent., has 12 towers, and an intricate arrangement of connecting walls. The little church in the centre, connected with the small adjoining monastery, resembles that of *Kavanitza*. A small portion of the frescoes are still visible, and worthy of inspection.

Parachin has about 5000 Inhab., and trades in silk and pigs. On the opposite side of the river is *Mt. Gior* (2000 ft.). The country now improves. It is very undulating, and dotted with stumps of oak-trees. The peasantry are chiefly of the Roumanian race, more energetic than the Servians, and fond of music. The country is deficient in game, but numbers of magpies, hoopoes, jackdaws, hooded-crows, woodpeckers, and stork are seen.

5 m. W. of *Tchitchevatz* (1400) is *Stalatz*, a village picturesquely situated at the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian *Morava*, near which are the ruins of a castle celebrated by it against the Turks. Its owner, *Theodor*, when he found that all was lost, leapt into the stream with his

wife in his arms. On the opposite bank to *Stalatz* is the village of *Maskor*, 1 m. N. of which is *Varvarin*, where *O'Rourke*, the Russo-Irish general, defeated the Turks, in 1811, with an army of Russians and Servians. At the neighbouring monastery of *Svetiroman* a good clean bed and food may be obtained.

Alexinatz (4500) is the last town of importance in Servia, 105 m. from *Belgrad*, on the rt. bank of the *Morava*. The gateway in the wooden fence, with guard-house on either side, marking the former Turkish frontier, is 5 m. beyond *Alexinatz*, on the little *Drachevatz* stream. 10 miles further the *Nissava* is crossed to *Nisch*, a fortified town of 20,000 Inhab., mainly on the rt. bank of the stream, and the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Near the military hospital, about ¾ m. beyond the town, is a tower of about 10 ft. high, built of mud and stone, into the walls of which the skulls of rebellious Servians killed in 1809 were inserted: but few of these ghastly trophies now remain. The *Banja* thermal waters are not far distant, and very picturesquely situated.

2 hrs. further the pass through the Balkan range is reached, and here magnificent scenery is enjoyed.

Palanka is a curious village, surrounded by a mediæval wall, with towers and cannon guarding the gateways. There is a small pottery manufactory here. The material employed is rough, and the designs are plain, but good and classical.

Pirot (*Charkeni*), a flourishing village of 7000 Inhab., engaged in the weaving of cheap, durable, quaintly devised and brightly coloured carpets, for sale in the country and in Bosnia.

The new frontier of Bulgaria is soon crossed, and Circassian costumes will be seen in many of the villages about here, as the Turks, from political motives, planted colonies of expatriated Circassians all over this part of the country. The fine gorges of the *Isker* and other streams may be seen by diverging a little in the neighbourhood of *Vratza* to the l. of the road.

Sofia. In this important town, of 20,000 Inhab., the mosques are worth visiting, and the filigree silver ornaments should be noticed. Good tobacco and a large quantity of silkworm cocoons are exported. The Bulgarian school contains 300 children. A large number of tumuli will be noticed everywhere, and sulphurous and alkaline hot springs abound in the city and neighbourhood. From Sofia the male traveller may visit the Bulgarian convent of *Rilo*, situated in one of the wildest mountain retreats of the Balkan range. The road can only be traversed on horseback, and involves rough food and sleeping-quarters. There are 150 monks, each of whom has a pupil, who becomes his heir, and the convent contains altogether about 4000 persons.

The Bulgarian town of **Samakof** is close to the new Turkish frontier and about 10 hrs. from the monastery, and prettily situated, with clear mountain rills running through it. The Americans have a mission here; and there are about 100 occupants of the nunnery existing in the town. A good deal of cloth is made here, and there are several iron manufactories in the neighbourhood, as the plain on which it is built abounds in iron.

Descending the valley in which runs the clear rapid Mantza river, we reach **Bellova**.

The only place of importance between Bellova and Constantinople is

Adrianople (5 m. from the rly.). A large city, of 100,000 Inhab., founded A.D. 136 by the Emp. Hadrian. For a time it was the second city in the empire of the East, and in 1360 was the Ottoman seat of government. The half-ruined palace (*Eski-Serat*), to the N. of the town, is a fine specimen of old Turkish house architecture (14th cent.). The neighbourhood including pheasants, quack, snipe, roebuck, situation of the town, scene of the Mantza, &c., is fine.

ROUTE 220.

BUDA-PEST TO PRAGERHOF, BY STUHLWEISSENBERG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BUDA-PEST (South)	
1	Kelenföld . . .	193
5	Promontor	
10	Tétény	
22	Mártonvásár	
43	STUHLWEISSENBERG	231, 233
60	Lepsény	
73	Sió-Fok	
115	Keszthely	
138	KANIZSA . . .	210
169	CSAKATHURN . .	214
195	Pettau	
209	PRAGERHOF	

S.W.—From the Buda terminus this rly. runs along the marshes forming the rt. bank of the Danube as far as *Tétény*, where it turns W.

Mártonvásár. Here are the mansion and pretty park of Count Brunswick.

Stuhlweissenburg (*Alba Regalis*; Hung., *Székes-Fejérvár*), a town of 22,000 Inhab., with an extensive trade in fruit and wine. The palace of the bishop, and some of the buildings connected with it, are handsome, but the streets are badly paved. In the principal square is a statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarty*.

Beyond Lepsény the rly. skirts the low and sandy S. shore of the *Balaton Lake* or *Plattensee*, the largest in Hungary, 46 m. long. The N. shore is crowned by a picturesque range of hills, including several cones of extinct volcanoes, clothed with vineyards producing the *Schomlauer* wine. On a rocky promontory stretching into the lake from the N., stands the Benedictine Abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1055, with a handsome church.

Sió-Fok lies at the outlet of a small river. Steamer across the lake

1 hr. to the much-frequented **Baths of Fűed**, whose waters are chiefly beneficial in female complaints.

Keszthely is a thriving little town, having a school of agriculture, founded by Count George Festetics.

Kanizsa (Germ. Grosskirchen) is a market-town with a pop. of 19,000.

Csakathurn. A small town belonging to Count Festetics, situated on the large and fruitful plain lying between the Mur and the Drave. Here is an ancient castle of the family of Zriny, surrounded by ditch and bastions, and once a strong fortress.

The l. bank of the Drave is now followed to

Pettau, where the 14th-cent. church of St. George contains some admirable sculptures. The rly. crosses the Drave, and traverses the wide plain to **Pragerhof**.

S.E.E.—Beyond **Szolnok** the rly. crosses the Theiss, and passes through an unattractive country. The **Körös** is crossed at **Gyoma**, and the train runs S.E. at some distance from the river as far as **Csaba** (32,000).

Arad is a trading town of 38,000 Inhab., many of whom are Jews. The fortress, on the l. bank of the Maros, was long defended by the Austrians during the war of Hungarian independence.

The rly. now strikes due E., and ascends the rt. bank of the river to

Piski, a small but increasing place of 500 Inhab. [Hence a branch rly. runs to **Vajda-Hunyad**, where is situated the *Castle* erected by Hunyadi in 1652. It is the largest and most interesting in Transylvania, picturesquely situated on a lofty rocky spur, washed on three sides by two rivers, which meet at the base. A drawbridge communicates with another rock on the opposite side of the river, also strongly fortified. The castle contains fine apartments with interesting details of ornate Gothic architecture. The windows command a singularly varied and beautiful landscape. Janos Hunyadi, the great general, was born about 1400. His mother was a Wallach girl, and is said to have been a mistress of King Sigismund. The boy was brought up at court, and distinguished himself in the wars with the Turks, who first invaded Hungary in Sigismund's reign. The Moslems, who were defeated in a series of engagements, were obliged to relinquish Servia and Bosnia, and both these countries were placed under the vassalage of Hungary. After the Turks had taken Constantinople, and all Christian Europe was in alarm at their successes, Hunyadi again drove them back, took Belgrad, and pursued them to the very gates of Stamboul. But for this check, the course of modern history might have been entirely changed by the presence of the Turks in Central Europe.

Another branch line runs to **Petrozsény**, passing (19 m.) **Varalja-Hatszén**

ROUTE 221.

BUDA-PEST TO TÖVIS, BY ARAD AND KARLSBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BUDA-PEST	193, 198, 203, 205, 209, 211
5	Rákös	198, 205
53	Ujszász	
63	SZOLNOK	
	33 Szentcs	
89	Mező-Túr	
	10 N. Turkeve	
	13 S. Szarvas	
101	Gyoma	
117	Földvár	
	5 Bekes	
123	CSABA	222
134	Kétegyháza	
159	ARAD	225, 227
258	PISKI	
	10 S.W. Vajda-Hunyad	
	50 S.E. Petrozsény	
292	KARLSBURG	
304	TÖVIS	198

in the beautiful Hatszeg valley. Hence a carriage road leads in 3 hrs. to

Várhely (Wallachian *Gradishe*). This was the ancient Sarmisegethusa, the capital of the Dacians. When Trajan undertook his first expedition against Decebalus, the king of the Dacians, wishing thereby to wipe out the disgrace incurred by Domitian, who had agreed to pay them a yearly tribute, he entered Transylvania through the upper part of Pannonia (Hungary), crossing the Theiss. On the second occasion, when pursuing his victories, he approached by the nearer and more direct route—that of the Iron Gate Pass, passing up the valley by Orsova, past Karanesbes, to the chief town of the Dacians. Unable to defend their capital, they set fire to it, and fled to the mountains. When Trajan had subjugated the country, he called the whole of Transylvania Dacia Mediterranea, and a Roman colony was settled at Várhely, connecting the place with other colonies, such as Carlsburg and Klausenburg, by roads the remains of which can still be traced. There are extensive relics of the Roman occupation of the country, such as the substructure of an amphitheatre, tessellated pavements, and fragments of sculptural columns. At Demsus, about 2 hrs.' drive from Várhely, there are the remains of a Roman temple, now used as a Wallach church.

Petrozsény is a mining town of 1728 inhab. This place has grown up almost entirely since 1868. It is not pretty in itself, but the scenery in the neighbourhood is magnificent. There is a fine coal-field here; one of the seams is stated to be 100 ft. in thickness. The forests between this part of the country and Hermannstadt are the best in Transylvania. From Petrozsény a bridle pass through grand scenery leads over the Vulcan to Wallachia.]

(8000), situated in the of the Maros. The on a picturesque elevation the walls is the palace Catholic Bishop of the Town Library con-

tains many valuable MSS. The *Cathedral of *St. Michael* is an important Romanesque edifice of the 13th cent., with very fine stone carvings on the columns and capitals. The church contains interesting tombs of János Hunyadi and his family, with recumbent effigies.

Karlsburg was the Roman colony of Apulum, and was in all probability the mining capital of the Romans in Dacia. The place suffered severely in the Turkish wars. In the battle of St. Imre, the illustrious Hunyadi would have lost his life but for the brave devotion of one of the Kemény family. A stone cross near the town marks the spot where the Bishop of Karlsburg fell in the same struggle with the infidels.

Dil. to (8 m. S.) **Mühlbach** (6500), with an interesting church exhibiting a union of styles between the 12th and 14th cent.

The rly., before reaching *Tövis*, traverses a plain on which was fought the above-mentioned battle of St. Imre in 1442.

ROUTE 222.

GROSSWARDEIN TO VILLANY, BY MARIA-THERESIOPEL AND ESSEGG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	GROSSWARDEIN	198,
		223, 224
46	Gyula	
56	Csaba	221
78	Oroszáza	
96	H. M. Vásárhely	
106	Algyő	
112	SZEGEDIN	195, 225
138	MARIA-THERESIOPEL	
		209
175	Zombor	
202	DALJA	225
217	ESSEGG	
244	VILLANY	228

S.W.—The rly. crosses the Körös, and runs through an unattractive swampy district. Gyula (19,000) has two châteaux belonging to Count Wenkheim. The train passes Oros-háza (19,000) and *Hod Mező Vasárhely* (52,000), crosses the Theiss near *Algyő*, and reaches *Maria-Theresiopel* (Hung. *Szabadka*), a town of 62,000 inhab., in a fertile corn-district. Beyond *Zombor* (25,000) the rly. crosses the Franzens Canal, and at *Gombos Bogojevo* reaches the Danube, which is crossed by a steam-ferry. At *Dalja* the line strikes W. to *Essegg* (19,000), a fortress on the Drave and the most important commercial town in Slavonia. It has a few handsome buildings, but none of ancient date, the place having been repeatedly sacked and devastated during the Turkish wars. The Drave is now crossed, and the train runs N.W. to *Villany*.

ROUTE 223.

GROSSWARDEIN TO ER-MIHALYFALVA.
—N.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	GROSSWARDEIN	198, 222, 224
5	Varad-Püspöki	
28	Székelyhid	}
	17 E. Margita	
42	Er-Mihalyfalva	

ROUTE 224.

GROSSWARDEIN TO VASKOH.—S.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	GROSSWARDEIN	198, 222, 223
	34 S.W. Köt	
31	Szombatság-Rogoz	}
	7 E. Dobrest	
68	Vaskoh	

ROUTE 225.

ARAD TO SZEGEDIN.—W.

Miles.	Stations.	Route.
	ARAD	221, 22
32	Mezőhegyes	
	25 N.E. Ketegyhaza	
56	MAKO	22
59	Kis-Zombor	
71	Szőreg	
75	SZEGEDIN	195, 22

ROUTE 226.

DALJA TO SARAJEVO.—S.

Miles.	Stations.	Route.
	DALJA	22
19	Vinkovce	
	32 S. Gunja-Breka	
40	Strizivojna-Vrpolje	
	13 S. Samac	

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
61	Brod	}
65	BOSNA-BROD	
81	Dervent	
117	DOBOJ	
	42 E. Simin-Han	
133	Maglaj	}
184	ZENICA	
214	Visoka	
234	SARAJEVO	

ROUTE 227.

ARAD TO BOROSSEBES-BUTTYN.—N.E.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	ARAD	221, 225
15	Uj-Szt. Anna	}
	31 N. Ketegyhaza	
22	Világos	
39	Borosjenő	
56	Borossebes-Buttyñ	

ROUTE 228.

BARCS TO MOHACS, BY FÜNFKIRCHEN.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BARCS	210, 229
19	Szigetvár	
40	Fünfkirchen	211
43	Ucsög	
62	VILLANY	222
78	MOHÁCS	

E.—*Szigetvár*, a strong fortress, is celebrated for its defence by Nicholas Trinyi in 1566.

Fünfkirchen, a flourishing town of 30,000 Inhab., has rich mines of coal, and extensive vineyards. The *Dom* is one of the largest and best preserved old churches in Hungary, in the form of a basilica, with towers at the corners; the choir has marble pulpit and carved stalls. Below the church is a crypt with double aisles. Not far from the *Dom* is a subterranean *Chapel*, supposed to have been a Christian tomb of Roman times: it originally contained a sarcophagus. Fünfkirchen occupies the site of the Roman *Sopianæ*. After the battle of Mohács it fell into the hands of the Turks, who held it from 1543 to 1686; its churches were turned into mosques; traces of the change are seen in the *Pfarrkirche* and the *Franciscan Ch.*, where the *minaret* still remains.

6 m. S. are the sulphur-baths of *Harkany*.

The rly. now runs a little E. of S. to *Villany*, celebrated for its good white wine, and turns N.E. to

Mohács (13,000),—an important market-town and steamboat station (236).

Mohács is famous for the battle so fatal to the independence of Hungary, fought here in 1526, when the army of *Solyman the Magnificent*, 200,000 strong, annihilated at one blow that of *Lewis II.*, leaving 22,000 out of 30,000 Christians dead upon the field, including 2 archbishops, 6 bishops, and 28 magnates, with the flower of the Magyar chivalry. The king himself was stifled in a swamp near the village of *Czecze*, while attempting to escape. His death occasioned a change of dynasty, and first opened the throne of Hungary to a German sovereign. The Hungarian forces were summoned to attend their monarch against the Turks, by sending round a bloody sabre, which was passed from hand to hand, from village to village, by swift couriers, in the manner of the *Fiery Cross* in the Highlands of Scotland, as a signal to rouse all who were capable of bearing arms. The battle of Mohács left

Hungary for a centy. and a half open to the Ottomans, and defenceless. But on the same spot, in 1686, the disgrace was retrieved with a loss of only 600 Christians, but by the slaughter of 20,000 Turks, who received so serious a repulse from the army commanded by the Duke of Lorraine that the hordes of the Crescent have never since attempted the invasion of Hungary.

Eisenstadt, a town of 5400 Inhab., has a splendid *Palace* of Prince Esterházy, built by Prince Paul, Palatine of Hungary in 1683, but altered and enlarged in 1805. The interior, tastefully fitted up, contains 200 chambers for guests, and a saloon capable of dining 1000 persons. In the library is a valuable collection of church music, masses, litanies, oratorios, &c., with some of Haydn's MSS., admirably arranged by Hummel. Haydn was for 30 years Capellmeister to Prince Nicholas Esterházy, and used to lead the orchestra at the fêtes given by the Prince at Eisenstadt to Maria Theresa. The service of guarding the palace is performed by the Prince's own body-guard of 150 grenadiers. The park, lying partly on the slope of the Leitha hills, and overlooking the plain, is beautiful and of great extent. The conservatory, which contains more than 70,000 species of plants, is one of the largest in Europe. In the temple of Leopoldine is placed a statue of the Princess Liechtenstein (an Esterházy by birth), by *Canova*. Almost all the surrounding country belongs to the Esterházy.

Haydn is buried in the Pilgrimage church of *Marie-Einsiedel*, near Eisenstadt.

Beyond *Oedenburg* the rly. skirts the S. margin of the lake, and proceeds to *Eszterhaza*, in the theatre of which most of Haydn's works were first performed (Rte. 210).

ROUTE 229.

BARCS TO PAKRÁČZ-LIPIK.—S.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	BARCS . . .	210, 228
16	Terezovao-Suhopolje	}
13	S.E. Slatina	
37	Bastaji	}
	10 W. Koncanica-Zdenoi	
60	Pakrácz-Lipik	

ROUTE 230.

SOLLENAU TO RAAB, BY EISENSTADT.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
8	Ebenfurth . . .	96
13	Eisenstadt-Müllendorf	
28	OEDENBURG . . .	210
44	Esterhaza	
81	RAAB . . .	193, 234

E.—Beyond Ebenfurth the rly. bears S.E. to avoid the Neusiedler See.

ROUTE 231.

STUHLWEISSENBURG TO GRATZ, BY
KLEIN-ZELL.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	STUHLWEISSEN-	
	BURG . . .	220, 233
28	Veszprém	
78	KLEIN-ZELL . . .	234
106	STEINAMANGER	
122	Körmen	
138	St. Gotthard	
152	Fehring . . .	232
158	FELDBACH	
172	Gleisdorf	
188	GRAZ (West)	
193	GRAZ (South)	103, 104, 302

W.—A hilly country is traversed through *Veszprém*, where is an elegant minaret, erected by the Turks when in possession of the fortress, to *Klein-Zell*, after passing which the Raab is crossed. At *Steinamanger* the rly. turns due S. to *Körmen* (3000), where is a handsome chateau of Prince Batthyany, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The l. bank of the Raab is now ascended to

St. Gotthard, a village of 800 Inhab., at the confluence of the Raab and *Feistritz*, famous for a glorious victory gained over the Turks in 1664, by *Montecuculi*. The Christians were posted on the l. bank of the Raab, opposite the Cistercian convent of *St. Gotthard*. The little village of *Mogersdorf* was the centre of the fight. Among the slain were the Pasha of Buda and the son of the Khan of *Crim Tartary*. A small chapel, still standing, was built on the field to commemorate the victory.

Near *Feldbach* the four pointed turrets of *Schloss Hainfeld*, celebrated by *Capt. Basil Hall*, appear in sight. The late Countess *Purgstall* bequeathed it to *M. von Hammer*, the distinguished Orientalist.

Feldbach is a small town of 1000 Inhab., surrounded with walls, and *S. Germ.*

entered by turreted gateways. About 5 m. off the road to the S. is the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, beautifully situated on a rock inaccessible on 3 sides, and in the midst of forests, belonging to the *Trautmannsdorf* family, and still inhabited. At its foot, in the *Klausnerthal*, is *Bad Gleichenberg* (*Diligence* from *Feldbach* in 1 hr.), with a mineral spring, the water of which is one of the strongest chalybeates known. It is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Since 1834 the village has been much resorted to, and there are now 4000 visitors every year.

6 m. N.E. of *Feldbach* is the very remarkable feudal fortress of *Riegersburg*, rising on the summit of a mass of volcanic conglomerate, 400 ft. above the level of the Raab, a conspicuous object from far and near. A winding road cut in the rock leads through 7 district gateways into the upper castle. The outer and lower gate is defended by walls and bastions; the 5th is the main entrance, and is ornamented with coats and arms and other carvings. The 6th is reached by a covered bridge thrown over a deep fosse cut in the rock; a similar abyss separates it from the 7th. This Gothic Acropolis was almost the only Styrian castle which bade defiance to the Turks; indeed, it is recorded that Turkish prisoners were compelled to work on its fortifications.

The chapel contains the burial-vault of the *Purgstall* family, and an altar-piece by *Krafft*.

The rly. continues to ascend the l. bank of the river as far as *Gleisdorf*, where it turns S.W., and crosses the stream.

ROUTE 232.

FEHRING TO FÜRSTENFELD.—N.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	Fehring . . .	231
3	Hatzendorf	
9	Söschau	
13	Fürstenfeld	

ROUTE 233.

NEU-SZÖNY TO STUHLWEISSENBURG.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	NEU-SZÖNY	193
12	Nagy-Igmand	
22	Kis-Bér	
34	Moór	
53	STUHLWEISSENBURG	220, 231

S.S.E.—*Neu-Szőny* lies on the rt. bank of the Danube, and is connected with Komorn, 236, by a bridge of boats.

4 m. W. of *Nagy-Igmand* lies *Babolna*, an Imperial stud-farm of Arabian horses, under military control.

At *Kis-Bér* is another of the Imperial stud-farms of Austro-Hungary, 15,645 Eng. acres in extent. *Kisber*, the winner of the Derby in 1876, came from this estate, which lies in a gently undulating country, with 6450 acres under arable cultivation. The stabling is extensive and well arranged for housing a number of valuable thoroughbreds. The entire horses occupy a fine line of lofty, well-constructed loose boxes. The brood mares are accommodated in a long succession of paddocks, each furnished with a capital hovel. The best blood from the United Kingdom, Spain, and Arabia, has been imported.

The rly. skirts the *Bakony Hills*, through the forest, to

Moór, a village on the S. declivity, where the Hungarians, under *Perczel*, were defeated by *Jellachich* on Dec. 20, 1848.

ROUTE 234.

RAAB TO KLEIN-ZELL.—S.S.W.

Miles.	Stations.	Routes.
	RAAB GYÖR	193
17	Gyömöre	
29	Pápa	
45	KLEIN-ZELL	231

ROUTE 235.

VIENNA TO BUDA-PEST, BY THE DANUBE.

1st Class Fare in Florins.	Stations.	Time.
	VIENNA (Prater-Quai)	
1.50	Deutsch-Altenburg	9. 0
1.62	Hainburg	9.15
2.22	Pressburg	9.45
3.36	Körtvélyes	10.50
3.90	Süly	11.20
5.58	Gönyő	1. 5
6.18	Neu-Szőny, Komorn	2. 0
6.60	Almás	2.45
7.38	Piszke	3.12
7.80	Gran	4. 0
8.64	Waitzen	5.30
9.30	BUDA-PEST	6.45

THE DANUBE BELOW
VIENNA.

THE Danube (*Duna*, in Hungarian) is the natural outlet for the produce of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Hungary, and a large part of the Austrian dominions, into the Black Sea. No less than 17 navigable tributaries fall into

the Danube between Passau and Rastova, and the chief of these within the territory of Hungary. Previously the navigation of this main artery of Europe had been almost exclusively downward, and, with little or no aid from sails or oars, accomplished by flat-bottomed barges or rafts constructed in the rudest manner, because they were to be broken up as timber at the end of the voyage.

DANUBE STEAM COMPANY.

The scheme of navigating the Danube by steamboats owes its origin to two English shipbuilders, named Andrews and Pritchard, established at Vienna, who, in 1828, commenced the undertaking unaided by others, and obtained an exclusive privilege, for 3 years, of running steam-vessels on that river. It is extremely probable that the attempt would have proved unsuccessful, and that, sharing the usual discouragements which attend strangers in a foreign country, they would have been compelled to abandon their plan, had it not received the encouragement of two enlightened noblemen, Baron Puthon and Count Stephen Széchenyi. The former, in conjunction with several bankers of Vienna, formed a company in 1830; and Count Széchenyi, soon after, perceiving the importance of such an enterprise to his country, took an active share in promoting the design; and to his talents, patriotic zeal, and ceaseless activity must, in the main, be attributed its rapid progress and present success.

The Austrian Government sanctioned the undertaking by granting it a charter, conferring the exclusive privilege of navigating the Danube and its tributaries for a period of 15 years, which was subsequently extended to the year 1880.

The company, with a capital estimated at 25,000,000 fl. in silver, possesses 180 steamers and steam-tugs, and 600 vessels for merchandise, besides vessels of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of pigs from Servia to Vienna, and which are towed up the river by

the company's steam tug-boats. Many of the engines are by well-known British engine-makers.

The time occupied on the voyage is as follows:—

	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Vienna to Pest . . .	13 hrs.	25 hrs.
Pest to Semlin . . .	32 hrs.	39 hrs.
Semlin to Orsova . . .	20 hrs.	14½ hrs.
Orsova to Galatz . . .	4½ days.	• •

Express Steamer (Eilfahrt).

Down. Up the river.

Pest to Galatz	4 days.	6½ days.
Galatz to Constantinople	52 hrs.	• •

These fast steamers are built after the American fashion, with a spacious deck saloon, and sleeping cabins behind.

A printed table of the days and hours of departure of the steamers during the season is handed to the traveller with his ticket, at the principal points of departure.

N.B. It will be necessary to refer to the latest announcements of the Company, but the following table will be some guide to the traveller as to the time employed:—

Ordinary Steamers.—Departures.

Vienna to Pest . . .	Daily . . .	7 A.M.
Pest to Mohács . . .	Daily . . .	12 NOON
Pest to Belgrad . . .	Daily . . .	11 P.M.
Belgrad to Orsova . .	Mon. Thurs. Sat.	12 MID-NIGHT.
Orsova to Galatz . . .	• • •	1 P.M.
Galatz to Ismail . . .	Tues. Thurs. Sat.	8 A.M.

When the river is low, passengers are sometimes transferred into smaller steamers, or conveyed for some distance by road.

The total distance from Vienna to Constantinople, by Galatz, is about 1544 Eng. m. During the long days of summer, and in clear moonlight nights, the steamers continue the voyage, but they are obliged to lie-to in the dark; and in the autumn cannot set out in the morning until the mists have cleared away.

The voyage down the Danube to Constantinople is now shortened

200 m.; and the most disagreeable part of it, the mouth of the river, avoided by taking the rail from Rustshuk to Varna, which is preferable to the old route by Kustendji on the Black Sea; and the entire journey from London to Constantinople may be performed in 5 days, with 25 hrs. on the Danube, and only about 15 hrs. sea-voyage, by proceeding by rail as far as Orsova, and there taking the *express* boat.

The month of May is the most delightful season for the Danube, not only from the beauty of the country at that time of year, but from the abundance of water in the river, and the absence of mosquitoes.

The food supplied on board the Steamers is good and reasonable, and the berths are clean and comfortable. Cabins may be hired for extra payment. There is a ladies' saloon, and separate berths are provided for gentlemen. Mosquitoes, gnats, &c., abound, especially in the lower part of the river; and to escape this plague it may be prudent to take a mosquito net. The marshy land at the mouth of the Danube is *most unhealthy* at certain seasons, *teeming with fever and ague*, which those even who merely pass up and down without stopping do not always escape.

Leaving Vienna on Tuesday at 7 A.M., Rustshuk is reached on Friday at 5.15 P.M., and Galatz on Saturday at 2.30 P.M. From Rustshuk the train may be taken to (7 hrs.) Varna, whence steamer to (15 hrs.) Constantinople. Fare from Vienna to Rustshuk, 39 fl.; Rustshuk to Varna, 35 frs.; Varna to Constantinople, 26 fl.

Excess luggage is charged at the rate from Vienna of 7.70 frs., and from Buda-Pest 6.35 frs. per 10 kilogrammes.
(Cabin between Orsova and Rustshuk, 55 frs.)

Passengers intending to land at Belgrad, or proceeding further E. than Orsova, must be provided with passports in due order.

The Danube rises, in consequence of the melting of the snows, from the beginning of June to the middle of July, and does not begin to sink until the middle of August. These "freshets"

are highly favourable to the navigation, as the water then covers many of the impediments existing at low water.

A small steamer conveys passengers from the Danube Canal in Vienna, near the Steam Company's Office, opposite the Franz Josef Gate, a little below the Ferdinand Bridge, and in about half an hr. reaches the great steamer, moored in the main stream of the Danube, a little below the Kaisermühlen (Imperial Mills), and nearly opposite the Island Lobau.

1. The l. bank of the Danube, from the hill of Bisamberg to the mouth of the March, and from the margin of the river to the foot of the Hohenleuthen hills, is an uninterrupted plain called the *Marchfeld*—monotonous and destitute of picturesque beauty, but historically interesting as the scene of that victory, gained by Rudolph of Hapsburg over Ottokar of Bohemia, which laid the foundation of the Austrian empire, and as the field on which were fought in recent times the battles of Aspern, Esslingen, and Wagram.

The Danube is here split into numerous arms or branches, and vessels steer their course through narrow channels between willow-wooded islands and high sandbanks. On the l. bank, at some distance inland, and invisible from the river, are situated the villages of Aspern and Essling, where the memorable battle was fought between Archduke Charles and Napoleon on May 21 and 22, 1809.

1. Lobau, the longest of the wooded islands on the l. bank. While the battle was still raging, the Austrians contrived to destroy the bridge between the Lobau and Ebersdorf, by means of fire-ships floated down the Danube, and thus compelled the French Emperor to fall back upon the island, where his army remained cooped up for several weeks, in a situation imminently hazardous. His foes, however, were unable to take advantage of their success; and Napoleon, gathering up his forces for a fresh effort in the beginning of July following, recrossed to the l. bank of the Danube, lower down than before, and gained

the decisive victory of Wagram, a village to the N. of Aspern, on the 5th and 6th July. An armistice was shortly afterwards concluded, and the Peace of Vienna signed on the 14th of October.

rt. **Schwächat**, a village of 2000 Inhab., more than a mile from the Danube. A stone monument outside the village marks the spot where the Emperor Leopold (the meanest of Austria's monarchs) met John Sobiesky after he and the Duke of Lorraine had raised the siege of Vienna, and driven back the Turks in 1683. Leopold displayed no feelings of gratitude to his deliverer, and Sobiesky was greeted with a cold embrace.

rt. **Regelsbrunn**.

Here begins a very singular rampart, extending as far as the lake of Neusiedel, and defended, at intervals, by redoubts. Its origin is not precisely known, but it is believed to have been thrown up by the Romans, and it was employed by the Austrian army in 1683 as a defence against Turkish invasion.

rt. **Petronell**, and thence to **Hainburg** (see Rte. 194).

1. The Castle of **Theben** is built on a high rock at whose feet the river March (Morava) unites its waters with the Danube, forming the boundary between Hungary and Austria. It was reduced to its present state of ruin by the French.

The solitary slender tower perched on the summit of a pointed rock is called the **Nun's Tower**. A passage has been cut through the rock below the castle at the water's side.

rt. **Wolfsthal**, about 3 m. from Hainburg, and a mile inland. There is an old château here belonging to Baron Walterskirchen. This is one of the most interesting parts of the river, the country round being wooded and mountainous.

Immediately below Pressburg (Rte. 195) the Danube spreads out its waters over a wide extent of country, intersecting the broad plain with its numerous arms, each in itself a river. The two large islands formed by the three streams are the **Grosse Schütt** on

the l., and the **Kleine Schütt-Insel** on the rt. bank of the main Danube. The former is about 42 m. long, and 15 broad; the latter about 25 m. by 6. Both are very fruitful, and contain good corn-land.

After leaving Pressburg the banks of the Danube are flat and unvaried by towns or villages; for the fearful inundations occurring almost every spring drive the people to fix their habitations on the high ground. Embankments have been made to control its vagaries, at considerable expense; the river is still shallow, but not quite so rapid.

On the rt. bank and about 10 m. from Pressburg lies the castle of **Karlbürg**, the seat of Count Zichy-Ferraris. It is a modern edifice in the Tudor style; entirely decorated and furnished by Hungarian artists and artisans. In the garden are the tombs of a Turkish pasha and his daughter, who once inhabited this spot.

rt. The **Raab** arm enters the main stream. It was in the plain of Raab that the Hungarian insurrection, or undisciplined *levée en masse* of the nobles, was scattered at the first onset by the veteran troops of Napoleon.

rt. **Gönyö**, a small town on the high road to Pest, which here runs along the rt. bank of the river. When the Danube is very low, the steamboat takes up and discharges its cargo and passengers here, instead of ascending to Vienna. A steamer runs daily between Gönyö and Raab in connection with the steamers from Vienna and Pest.

rt. On the **Martinsberg** (Sacer Mons Pannoniæ), an eminence about 14 m. S. of Gönyö, is the splendid Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin (Sz. Márton), which is well worth visiting. It is the oldest monastery in Hungary, having been founded by Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, at the latter end of the 10th centy. Within the ample circuit of its walls are a convent, a castle, a large church, and several outbuildings. The great object of veneration in the church is the **Stephansstuhl**, a red marble seat said to have been r-by St. Stephen when he attended

service of the mass, celebrated by Asticus, or St. Athanasius, as he is commonly called, the first abbot of St. Martin's. The library of the convent (80,000 vols., with some interesting MSS.) is placed in a splendid hall, richly decorated and ornamented with the statues of King Stephen and the late Emperor Francis. The view from a high tower in front of the convent is, perhaps, the finest and most extensive in Hungary. The abbey is amply endowed, and possesses princely domains, which extend towards the S. across the Bakonyerwald hills to the lake of Balaton.

The scenery after leaving Gönyő continues to be very monotonous—on each side a low bare sandbank, with now and then a tuft of willows, a village, and a fleet of corn-mills stretching obliquely in long lines from the shore into the middle of the river. They consist of a water-wheel suspended between two boats moored in the line of the current, one of them serving as a dwelling for the miller.

rt. **Acs**, where a desperate but indecisive conflict took place on July 11, 1849, between the Hungarians under Görgei, and the Austrians under Haynau. A bridge of boats crosses the Danube at

l. **Komorn** (Hung. *Komárom*), a town of 13,000 Inhab., at the junction of the Waag with the Danube, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is the heart of the military system of Austria, and its capture might entail the loss of Pest and Vienna. It was founded by Matthias Corvinus. In 1783 its defences suffered great injury from an earthquake, and had already fallen into decay, when, in 1805, they were rebuilt, and the capabilities of the place for defence greatly increased. It is a matter of boast with its inhabitants that it was never taken by an enemy. In 1848–49 it resisted all the efforts of the Austrian army to capture it by force from the Hungarians under Klapka.

A figure of a female is pointed out in one of the streets, with the inscription, supposed to be addressed to an

enemy, "Kom-morn" (come to-morrow), a play upon the name of the place. The fortifications are of great extent. The central part or nucleus is the *Old Fortress*, built in the 16th centy. at the angle formed by the junction of the Neuhäusel arm with the main Danube. Behind it lies the town, which is separated by a narrow glacis from the *New Fortress*, which forms the defence on the W. or Schütt side. It encloses the quarters of the commander and officers, and several barracks, all of them bomb-proof. Opposite the old fortress, on the l. bank of the Neuhäusel Danube, is a *tête-de-pont*, consisting of a series of redoubts which communicate with each other and extend along the l. bank of the Neuhäusel arm to its junction with the main Danube, along whose l. bank they are continued until they reach a point opposite O-Szőny. Another *tête-de-pont* extends on the rt. bank of the Danube from O-Szőny to Új-Szőny, and is as strongly fortified as the other. It was principally against this *tête-de-pont* that the Austrians directed their operations in 1849. These fortifications were greatly strengthened by outworks during the war with the French.

A bridge of boats connects Komorn with Új-Szőny rly. stat. (Rte. 233).

rt. **Dotis** (Tata), a town of 9000 Inhab., with an old church and castle. Count Nicholas Esterházy has a fine château here, and some extensive wine-vaults.

rt. A chain of low hills now approaches the river, and relieves the landscape from its previous monotonous flatness. The slopes are planted with vineyards, one of which, Neszműhl (Hung. *Neszmély*), produces one of the best Hungarian wines. It belongs to the Counts Zichy and Esterházy.

l. The mouth of the river Gran.

rt. **GRAN** (Hung. *Esztergom*; Lat. *Strigonium*), a town of 9000 Inhab., and the see of the Primate of all Hungary, once the richest in Europe, the revenue being estimated at 90,000*l.* per annum before 1848, when the Diet swept off at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenues of the Hungarian bishops. The Cathed-

dral, the Palace of the Archbishop, and the houses of the chapter, occupy a height overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a precipitous rock, the site of an ancient fortress, now removed except a few walls.

The Cathedral, the most extensive modern building in Hungary, was commenced by the Prince-Primate Rudnay, in 1821, and completed in 1856. Two buildings on the same site preceded it, one of which was erected as early as 979, and destroyed by fire in the 12th cent., when it was rebuilt in the Transition style. It is an Italian edifice, surmounted by a dome 82 ft. in diameter, surrounded by 38 tall columns. The interior is lined throughout with polished marble, and supported by 54 columns. The altarpiece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the Baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Munich artists have been employed on the internal decorations. The side-chapel on the l. is the sole existing fragment of an older church (1507) on a hill at some distance, which was destroyed by the Turks, and removed thence stone by stone to its present position. Beneath it is the primate's burial-vault. Gran is believed by some to be the Bregetium of Ptolemy; it was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and the finest city in Hungary, until annihilated by the repeated attacks of the Turks. After remaining for 78 years in their hands, it was finally surrendered to the Christian army, under the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobiesky, in 1683.

The *TREASURY is second to none in Europe. It contains many priceless works of art, collected chiefly by wealthy prelates during visits to Italy. Of these the most liberal benefactors were Card. Szech (1440), Abp. Bakas (1497), and Abp. Pazmany (1620). There are specimens of metal work, embroidery, and printing; but the most famous objects are the great Reliquary Cross, of Byzantine date, and the Corvinus Cross, in the form of a Calvary, with numerous figures of incomparable beauty, a happy combination of Gothic and Renaissance work.

l. Párkány is connected with Gran by a wooden bridge. 2 m. W. of it is the stat. of *Gran-Nána* (195).

The outline of the trachytic porphyry mountains between which the Danube now runs in a contracted channel is very picturesque; they are a continuation of the chain which bounds the romantic vale of the Gran.

The Danube between Gran and Visegrad is so shut in by high mountains, while it is unbroken by islands, as to look more like a lake than a flowing stream. This part of its course is more striking if not more beautiful than any part of the Rhine.

rt. Dömös.—Ruins of an ancient priory, which depended on the see of Gran.

rt. Visegrad (Latin, *Arx alta*).—A cluster of towers and battlemented walls on the summit of a precipitous hill, connected by a straggling wall with an isolated tower 6 stories high, at the water-side, are all that remain of the favourite residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. It has been the scene of many remarkable events in her history. The tall tower at the water-side was the prison of King Solomon, when confined by his cousin Ladislaus at the end of the 11th cent., for attempting to regain the crown by force of arms after he had formally resigned it in 1081. Within this castle, Felician Zach, spurred on by the thirst of vengeance for the wrongs his daughter Clara had endured from Casimir of Poland, the Queen's brother, attempted to assassinate the royal family, and was cut to pieces on the spot. Visegrad attained the height of its splendour in the reign of Matthias Corvinus, who laid out vast sums in embellishing it, and in converting the barren rocks around into gardens and pleasure-grounds. The Emp. Leopold caused its fortifications to be razed. Its tall donjon still rears itself aloft, a picturesque and conspicuous object.

Below, l., the village of Maros, the hills on the l. bank subside and recede, and the Danube, which has hitherto flowed from W. to E., here makes a sudden bend, and runs for ne

200 m. due S. At this point the river divides into two arms, encircling the island St. Endre, a flat tract about 18 m. long. In the angle formed by the bend of the river, on the left-hand bank, stands

1. **Waitzen** (Vác), an episcopal town, with a population of 13,000, and one of the oldest settlements of the Magyars in Hungary. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous at a distance from its dome and portico; it was built by Cardinal Migazzi in 1777, who also erected the splendid *Episcopal Palace*. The extensive building on the bank is the prison. Some Roman antiquities found here are built into the bishop's garden-wall. The town is divided into three parts, occupied respectively by Roman Catholics, Protestants, and members of the Greek Church. For the rly. stat. see Rte. 195.

rt. **Alt-Ofen** (Old Buda), though now merely a poor village, existed long previously to Buda itself, having been known to the Romans under the name *Aquincum*, from *Aque quinque*—5 springs. Whether the Romans founded the town or not is disputed, but the remains of several Roman buildings, such as a bath near the Floriansplatz, foundations of an amphitheatre capable of holding 8000 persons, within which 28 houses now stand, and an *aqueduct* about 1½ m. on the road to St. Endre (which still conducts water to turn the wheels of a powder-mill), and many others discovered by recent excavation, point to a city of such dimensions as would have contained at least 200,000 Inhab. After the expulsion of the Romans, Attila erected here his iron throne.

The extensive *Docks* and building-yard of the *Danube Steam Company* are at Alt-Ofen. On the opposite bank lay *Transaquincum*, of which, however, few traces remain, Neu-Pest, with its ship-yards, &c. having grown up on its site.

The approach to Pest is proclaimed by the number of rafts and barges moored to the banks, by the long files of clacking water-mills, and by the rocky citadel of Buda (Rte. 193).

ROUTE 236.

BUDA-PEST TO CONSTANTINOPLE,
THE DANUBE.

Fare in florins,
1st class,
from Pest. Stations.

BUDA-PEST	
—33	Budafok
—51	Tétény
1.02	Erosény
1.50	Adony
1.80	Rácz-Almás, Tass
2.04	Szalk
2.40	Apostag
2.58	Földvár
3.—	Harta
3.24	Órda
3.48	Paks
3.78	Kalocsa
4.56	Tolna (Dombori)
4.92	Szegzárd
5.88	Bája
6.60	Szekeső
7.08	MOHÁCS
7.92	Bezdan
8.58	Apathin
8.70	Draueck
8.76	Gombos
9.—	Dalya
9.30	Vukovár
9.78	Illok, Palánka
10.14	Cserevics, Futak
10.20	Kamenitz, Neusatz
10.56	Karlovit
	Slankamen
12.24	Anschlussch.
12.30	Semlin
12.60	Belgrad
13.44	Pancsova
15.—	Kubin
16.50	Bázias
17.40	Moldova
18.—	Drenkova
18.60	ORSOVA

Fare from Stations.
Orsova.

1.84	Kladova
2.12	Turn-Severin
3.60	Brza-Palanka
4.20	Radujevatz
5.60	Calafat
5.60	Widdin
7.20	Lom-Palanka
9.60	Rahova, Bechet
11.28	Corabia
12.60	Nicopoli, T.-Magurelli
14.04	Sistov, Zimnitsa
16.20	Rustahuk
16.20	Giurgevo (Smarda)
18.60	Turtukai, Olteniza
20.—	Silistria Ostrov
20.40	Czernavoda
20.88	Hirsova
20.88	Gura-Jalomitza
21.—	Braila
21.—	GALATZ

Fare from Stations.
Galatz.

1.86	Beni
3.60	Isaktscha
4.20	Tultscha
5.46	ISMAIL

For preliminary information, see Rte. 235.

Immediately below Pest the Danube takes leave of the hills, and enters that vast plain which extends from the Carpathians on the N. to the mountains of Slavonia and Servia on the S., including the basins of the Danube and Theiss, and extending E. to Debreczin, Grosswardein, and Temesvár.

The banks of the Danube for nearly 400 m. below Pest are destitute of picturesque beauty, and afford few objects of interest. For considerable distances scarcely a human habitation occurs on the banks, and the widely scattered towns, though dignified with that name, have, with few exceptions, the appearance of villages, the houses being generally of wood, or mud thatched with reeds. They are long, low, narrow cottages with the gables turned outwards, surrounded by a garden inclosed by fences of wicker basket-work, and generally provided with a draw-well, from which water

is obtained by a bucket attached to one end of a long lever balanced on the top of an upright post. Owing to the constant wars with the Turks, which desolated Hungary for centuries, few of the towns possess any ancient edifices.

When the city of Buda-Pest has disappeared from view behind the mass of the Blocksberg, and the five long lines of water-mills are passed, there is nothing worth note for a considerable distance. The island of *Csepel*, formed by an E. and W. arm of the Danube, is more than 30 m. long. The steamer follows the W. arm.

rt. 5 m. below Buda is Promontor (220), a village and estate belonging to the Archduke Albert—originally to Prince Eugene. The habitations in the upper part of the village are for the most part subterranean, excavated out of the limestone-rock.

rt. Földvár has 9000 Inhab., and a very considerable sturgeon fishery. The word *Isinglass* is only a corruption of the German name for sturgeons' bladders—Häusenblase.

rt. Paks. Here begin the swamps and windings of the river. The E. bank is a desert and useless morass, which might be redeemed, however, at comparatively small expense, by embankments and canals.

rt. Tolna, an ancient town of 5000 Inhab., chiefly Germans, belonging to Count Festetics, who has a château here. The surrounding district produces vast quantities of tobacco of a very good quality. The Turkish ambassador of Sultan Solymán the Magnificent was drowned here by King Lewis II.; an act of treachery which he expiated soon after at the battle of Mohács.

A good red wine is grown at Szégyard.

1. Bája (18,000), with a palace of Prince Grassalkovich (209).

From Mohács there is a rly. S.W. to Villány (228).

1. At Monostorszeg the Franzens-canal, which connects the Danube with the Theiss, commences.

1. Apathin. Here the cult

Hemp is extensively and profitably carried on. The Danube now rolls over the spot where this village formerly stood, having carried away a large part of it during an inundation. About 10 m. lower down, at **Draueck**, rt., the *Drave* (Hung. *Dráva*; Germ. *Drau*; Latin, *Dravus*) pours its vast tributary streams into the Danube.

[A small steamer ascends the *Drave* to **Essegg** (222).]

rt. The ruined castle of **Erdöd** (Teutoburgum?), with its massive round towers, stands on a promontory, within Slavonia, which occupies the rt. bank of the Danube hence to Semlin. The rt. bank now presents a slightly swelling outline, and rises into eminences beyond the town of

rt. **Vukovár**, with 6000 Inhab., at the mouth of the *Vuka*. Here is a picturesque château of Count Eltz.

rt. **Sarengrad** and below it **Illok**, villages with ruined castles. **Illok** belongs to the *Odescalchi* family. The castle of the prince commands a fine view of the Danube, here more than a mile wide. Roman remains of a temple of *Diana* have been found near this.

"There is a perceptible alteration in the course, as well as hues, of the Danube, after its union with the *Drave*: it flows henceforth of a darker colour, and in a more collected volume. There is also a change in the character of its banks. The rt.-hand shore is fringed by those dark, interminable, and almost untrodden forests which cover a large part of Slavonia."

For the first time since leaving Pest the scenery bears a really pleasing aspect. On the rt. bank is the picturesque mountain chain, the *Fruska gora* (the *Mons Almus* of the Romans), which runs parallel with the Danube from **Illok** to **Slankamen**. The *Fruska* hills are clothed with forests, and their lower declivities planted with vineyards, which produce the full-bodied red wine well known under the name of *Karlowitzer*. Vines were first planted in *Syrmia* A.D. 276, by order of the Emperor *Probus*, who was himself a *Syrmian*, the son of a poor

-dener of Mons Almus.

Kamenitz, with its park and

château, and large military academy. In the distance is seen *Neusatz* and rt. **Peterwardein** (209).

The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 840 ft. long, defended by a *tête-de-pont*. The fortress remains long in sight, as, from the excessive sinuosity of the Danube, the vessel runs round 3 sides of the promontory on which it is built. Passing **Karlowitz** (209), we reach

rt. **Slankamen**, celebrated for a victory gained in 1691 by the Imperial army, under the Margrave *Lewis* of *Baden*, which delivered Hungary from the Turks. Further on, at **Theisseck**, the river *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*; Lat. *Tibiscus*) enters the Danube. It is a wide and deep river, navigable as far as *Tokay*, by *Szegedin*. It brings with it a vast quantity of sand and mud, which form swamps and sand-banks in the Danube.

Steamer three times a week, to *Szegedin*, in 24 hrs., returning in 13. The country is perfectly flat and the navigation troublesome, owing to the windings of the stream. About 1½ m. below **Semlin**, the river *Save* falls into the Danube on the rt. Its rt. bank forms the frontier of *Servia*. Steamer on Tues. and Fri. at 6 A.M. in 38 hrs. to **Sisssek** (209).

A steam ferry-boat crosses the *Save* to *Belgrade* in 15 minutes. The united rivers are here nearly 3 m. wide.

Immediately opposite the mouth of the *Save* is a large island, formed by the silt brought down by that river since the beginning of the 17th cent., previous to which it did not exist. It is covered with tall reeds, the haunts of myriads of wild fowl, over which an eagle may now and then be seen soaring. There are many herons here, and the sportsman would find abundant exercise for his gun.

Except when the river is very low, the steamer passes close under the walls of *Belgrad*, near a tower at the water-side, from which criminals were formerly cast into the Danube, after being strangled.

1. 9 m. below *Belgrad*, the river *Temes* falls into the Danube. A little

way above the junction lies the military town of Pancsova, with 18,000 inhab. Hereabouts the Danube exceeds a mile in breadth. The Servian landowners are great pig-dealers; and vast numbers of swine are embarked near this in boats, which are towed by steam to Vienna in a week.

rt. Grotzka, a village of 1400 inhab., on the flank of the hills covered with orchards and vineyards, is celebrated for the victory gained by the Turks over the Imperial troops in 1739, resulting in the capture of Belgrade, and subsequent peace.

rt. Semendria (6000), a Servian fortress, in the form of a triangle, flanked on its 3 sides with 22 singular towers, such as are attached to feudal castles, in a very perfect state. It was erected in 1432, by a Servian prince, George Brankovics, but possesses no great strength in reference to the modern art of war. Near this is the Servian church of St. Mary (11th cent.), standing in the midst of an ancient cemetery.

l. *Kubin*.

rt. Outlet of the Morawa, a Servian river.

rt. About 1 m. S. of *Dubravitzza* lies *Passarowitz*, where a celebrated treaty was signed (1718) between Prince Eugene, who had previously defeated the Turks under the walls of Belgrad, and the Grand Vizier, by which Austria gained possession of the Banat of Temesvár, and part of Wallachia and Servia, including Belgrad itself.

rt. *Rama*, a Servian fort, with the ruins of an ancient Roman fort near it, opposite to

l. *Uj-Palánka*, an Austrian fortified post. It communicates with a stockaded redoubt upon the adjoining island in the middle of the river. For *Baziaz* (*Basiasch*) see *Rte*, 197.

Hills now begin to appear in sight, approaching the Danube on both sides.

l. *Alt-Moldova* is a military village, laid out in straight and very wide streets, the houses separated from one another by gardens. Like other villages on the frontier, it has a church, a

school-house, and a guard-house facing the Danube.

A good road runs N. to (6 m.) *Neu-Moldova*, situated within the *Banat of Temesvár*, where there are silver and copper mines and smelting furnaces, and thence to *Weisskirchen*. The *Banat* is the granary of Austria. It has an area of 12,000 Eng. sq. m., the greatest part of the richest fertility, and supplies Vienna with flour.

At *Alt-Moldova* begins the excellent road, constructed 1837-40 by the Hungarian Government, along the l. bank of the Danube to *Orsova*.

Moldova lies at the foot of the mountains, a spur of the Carpathians, which for some distance have been seen on both sides gradually approaching the river, and now appear to close all passage downwards. On a nearer approach, however, they are found to be cleft through by a narrow defile of lofty and almost precipitous sides, through which the river forces its way; but the channel, as long as it lies within the gorge, is obstructed by various obstacles—buttresses, or reefs of rock, imperfectly removed by the convulsion which divided the vast mountain chain, and these form the

Rapids of the Danube.—Between *Drenkova* and *Skela-Gladova* the river runs over 6 reefs of rock, stretching across it like weirs or dams; the narrow channels through them create numerous whirlpools and currents more difficult to overcome than the reefs themselves. Very small flat-bottomed barges are with difficulty tracked upwards by men and bullocks.

About 7 m. below *Moldova* the steamer enters the defile in the mountains forming the boundary of Hungary on this side. These doubtless walled in a lake which occupied the vast basin-shaped country that now goes by that name, and is traversed by the Danube, and this rampart of hills must have been burst through by some convulsion, or perhaps by the mere weight and pressure of the body of water behind it, which thus forced for itself an outlet to the Black Sea. On the mounts

tops on each side numberless eagles have fixed their eyries. The river here at once loses three-fourths of its breadth, and, besides being thus suddenly pent up, is interrupted by rocks, one of which, called *Babacaj*, projects 50 or 60 ft. out of the water.

Nearly opposite, on the rt. bank, stands the picturesque feudal castle of *Golubacz*, consisting of a cluster of 9 towers connected by battlemented walls. It crowns a low buttress at the foot of the cliff, and opposite rises the *Laszlovar*, another round tower. The precipices on each side are of barren and arid limestone, but varied at intervals by a picturesque covering of brushwood; they bear the appearance of having once been united, and afterwards forcibly separated. They abound in caves or fissures; out of some of them torrents issue in winter, others are mere eylet-holes pierced through projecting pinnacles and buttresses, which, lifting themselves aloft against the sky, allow the light to stream through.

1. The largest of these, called the *Cavern of Golubacz*, opening a little above the road, is believed by the Wallachian and Servian peasants to send forth from its recesses, at certain times, in the form of a cloud of smoke, a swarm of gnats (*Mordmücken*), which fill the atmosphere and overspread the entire Banat for a distance of 40 or 50 m., but especially abound on the borders of the Danube, committing the greatest ravages among the cattle. About 1850, the Austrian Government caused the mouth of the cave to be walled up, in the vain hope of dispelling the superstition. The gnats, which the peasantry believe to be generated in the foul carcase of the dragon, slain by St. George within this cave, are produced in the marshy district which environs the Danube, and are most numerous after inundations of the river. They issue forth at the beginning of the summer heats, and do not disappear till the end of July. The insects, though not larger than a common gnat, inflict so severe a bite that horses, oxen, and swine are often killed by them in the course of a few hours. They principally attack the

tender parts of the animals which are free from hair—the eyes, ears, nostrils, and throat, down which they creep in such numbers as to cause suffocation from the swelling produced by a multitude of bites. Even children left by their mothers in the open air have been killed by them. The fly, known to naturalists as the *Simulium reptans*, is allied to the *Culex reptans* of Lapland, described by Linnæus, and called *Furia infernalis*. At Neu-Moldova the cattle, sheep, and horses are kept indoors by day during the season of the fly, and driven out only at night, being at the same time anointed with pitch or tar.

The course of the *Carriage-road along the l. bank becomes conspicuous at the *Babacaj* rock; it is a noble work, not inferior in parts to some of the great Alpine high-roads, such as the Simplon and Stelvio.

rt. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below *Golubacz* are the remains of a square Roman fort, called *Gradisca*. There is a continued chain of similar fortifications all the way from this to Trajan's Bridge. They were evidently designed to protect the wonderful road (described below) which the Romans had carried through this defile, traces of which may already be seen at intervals along the rt. bank, its direction being marked by the mortice-holes in the rock.

1. *Drenkova*. When the river is very low, passengers are conveyed from this place to *Skela-Gladova* in a small steamer.

The surface of the Danube below *Drenkova* again becomes ruffled and turbulent, dashing with great force into eddies, and tossing up waves: proclaiming the uneven nature of its bed, which is further manifested by numerous rocks raising themselves out of the water, many of which have a fantastic appearance, projecting forward like walls, or the side-scenes in a theatre, one behind another, sometimes rising upwards in the form of towers, battlements, and obelisks. Each of these is known to the boatman by a name. One of the most formidable obstacles, occurring a short distance

below Berzaska, is the *Kerdaps*, a whirlpool caused by the confinement and sinuosities of the river; opposite to it is a round-backed fragment called *Bouvali* (Buffalo). Below it, in the narrows, may be seen several long thin lines of white breakers, stretching across from side to side as regularly as though they had been drawn with a rule. These are caused by reefs of hard porphyry or *Grauwacke* rock, crossing the river obliquely like a dam, and called *Izlas*, producing a fall of nearly 8 ft. when the river is high. Beyond it there is another similar reef and rapid, called *Taktalia*. It has tremendous breakers and currents, but is only formidable when the water is low, and may in general be passed through a gap 4 ft. deep and 72 broad, even in summer and autumn, without danger. No sooner has the steamer doubled a singular promontory of sandstone rock, called *Greiben*, projecting far into the Danube, worn and polished by the waves of centuries, than it is immediately in smooth water, making its way along the surface of a lake-like basin, into which the Danube suddenly expands itself to the width of a mile, surrounded on all sides by wooded hills.

Within this lake-like basin lies the island of *Foretz*, on which a church is planted; and a little further, on the Servian bank, stands the town of *Milanovacz*, founded by Prince *Milosch*, and named after his son.

Further on, to the l., are three short square towers at the water's edge, called *Trikule*, to which a Roman origin is attributed; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, the *defile of *Kazan* appears suddenly to the N., white cliffs of limestone flanking the entrance to it. They surpass in height any precipices yet passed, and exceed in grandeur any defile on either Danube or Rhine.

Until the construction of the new road, all communication along the banks of the river ceased here; the cliffs are so abrupt and close to the water as not to allow room for a goat to climb. Down to 1837 the only way of reaching *Orsova* from hence by land was a steep and tortuous

trackway, which turns away from the Danube, and crosses two or three ridges of hills. The road, however, has been boldly carried through the defile, a passage having been blasted for it in the limestone by the river-side. There is a peculiar grandeur in this colossal gorge; for a long distance the rocks are so perpendicular that a plumb-line might be dropped from their brow at once into the water below, and the extreme height of the sides above the water does not fall far short of 2000 ft. The river is at the same time contracted to a width of about 200 yards, with a depth of 170 ft.

The long grooves or ledges, and the line of square holes beneath, running along the face of the abrupt wall of rock which forms the Servian bank, at the height of 10 ft. above the ordinary level, and just below the stain marking the high-water level of the Danube, are the sockets in which beams were inserted to support the *Roman road* called *Via Trajana*. They are visible, though not without interruptions, from *Babacaj*, below *Skela-Gladova*, but nowhere so conspicuous as here. It doubtless served as a towing-path, but was at the same time passable for men and beasts of burthen. A coin was struck to commemorate its construction, bearing the legend "*Via Trajana*."

In the very jaws of the pass, a few yards below *Plavisovicza*, the rock of *Kazan* rises out of the middle of the river, and creates an eddy or whirlpool. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a m. lower down, on the l. bank, in the bluff escarpment of the mountain *Schukuru*, is the cavern of *Pescabora*, now commonly known as *Veterani's Cave*, from a brave Austrian general who, in 1692, had the chief command in Transylvania, and posted in it a garrison of about 400 men, by whom it was obstinately defended for many weeks against a host of Turks outnumbering them by many times. In 1728 it was again successfully occupied by Major von Stein. The entrance to it is about 20 ft. above the road, but is almost concealed from view by a rampart of masonry, loopholed, drawn across it. It is so small that one must stoop to pass it; close to it is another

hole in the rock, serving as a window, and a port-hole for a cannon. A single gun, aided by musketry, completely commands the passage of the river at this point.

1. At Dubova the channel of the Danube is contracted to its smallest breadth, 123 yards.

rt. Nearly at the termination of the defile, just before the river begins again to spread itself out, opposite Old *Gradina*, the rocky wall of the precipice on the rt. bank bears an inscription in honour of Trajan, called *Trajan's Tafel*. The tablet is supported by two winged figures with a dolphin on each side, and is surmounted by the Roman eagle. It has been much defaced by time and the fires lighted under it by Servian fishermen and shepherds; but the following letters may be deciphered: IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. PONTIF. MAXIMVS. TRIB. PO. XXX. It was probably designed to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign, A.D. 103, and the construction of the wonderful road along the Danube, which it surmounts.

The mountains of Wallachia now begin to appear in the distance.

Orsova is described in Rte. 195. Persons unprovided with passports and the Roumanian visé cannot land at Turn-Severin, and must therefore quit the steamer here; but they may obtain a pass from the local authorities (1 flor.) which will enable them to visit the Iron Gate by carriage-road.

When the Danube is low, passengers are conveyed from Orsova to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer.

The Wallachian Government have made an excellent carriage-road along the l. bank of the Danube, from Orsova to Guravitz. It is, in fact, a continuation of Count Széchenyi's splendid road, and equally good. It passes on the l., about a mile from Orsova, the pretty little **Kronkapelle*, erected by the Emperor over the sacred spot where Kossuth buried the crown, sceptre, and mantle of St. Stephen in 1849.

About 3 m. below Orsova lies the island fortress of *Ada Kaleh* or *New*

Orsova, which belonged to the Turks, and was the residence of a pasha; but time, neglect, and war have reduced it to a heap of ruins. It forms a picturesque object at a distance, with its white minarets rising from among poplars and cypresses, and is inhabited chiefly by underground squatters, who are exempt from tax.

1. On a line with the fortress rises the hill of *Alliom*, commanding an extensive view down the river as far as the Iron Gate and Trajan's Bridge. At its base, near the mill of *Wodiez*, is the last Austrian watch-post, and a small stream, the *Bagna*, which here flows into the Danube, forms the line of separation between Austria and Wallachia (German, *Wallachei*), (the Banat). On the opposite side of the brook is a Wallachian guard-house, and a tall pole wound round with straw, to be lighted as a beacon to give an alarm. The contiguous village of *Werezorwa* is a characteristic specimen of Wallachian villages, a miserable collection of wattled hovels, partly plastered with clay, and having chimneys of boards; some are mere holes in the ground, from which the roof alone emerges, and the occupants complete *Troglodytes*. The Indian corn is deposited in large wicker baskets (rather than barns), raised upon posts to preserve it from the rats and from moisture. The adult inhabitants are in rags, the children in absolute nakedness.

rt. *Fort Elizabeth*, a strong military outwork, ruined since 1867.

A little below this is the *Iron Gate* (Turkish, *Demir Kapi*), the last and most formidable impediment on the Danube. It is a plateau of rock, filling up nearly the whole breadth of the river, about 1400 yards wide and 2000 yards long, over which the Danube rushes as over an inclined plane, with 2 falls of 8 ft. perpendicular each, and wild eddies between them, perceptible to the eye within the length of about an English mile; it is at low water all but a cataract. The whole volume of water seems writhing and twisting in eddies and whirlpools, as it sweeps over the slope, among the bristling slate

rocks which raise their sharp points above the surface. Through the midst of the rocks runs a very intricate and difficult channel, threaded by experienced boatmen, when the river is high, with barges drawing little water; but even they not unfrequently suffer shipwreck in the midst, from being unable to make the abrupt turns requisite to avoid the rocks, while swept on by the rapid current. Small tug-steamers are employed in towing vessels through the Iron Gate, and shallow barges are dragged slowly up the stream along the Servian shore by 10 or 12 pair of oxen.

The term *Iron Gate* is very misleading, as there is no gate whatever, in any conceivable form. The river is very wide, the banks low or shelving, and the Gate a mere bed of flat rocks, resembling nothing so much as a Devonshire coast-line at low tide. In certain seasons, when there is plenty of water in the Danube, the rocks are entirely covered, and there is absolutely nothing to see. The name, in fact, is merely a translation of the words by which the Turks, in their fondness for metaphor, designate a spot difficult to cross, which *shuts*, as it were, the navigation of the river. The rocks on each side, and in the bed of the river, forming the Iron Gate, are a hard micaceous slate, very stubborn to break or blast, which would present very serious obstacles, should the project of cutting a canal along the Servian shore ever be attempted.

Strabo seems to indicate this as the point where the Danube ends and the Ister begins, as though the rapids formed a break in the continuity of the river. The Romans built a fort, still to be traced, on the Servian side, to guard this passage, and fortified strongly the little island of Banul, lower down.

rt. Near the Servian village called *Sess*, a little below the rapids, on a flat plain or shelf of ground on the rt. bank, are traces of a *Canal* begun by Trajan, in order to continue the navigation by avoiding the rocks; the newly projected canal would follow partly the same direction.

1. *Skela-Gladova*, a Wallachian vil-

lage, a group of poor hovels, has become a place of great activity since the establishment of the steam company.

rt. Nearly opposite is the Servian village of *Kladosnitza*, where the steamers of the Servian, or rt. bank, land and receive their passengers. The fortress of *Fetislam*, called by the Wallachians Turkish *Gladova*, stands on the site of the ancient *Gegele*; a picturesque white minaret rises above its walls.

1. About 5 m. below *Gladova* lies *Tschernitz*, a small town consisting, like *Skela-Gladova*, of wattled houses covered with mud, one or two only having whitewashed walls; near it are traces of a Roman encampment. 4 m. below *Skela-Gladova* is

1. *Sozoreny*, the Roman *Severinum*, probably the earliest Roman colony planted on the further bank of the Danube after the building of the bridge. It is a strong rampart or wall of brick and gravel, measuring 420 ft. by 162 ft. Near this also, on a conical mound, stands a mutilated tower, evidently Roman, designed to defend the approach to the bridge. The fort was probably calculated to hold a garrison of 600 or 1000 men. At *Turn-Severin*, about 250 yds. lower down, and about 18 m. from *Orsova*, are the remains of *Trajan's Bridge*, consisting of portions of abutments of solid masonry on each bank, flanked with the foundations of towers, between which a series of 13 truncated piers, out of 20 which formed the original complement, extend across the bed of the river, part of them being visible when the water is low, while their position is generally evident from the ripples which they cause on the surface of the water. Some Roman arms and coins were discovered near them in 1836. There is at present no stone bridge over the Danube below *Ratisbon*; yet here, where the river is 3 times as broad, the Emperor Trajan caused a bridge to be built, which time, violence, and the floods and ice-shocks of 1600 winters, have not been able to destroy. It was built, A.D. 103, by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who also erected Trajan's column at Rome after the defeat of the Dacian King

Decebalus, and it exceeded in length any stone bridge ever built, as it measured nearly 3900 Eng. ft. (?) It was constructed just below the rapids of the Iron Gate—which grind to powder the ice blocks of winter and save the piers from the shocks which otherwise might have injured or destroyed them—where the river has a gravelly bed, and where there is an open space on both sides to allow the marshalling of troops, and the erection of forts, remains of which exist on either side, to defend the approaches to it. The greatest depth of the river at this point is 18 ft. The bridge was constructed of such materials as the neighbourhood afforded; the piers were formed of rolled stones and pebbles, thrown into a caisson or box, and then filled in with mortar or Roman cement; they were faced with large bricks. The height of the piers was probably 25 or 30 ft.; the arches which they supported were of wood. This monument is also remarkable in an historical point of view, as it marks the culminating point of Roman dominion, if not of Roman greatness. Trajan sent a colony of 30,000 men into Dacia, and his design was to unite, by means of this bridge, the trans-Danubian conquests of Rome with her possessions S. of the river, to connect them by a permanent highway, over which Roman armies should be poured to conquer fresh provinces as yet hardly known even in name. By one of the first acts of his successor, Adrian (A.D. 120), the bridge was broken down, and, although he retained possession of the province in consequence of the number of Roman citizens settled in it, the Roman soldier never again crossed the Danube as conqueror.

It is a singular fact that Dacia (the modern Wallachia), though it was conquered so late, and though it remained comparatively a short time under the sway of the Romans, should yet retain the most unequivocal traces of them in its language. This language is, in fact, a pure Romanic language; that is to say, a language derived from Latin, in the same manner as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., not one word in *hundred* being of Slavonic origin.

It has a soft and pleasing sound, very much like Italian, and the traveller who speaks either Italian or Latin will soon manage to hold a conversation with the Wallachian peasants, and read the Wallachian books and newspapers that are printed in Roman characters. Most of the ordinary phrases will be quite familiar to him; as *buna séra*, *buna nópte*. *Que témp' este?* *E témpu serinu*; *è réu témpu*; *è frigu*; *pluõe*; *incepe a sufla ventu'l*, &c. The Wallachian peasant who proudly calls himself *un Romanu*, his language *Româneſce*, and his country *Tiera Româneſce*, is called, in Hungarian, *Oláh*; in German, *Wallach*; in Russian and Polish, *Voloeh*; in the South Slavonic languages, *Vlah* and *Vlach*. In several Slavonic languages an Italian is also called *Vlah* and *Vlach*, whence the old German *Welscher* (*Velsher*), an Italian, and *Welschland*, Italy. Almost all the inhabitants of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, are *Valachs*, and the *Valach* population of Transylvania, and the adjacent Hungarian counties, is estimated at upwards of 2,000,000.

The Danube between Gladova and Galatz is thickly beset with sandbanks, upon which the steamers constantly run aground.

The N. bank of the Danube is now, since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, the boundary of independent Rumania. On the plain near the mouth of this river the Romans formed a very extensive camp, still visible; and along the vale of the Timok runs their great paved high road, connecting Trajan's Bridge with Dyrrachium on the Adriatic.

rt. *Florentin*, a ruined castle on a rock, with a hamlet at its foot.

1. *Kalafat*, a rambling Wallachian village of low huts, memorable for the fortifications raised by the Turks, under Omar Pasha, against the Russians in 1853, which effectually barred the approach to Constantinople by Sophia. The Turks crossed in force from Widin, Oct. 28, and threw up earthworks on the l. bank and on the island in the middle of the river, flanked by batteries on the hills behind Kalafat. On the 5th Jan. 1854, the Russians ga-

hered in force in order to drive them out, a design which was frustrated by the Turks in the battle of Citale, where the Russians lost 1500 men, their opponents only 338.

rt. **Widdin** (Turkish, *Kikadova*)—a strong fortress of Bulgaria, mounting 280 guns, and containing more than 20,000 Inhab. It exhibits an imposing appearance from the number of its white minarets (20) and mosques rising above the houses, and shows signs of industry and affluence. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop. Here the traveller from the W. will probably hear for the first time the Muezzim's call to prayer from the top of the minarets. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it, in 1689.

The Danube now leaves the mountains behind, though wooded hills and luxuriant pasture down to the water's edge, covered with flocks and herds, still enliven the landscape on the rt. for a considerable distance lower down. Its l. bank becomes flat and uninteresting from this point, as far as the sea. The river's course, though no longer troubled with rocks and rapids, is intersected by numerous islands and sand-banks, rendering navigation difficult.

The Bulgarian shore presents a pleasing landscape, varied with swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which vast herds and troops of horses and buffaloes are seen grazing.

rt. **Rahova**, a considerable town, on an eminence; near it is a castle, and below, at the water-side, there are remains of Roman baths.

rt. More than 30 m. below Widdin lies **Nicopol** (*Nicopolis*), a walled town of 20,600 Inhab., once a place of strength, with a citadel on a height above the river. It was founded by the Romans. In 1396, Sigismund, king of Hungary, was defeated here by Sultan Bajazet.

l. Opposite Nicopol, the Aluta pours itself into the Danube. At *Gieli* (l.) (Tslaw), near the mouth of the Aluta, are ruins of 2 forts. An old road runs N. from this, parallel with the Aluta, to the *Rothenthurm* Pass and into Transylvania, and is called *Trajan's Road*, *S. Germ.*

l. **Turnu-Magurelli**. Here are extensive wharves and warehouses of the Steam Company. At Turnu are remains of a rampart, believed to have been constructed by Trajan. Hereabouts the river is 2 m. broad, and scarcely a human habitation, save the quarantine-posts, occurs for miles.

rt. **Sistow**, a commercial town of 21,000 Inhab. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and the Porte, 1791. Pelicans in swarms of 3000 or 4000 may in summer at times be seen feeding on this part of the Danube.

l. **Simnitza**, capital of the Principalities.

rt. **Rustshuk** (30,000), where luggage is rigorously examined. It is a fine-looking town, surrounded by extensive and well-planned fortifications, and provided with a strong *citadel*, which offered a stout resistance to the Russians. Its guns command the road to Shumla. The Danube is about 3 m. broad here.

[From Rustshuk the *Railway* is open (by Rasgrad, Yeni-Bazaar, and Shumla) to Varna, 140 Eng. m., 10½ hrs. From Varna, steamboat to Constantinople in 15 hrs.]

l. **Giurgevo**, in Wallachia, opposite Rustshuk and the ancient Théodoropolis of the time of Justinian. Here passports must be *visé*. The steamer station is about 2 m. distant from the town of 20,000 Inhab., who dwell chiefly in mud-hovels; it is a staple place for all goods ascending and descending the Danube, and may be called the port of *Bucharest*. Giurgevo contains many handsome houses and one square. The old walls are picturesque; the fortifications were abandoned in 1856. An island opposite Giurgevo, fortified by the Russians, was attacked by a Turkish force in boats, July 4, 1854, chiefly commanded by English officers. A few days after, Omar Pasha's army, 45,000 strong, here crossed the river in pursuit of the Russians.

rt. **Turtukai**, a large village.

l. **Oltenitza**, a Wallachian village. Here the Russians crossed the Danube in 1810 and 1829, and here

crossed in 1853, and defeated a Russian corps sent against them.

rt. Siliſtria. This is the most important fortress on the Danube (20,000 Inhab.), and commands the principal road over the Balkans to Constantinople. Its main strength lies in its outworks, detached on the heights behind, erected in haste at the end of 1853. Those which resisted successfully the Russian army, 70,000 strong, for 45 days are earthworks E. of the town—Arab Tabia and Illani Tabia—the defence of which was mainly carried on by the two English officers, Butler and Nasmyth. The Turks, under Mousa Pasha, showed the greatest bravery; he fell, and also Capt. Butler. The Russian final attack, under Prince Paskievich, June 13, ended in total defeat, in which Generals Schilders, Luders, Paskievich, and Orloff were all wounded, and they raised the siege on the 23rd June, after a loss of 7000 men. It held out, with a garrison of 12,000 Turks, for nine months, against 50,000 Russians, in 1828-29. The town is still in ruins. In its neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, thrown up by the Greek emperors to resist the barbarians.

rt. At the Roumanian village of Yenekevy, a little below Rassova, may be seen a remarkable Roman construction, the Wall of Trajan, built by him, from Yenekevy, on the rt. bank of the Danube, to Kustendji, on the Black Sea, as a protection to Mæsia against the barbarians from the N. It may still be traced across the Isthmus, running along the crests of the low hills and down the intervening hollows, in a double, and in some places a triple line, everywhere 8 or 10 ft. wide, with towers at intervals. It was 12 ft. high, provided with a double ditch, and, though now a mere grassy mound, was possibly once faced with masonry.

rt. Czernawoda (Tchernavoda, Turk. Bogas-keui, Blackwater), a rising town, with large corn warehouses, stands at a point where the Danube approaches within 40 Eng. m. of the Black Sea; but being turned N. by a ridge of high land, the river is compelled to make a

circuit of 190 m. before entering the sea through the Sulina mouth.

[Rly. S.W. to (40 m.) Kustendji Constantza), the first (1860) line completed in Turkey. It runs for 20 m. N. of, and parallel with, Trajan's wall, through a low valley, once occupied by a series of lakes, now drained and under cultivation. The rest of the distance is an elevated ridge of rolling downs, rising 190 ft. above the level of the Danube and Black Sea, which has turned the course of the river, and, barring a direct outlet, has compelled it to perform a circuitous course before reaching the sea. The existence of this ridge clearly refutes the story of an ancient bed of the Danube across the isthmus. Mejidieh, rather more than half way, is a village occupied chiefly by Tartars who have emigrated out of the Russian territory. At Kustendji, now a considerable town, where the Romans built a small mole, has been built a fairly good harbour and breakwater. There are many ancient fragments of buildings; the ground is strewed with prepared masonry; but a discovery of Greek and Roman inscriptions, dug up in making the rly., some of which are now in the British Museum, gives a greater interest to this town as proving it to be the ancient *Tomi*, the place of exile of the poet Ovid, about the time of the birth of Christ.]

rt. Hirsova (anciently Carsium) is situated at the mouth of a defile, between two eminences, one of which bears the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was destroyed along with the fort by the Russians, and is now only a collection of mud huts.

Here the river is so broad that during floods the opposite bank can scarcely be discerned: it is very rough in stormy weather. Hereabouts it is split into several channels, by numerous islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate. Great numbers of pelicans occur among the islands in this part of the river. The low ridge of Do-

brudscha, separating the Danube from the Black Sea, is the favourite haunt of eagles. The banks on both sides of the river here between Silistria and Galatz belong to Roumania since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

1. Ibrail was a Turkish fortress, with 400 or 500 Inhab., taken by the Russians in 1711, 1770, and 1828. It has now risen to be a flourishing town, and the port of Wallachia. In 1858, 1200 vessels entered it. Its Pop., 20,000, was only 6000 in 1838. The annual value of its exports, chiefly grain, has risen to near 3,000,000*l.* It imports British manufactures to the value of 261,000*l.*

Corn warehouses of stone are constructed, to replace those of wood.

1. The river Sereth forms the boundary between Wallachia and Moldavia.

1. Galatz, an improving town of 4500 houses and at least 50,000 Inhab., the only port of Moldavia, is situated on a small projecting strip of land between the Sereth and Pruth, about 85 m. from the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is a free port, of great consequence as one of the outlets of the rich grain country of the valley of the Danube, a rival of Odessa. Hence the anxiety of Russia to put her claws on the Principalities, to secure the monopoly of the grain-trade of the Black Sea, and so to starve out England at her will. In 1835, 200 vessels entered it, 6 of which only were British. There is sufficient depth of water alongside the quay for large vessels to unload. The value of exports (chiefly grain) reaches to 2 millions sterling. British manufactures to the value of 211,000*l.* yearly are imported.

The prosperity of Galatz is beginning to produce an improvement upon its condition. "By the side of Old Turkish Galatz a new town has risen. Upon the hill overlooking the Danube buildings have sprung up bearing a European aspect, and giving promise of what Galatz is likely to be in future. This hill commands a fine view of the effect of the Balkan Chain, which divides the Danube from the Black Sea, and gives the river its northern direc-

tion. On the l. hand are the Lake Bratish and the Pruth: on the rt., the line of the Danube and the plain of Wallachia; and at its foot, the port."

Rly. S.W. to (168 m.) Bucharest (Rte. 207).

Steamers from Galatz to Constanti-nople run once a week.

The average length of passage is, to the Sulina mouth, 10½ hrs.; Varna, 20 hrs.; outer castles of the Bosphorus, 19 hrs.; Golden Horn, 1½ hr.—total, 51 hrs.

Above Galatz, and thence to the sea, the plague of *mosquitoes* falls with all its severe inflictions upon the jaded traveller. At certain seasons the cabins of the steamers swarm with them to such an extent that repeated fumigations avail not to expel them; and to sleep on deck would be attended with a risk approaching a certainty of catching the *fever from malaria*. The pestilential air of the marshes at the mouth of the Danube is most dangerous, not merely to those who reside on the spot, but even to travellers passing up and down the river in a steamer; and the effects of the poison thus imbibed are very often not displayed till several weeks after, and at a great distance from the spot. The worst seasons are the spring and autumn.

1. About 6 m. below Galatz the river Pruth, the boundary before 1856 of the Turkish and Russian empires, falls into the Danube. By the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, the Pruth again forms the boundary of Russia. It is a little creek scarce 50 ft. across, spanned by a single arch, but spreading out above this neck into Lake Bratets.

1. Reni is close to its mouth.

rt. Isakdja, a fortress. The Russian armies, on setting out upon their campaigns against the Turks, here frequently crossed the Danube by throwing over it a narrow bridge of boats.

1. Several lakes spread over the country on the l. bank; the largest is called Yalpuch.

For more than 40 m. below G the Danube flows in one stream

broad and 28 ft. deep to the head of the Delta, where the Kilia branch forks off N., carrying more than half the stream, and, splitting again, discharges itself by 5 mouths into the Black Sea.

On the l. bank of the Kilia branch of the Danube lies the fortress of Ismail (Turk. Smir), blown up by the Russians in 1856, when they were compelled to deliver it over to the Allies by the Treaty of Paris. It is the capital of Bessarabian Moldavia; is become a trading port; and exports about 250,000 quarters of grain.

It was taken by storm from the Turks by Suwarrow, who reduced it to ashes after a massacre of the inhabitants, 1789-90, described in 'Don Juan':

"There was an end of Ismail, hapless town!
Far flash'd her burning towers o'er Danube's stream,
And redly ran her blushing waters down.
The horrid war-whoop and the shriller scream
Rose still; but fainter were the thunders grown.
Of forty thousand, who had mann'd the wall,
Some hundreds breathed—the rest were silent all!"—BYRON.

Its population is reduced to 8000 from 25,000.

According to the survey of Capt. Spratt, the Kilia Delta has advanced more than 4000 ft. into the Black Sea in 27 years. The remaining portion of the stream of the Danube continues in a S.E. direction as far as

rt. Tultscha, a Roumanian town, near the fork of the Delta of the Danube.

6 m. below Tultscha the Danube again divides; and 3-4ths of its remaining waters flow S.E. into the St. George's branch; the remainder continues due E. into the sea through the Sulina branch.

The Sulina branch is the only one used at the present time. The Russians obtained access to the l. bank from the Turks by the Treaties of 1816 and of Adrianople. It was restored to Turkey in 1856, but ceded to Roumania in 1878. The Russians, during their occupancy, allowed the river-bed to choke up, from the deposits of mud brought down by the Danube. The most valuable result

of the Crimean War was to annul the selfish policy of Russia in closing the Danube, and to open it for the benefit of all nations. This has been the object of "the Danube Commission," whose extensive works for improving the navigation of the river were commenced in 1857, under Sir Charles Hartley, the British representative and engineer. Two piers have been thrown out at the mouth, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. At the entrance of the *Free Port of Sulina* a small town has risen; among its buildings are a Seaman's Hospital, Protestant Ch., Lighthouse, &c. Quays have been constructed, and the banks are crowded with vessels which can now take in cargoes of grain, entering and departing in all weathers. The shipping is now registered at 1,500,000 tons, more than 4 times its amount in 1853. Besides all this, the channel of the river for 50 miles has been deepened and shortened by cutting off wearisome zigzags and curves. One of these cuts 1900 ft. long and 250 wide, alone saves the detour of a mile, and was formed by raising the mud out of the river-bed by a centrifugal pump, and turning it over upon the marshes on the side. The depth of water on the bar has been increased by Sir Charles Hartley's exertions from 10 to 20 ft.; and Sulina is now the best commercial port in the Black Sea. Between Sulina and Galatz the channel has also been deepened in 30 years from 8 to 15 ft. The 3rd mouth, of St. George (Turk. Edrilis), is wider and more free from shoals than any other. It is, however, obstructed by a bar at its mouth. The mouth of the river was always difficult of access, but under Russian usurpation the number of wrecks of vessels amounted to 20 or 30 in every 1000 attempting the passage. The average is now happily reduced to 2 in 1000.

The Delta of the Danube is a vast swampy flat, interspersed with lagoons covered with bulrushes, the resort of herds of wild buffaloes, and vast flocks of gulls, pelicans, and wild-fowl at certain seasons. This interminable plain

of waving grass and reeds is intersected by numberless channels winding hither and thither, so that the masts and sails of vessels are seen on all sides of the steamer, changing in position every moment as it threads the convolutions, appearing to the eye quite close, while still far distant.

Black Sea (Turk. Kara Denjiz; Russ. Tshernoe More; Germ. Schwarzes Meer).

The ancients have mentioned an island at the mouth of the Danube (Leuce, White Island, supposed to be the present *Isle of Serpents*, on which stands a lighthouse), which was sacred to Achilles, and contained a temple dedicated to him. No modern traveller has taken pains to explore the islands at the mouth of the Danube in search of remains of this temple. Some have supposed that the town Kilia, on the northern arm of the Danube, may be derived from the ancient *Achillea*, and occupy its site. The difficulties of settling this question are much increased by the alteration that has undoubtedly taken place, in the lapse of centuries, in the outline of the coast near the mouth of so great a river. It is not improbable that the new land formed by the deposits of the river may have connected what was then an island far out at sea with the continent.

Varna (20,000)—the ancient *Odessus*—a colony from Miletus. (Odessa was *Ordesus*.) It is a poor sea-port town, situated on a flat, in a badly-sheltered bay, but its fortress was strong enough to resist for some time

the Russians in 1828-29, until delivered up by treachery. Its works were dismantled in conformity with the Treaty of Adrianople. The roadstead is open, and there are no properly constructed quays or landing stairs. There is a newly built Cathedral.

The town remains still half ruined and half peopled, but a considerable export of grain from Bulgaria exists here.

In 1444 the Turks gained here one of their greatest victories over the Christians, a victory which greatly contributed to the consolidation of their power in Europe. The forces of Amurath and Ladislaus met before Varna; the Sultan had 70,000 men, the King only 25,000.

Austrian Lloyd Steamers to Constantinople twice a week. A boat to take a passenger with baggage to the steamer costs 16 to 18 piastres. From Varna to Constantinople takes about 14 or 15 hrs., the accommodation is insufficient for the number of passengers, and much delay occurs.

[*Railway to Rustshuk*.—Station some way out of the town. Cab, 20 piastres.]

N.B.—The voyage up the Danube against the stream, from Rustshuk to Vienna, is usually accomplished in 12 days; the mosquitoes, the slow progress, and the numerous delays, render it very tiresome.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(See *Handbook for Travellers in Constantinople and Turkey*.)

SECTION VI.

ISTRIA AND DALMATIA.

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ROUTES.

ROUTE 241.

TRIESTE TO POLA.

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66	CANFANARO	
13	Rovigno	
78	Dignano	
87	POLA	

S.—The direction is nearly due E. as far as *Herpelje-Kozina*, whence a rly. leads N. to *Divazza*.

Pisino (German, *Mitterburg*), is a flourishing town of 2300 Inhab., finely situated on the brink of a chasm, around a bluff rock of limestone, surmounted by a castle. Into a cavern at its base the river *Fluva*, flowing at a great depth below, pours itself and flows under the town. The grotto

may be penetrated for a considerable distance in dry weather.

From Canfanaro a branch line runs S.W.W. to

Rovigno, a flourishing town of 14,000 Inhab., on a headland, with a a harbour on either side; that on the S. is sheltered by the Island of St. Catherine. Oil is exported to the amount of 30,000 casks yearly. The best Istrian wine is grown here. The public buildings are uninteresting, and the Cathedral dates from 1736.

Dignano is a town of 3800 Inhab., in the vicinity of which is produced an excellent wine, called, from the perfume of roses which it exhales, *Vino delle Rose*. About 5 m. W. is *Peroi*, a small village inhabited by a Greek colony, who still retain the language and picturesque costume of their country.

POLA (7000). Dismissing vague traditions, the history of this place

begins with the Roman conquest of Istria in B.C. 178, after which the town became a Roman colony and a flourishing port. It is said to have been destroyed by Caesar on account of its adherence to the cause of Pompey, and to have been rebuilt by Augustus at the request of his daughter, and named after her *Pietas Julia*. In the days of Septimus Severus it possessed a Pop. of 30,000, and its port was a station of the Roman fleet: it was destroyed by the Venetians under the Doge Tiepolo in 1228. In 1378 the Genoese admiral Lucian Doria annihilated the fleet of Venice in an action off Pola, and obtained possession of it and its harbour. Though much reduced, it is once more rising into prosperity, having been made a strong fortress (the "Sebastopol of the Adriatic") and the naval arsenal and dockyard of Austria. It possesses splendid remains of antiquity, which are with probability assigned to the era of Augustus, and attest its ancient wealth and importance. Its situation also, at the bottom of a small bay, almost land-locked, called Porto delle Rose, varied with numerous green islands, forming a secure harbour, is exquisitely beautiful, though the buildings of the arsenals and forts have encroached on the amphitheatre and mar much of the effect, as described by Sir Humphry Davy:—"We entered the harbour in a felucca, as the sun was setting, and I know no scene more splendid than the Amphitheatre seen from the sea in this light. It appears not as a building in ruin, but like a newly-erected work; and the reflection of the colours of its brilliant marbles and beautiful form, seen upon the calm surface of the waters, gave to it a double effect—that of a glorious production of art and a magnificent picture. But the splendid exterior of the amphitheatre was not in harmony with the bare and naked walls of the interior; there were none of those durable and grand seats of marble, such as adorn the amphitheatre of Verona."

It differs from most others, in having 4 towers, projecting from its circum-

ference; these are believed to have contained staircases, by which the awnings could be fitted overhead. Another peculiarity is the stone balustrade which runs round the top of the wall; below this are channels and sockets for the awning. Some of the stone benches have been discovered; the space for a single seat is marked on them, showing that only about 14½ in. was allowed to each person. Some seats bear initials, probably of their owners. It is estimated that there were seats for about 18,000 spectators, and probably standing-room for 4000 more. The amphitheatre is built of Istrian stone of a very superior quality, equal both in appearance and durability to marble. It is in the usual form of an ellipsis, the longer diameter being 436 Eng. ft., the shorter 346. (Coliseum, 620 by 513; Capua, 558 by 460; Verona, 502 by 401; Nîmes, 430 by 378). The outward walls, in the most perfect parts, are 97 ft. high. The edifice has 3 stories, each with 72 arches, and the marks of some of the steps of the numerous *Vomitories*, as the passages leading to the successive rows of seats were not inaptly termed, are still visible in the interior of the building.

The site of the ancient Theatre may be traced by a semicircular excavation in the hillside above the town, formerly lined with seats; the rest of the building (the scena) was pulled down to build the castle.

Within the town, on one side of the market-place stands the **Temple of Augustus and Roma*, a small but very elegant Corinthian edifice, in perfect preservation, now a museum. It has four columns of beautiful *breccia*. It stood on the ancient Forum (now nearly covered with houses), alongside an edifice commonly called the *Temple of Diana*, but which was probably the *Curia*, and which has been enclosed within the palace of the Venetian governor of the town, and furnished with a Veneto-Gothic front. It serves now as Town-hall (*Palazzo Pubb.*)

At the end of a street leading from the market-place stand

graceful *Porta Aurea, or Arch of the *Sergii*, erected by Salvia Postuma, to her husband the Tribune Sergius Lepidus, on his return from a successful campaign. The piers of the archway on both fronts are ornamented with coupled columns of the Corinthian order; the inscriptions on the attic still remain, but the figures or trophies which were probably placed on the 3 projections into which it is divided have been swept away.

Excavations since 1845 have detected in the old town-wall the remains of the Porta Gemina, a double gateway, leading to the Roman Capitol, which the Venetians converted into a castle or citadel. Not far from it is an arch of a simple and apparently ancient construction, built into the old walls; and from a head and a club, carved in relief on two of the arch-stones, is called the *Porta Herculea*. The names of the city magistrates, cut in the stones of the arch, are still visible.

The *Franciscan Convent retains a curious Byzantine W. portal. The Cathedral is of the 15th cent., in the form of a basilica, but having ten pointed horse-shoe arches of unequal widths. It has clearly been built up again with old materials, and there yet remains in position one Byzantine column—the easternmost on the N. side. The square ends of the choir and aisles are also ancient. An inscription on the S. wall records the building of a former edifice by Bishop Handegis in 857. The Church on the island of Sta. Catarina is a very ancient and simple Byzantine structure, surmounted by a dome.

Pola has attained fresh importance since the Austrian government made it a naval station. Its harbour is safe, and large enough for the whole British navy. It is also easily accessible, and is approached by narrow channels, which in time of war are protected by torpedoes. There are numerous detached forts on all the heights around, and batteries on the island of Scoglio Grande, which command the entrance, crossing their fire with others along the shore. A capacious Basin and

Docks have been made, partly by an American engineer (Gilbert), furnished with building-slips, into which vessels are raised by hydraulic machinery.

ROUTE 242.

SPALATO TO SEBENICO.

Miles. Stations.

5	Salona
13	Castelvechio
40	PERKOVIC SLIVNO }
	17 Sebenico }
50	Unesic
66	DERNIS
81	KNIN

N.W.W.—The rly. runs N.E. as far as Salona, where there is a Christian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., very curious in construction. Below it have been discovered more than 50 sarcophagi, while 100 others lie outside the church, rifled and broken. Two very fine ones have been removed to the Museum of Spalato, with reliefs of Phaedra and Hippolytus, and the Good Shepherd. At the E. end of the city is a circular Baptistery of very rude masonry, coursed with Roman bricks. At the W. end are scanty remains of an Amphitheatre. Traces of 88 towers have been observed in the city walls.

At Perkovic Slivno the Sebenico branch strikes W., while the main line continues N. to Dervis. This little town lies between the isolated masses of Monte Promina I. and M. Dinara rt. Here the *Cicola*, a tributary of the Kerka, enters a narrow gorge and foams between lofty precipices, on one of which stands a ruined castle of the Turks, who held Dervis from the middle of the 16th cent. to the end of the 17th. Close to the castle is an

interesting mosque and a ruined minaret.

Knin consists of a fortress washed by the Kerka, and a compact little town (1300), squeezed in between the river and the rock. It was a favourite seat of the Croatian kings, but presents nothing of interest, except the fine view gained from its castle. Beyond the plain, Monte Dinara rises finely to a height of 6000 ft. 10 m. W., on the road to Zara, are the ruins of **Bornum**, an old Roman camp of which nothing is left except two fine arches and the spring of a third. They stand on a deserted plain, and it is impossible to make even a probable conjecture as to their origin, though it appears pretty certain that they formed no part of an aqueduct. 5 m. S. lies the Convent of *Archangel*.

ROUTE 243.

METKOVITSCH TO MOSTAR.

Miles.	Stations.
6	Capljina
19	Buna
27	Mostar

N.—This rly. ascends the l. bank of the river Narenta, which flows into the Adriatic not far E. of the island of Lesina. Near *Capljina* the stream is crossed, and the rt. bank followed as far as *Buna*, where the rly. returns to the l. bank, and runs due N. to Mostar. The line in construction between that place and *Sarajewo* (220) will eventually open out an important route to Belgrad.

ROUTE 244.

TRIESTE TO POLA, BY PARENZO.—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Time.	Routes.
	Trieste	Wed., 10.0 a.m.	104
12	Pirano	" 12.0	"
35	Parenzo	" 3.30 p.m.	"
44	Rovigno	" 5.15	"
62	Pola	" 7.30	" 241

Routes 244-250 are based upon the Time Tables of the Austrian Lloyd Company; but the precise accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed, as the times of starting are liable to change. The intention has merely been to give the traveller a general idea of the facilities afforded for visiting the points of interest on the Adriatic coast. It need scarcely be observed that certain places may perhaps be more conveniently visited on the return voyage. Several of the ports are also served by steamers of other companies.

The province of Dalmatia contains about 450,000 Inhab., chiefly of the Slavonian race, and speaking a dialect of the Slavonian language, except in the towns on the sea-coast, the long connexion of which with Venice has made the Italian language, customs, and architecture very general. Of old, Dalmatia formed a portion of Illyricum, and passed with that country under the sway of Rome. In the middle ages it belonged to Hungary; but in the 15th centy. it fell under the power of the Venetians, who held it till the fall of Venice in 1797, when it was ceded to Austria. In 1805 Austria ceded Dalmatia to the French, and Napoleon afterwards conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. In 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon, it reverted to Austri

Dalmatia is divided into the four *circles* or departments of Zara, Spalato, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Zara is the capital of the whole province, and the residence of the principal civil and military authorities. The Dalmatians are chiefly Roman Catholics, but about one-fourth of the population belongs to the Greek Church. Agriculture is generally very backward; a large quantity of corn is imported; and the principal exports consist of oil, figs, wine, and the *liqueurs* Maraschino and Rosoglio. The Dalmatian mountaineers are still wild and uncivilised in their dress and manners, especially the tribe called Morlacchi, in the circles of Zara and Spalato; but the inhabitants of the sea-coast are excellent seamen, and greatly given to ship-building and commerce. They officer and man a large portion of the imperial and commercial navy of Austria. The best authority on Dalmatia, &c., is Sir Gardner Wilkinson's learned work. The highly interesting architecture of the coast-line has been admirably illustrated by Mr. Jackson, of Wadham College, Oxford; and much useful information is also given in a small volume entitled 'Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice,' by Prof. Freeman.

The steamer is never out of sight of the hilly coast of Istria, covered with olive-yards, and studded with frequent towns; for the most part, however, it is a bare arid wall of yellow rock, with scarcely a tree or shrub visible. Capo d'Istria is seen at the bottom of its bay (Rte. 104).

Pirano, a town of 9000 Inhab., on a projecting point of land, has a picturesque *Church*, conspicuous on a height, resting on arches. The chief manufacture is that of *salt*, made by enclosing the shallow inlet between the island and the shore with wooden partitions, within which the sea-water is evaporated. All the salt made is purchased by the government from the proprietors of the pans, salt being an article of Imperial monopoly.

The walls and towers of its old *Fortress* rise above the olive-grounds. Off

Pirano occurred (1177) the sea-fight in which the Venetians destroyed the fleet of the Emperor Frederick I., and took prisoner his son Otho. The victorious Doge Ziani, on his return to Venice, received from Pope Alexander the *ring*, symbol of the sovereignty of the Adriatic.

Dil. to (12 m. E.) Capo d'Istria (9200), occupying a nearly circular island at a short distance from the shore, and connected with it by a stone causeway, built by the French to replace a wooden bridge which existed previously. The buildings of the town have completely the Venetian character, arising from its long dependence on that republic. In the *Duomo* is a Virgin and Child with two Saints, by Gir. da Santa Croce (1527). The *Palazzo Pubblico*, of an irregular and singular Gothic, is founded on the site of a temple of Cybele—for Capo d'Istria was the ancient *Egida* and *Justinopolis* of the Romans. Here is a great *Penitentiary* for the whole Littorale.

A boat may be taken N. across the bay to *San Niccolò*, whence it is an hour's walk over a fine hill to *Muggia Vecchia*. Here are remains of old walls and gates destroyed by the Genoese in 1354, and on the highest point a basilica of great interest, dating from about 1000. Steamer hence to Trieste several times daily, or circuitous but beautiful carriage road (8 m.)

The coast presents a monotonous outline of low undulating hills. Far inland appears the summit of Monte Maggiore (4530 ft.), near Fiume.

The lighthouse of Salvore, Umago, the villa Daila, belonging to Count Grisoni, and Cittanuova are passed before reaching

PARENZO, a very ancient town, the first place of halt of the Crusaders. Its ***Church* is a Basilica of the time of Justinian (A.D. 540), and of course one of the oldest churches in existence. It was founded by Euphrasius, appointed first bishop of the See in 524, whose monogram occurs all over the building. The church has single aisles, with apse at the E. end and an atrium

at the W., which is itself preceded by a hexagonal Baptistery and a 15th cent. tower. Attached to the N.E. end is a group of three little chapels, one of which is vaulted, and divided by two central piers, while the others have good pavements. The coved walls of the apse, which is the best preserved of all yet known to Ecclesiology, are covered with very fine early mosaics. Specially worthy of notice are a curious ciborio on 4 pillars, an altar frontal or antependium of silver, and the bishop's throne behind the altar. S. of the church stands the Canonica, with a plain front of excellent round-arched work (1251). The apse is polygonal without but round within, and has the peculiarity of being pierced with an even number of windows.

The harbour is formed by a prettily wooded islet, on which stand a watch-tower and the deserted convent of *San Niccolò*, 5 m. S. at Orsera rises a castle, once an episcopal residence, backed by the ridges of *Monte Maggiore*.

Beyond Rovigno the islands of Brione are passed, and the bay and harbour of Pola, strongly fortified at the entrance by modern round towers, open out, with the Amphitheatre in the distance.

ROUTE 245.

TRIESTE TO FIUME, BY PARENZO AND POLA.—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	TRIESTE . . .	Tues., 7.0 a.m.
12	Pirano . . .	" 9.0 "
21	Umago . . .	" 10.30 "
29	Cittanuova . . .	" 11.45 "
35	Parenzo . . .	" 1.0 p.m.
	Rovigno . . .	" 2.45 "
	Pola . . .	" 4.30 "
		" 5.15 "
		{ dep. Wed., 12.5 a.m.
	Monfalcone . . .	" Wed., 5.30 "
	Labin . . .	" 7.15 "
	Albinza . . .	" 9.45 "
	Trieste . . .	" 11.30 "

For the first part of the voyage, see Rte. 244. Beyond Pola the steamer rounds Cape Promontore, and turns nearly due N. up the Quarnero gulf, skirting the Riviera di Fiume, and passing on the l. the favourite winter station of *Abbazia* (107). *Cherso* is very picturesque, and full of old Venetian houses, but contains no churches of special interest. *S. Francesco* has some good 15th cent. stalls.

ROUTE 246.

TRIESTE TO CATTARO, BY ZARA, SEBENICO, AND SPALATO.—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	TRIESTE . . .	Sat., 10.0 a.m.
59	Pola . . .	{ " 4.30 p.m.
		{ dep. 6.30 "
99	Lussinpiccolo . . .	" Sat., 11.0 "
145	Zara . . .	" Sun., 5.15 a.m.
183	Sebenico . . .	" 1.45 p.m.
221	SPALATO . . .	" 8.15 "
		{ Mon., dep. 6.30 a.m.
249	Macarsca . . .	" 10.15 "
282	Curzola . . .	" 2.30 p.m.
327	Gravosa . . .	{ " 7.30 "
		{ Tues., dep. 2.0 a.m.
360	Castelnuovo . . .	" 6.30 "
369	Perasto . . .	" 7.45 "
371	Risano . . .	" 8.15 "
376	Perzagno . . .	" 9.0 "
379	CATTARO . . .	" 9.30 "

ZARA (10,000), the ancient *Jadēra* and a Roman colony, is the capital of Dalmatia, the residence of the governor, and seat of the Diet of the province. It stands on a small narrow peninsula, and is surrounded by lofty stone ramparts. The remains of an aqueduct may be visited without the town; but, with this exception, and the *sea-gate* (Porta di S. Crisogona, brought from Genoa), few Roman antiquities exist, having been employed in building the fortifications. In the church of *San Francesco*, founded

the saint himself in 1312 and dedicated in 1292, but much modernized, are some admirable stalls carved by *Giov. da Borgo San Sepolero* in 1375, and an altarpiece by *Carpaccio*. The *Porta di Terra Ferma* is a fine gateway built by *Sammichele*. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. *Maraschino* is the chief manufacture and export, and may be procured here of very good quality. It is made from the stone and kernel of the *Marasca*, or wild cherry, which grows on the hills of Dalmatia.

Zara is best known in history from the famous siege which it sustained at the beginning of the 4th Crusade, A.D. 1202, from the combined forces of the French and Venetians; and the *Duomo* of S. Anastasia, an interesting building of Lombard style, was erected between that date and 1285, probably with a view to deprecate the displeasure of the pope, who had severely reprobated the sacrilegious pillage of the sacred edifices by the conquerors. The W. front has surface arcades interrupted by two wheel-windows, the lower one with round, the upper with pointed arches. An open gallery runs along the N. aisle. The narrow windows below it are round in the eastern part, trefoiled in the western, shewing a change of design as the work progressed. The unfinished campanile near the E. end has a stage or two of good Romanesque design. The choir, raised above the crypt, contains some fine cinque-cento stalls, an episcopal chair of Byzantine character, and a magnificent marble baldacchino. Beneath it is a large crypt, with an altar relief of the patron saint's martyrdom. Some of the columns with finished bases, but rude capitals, must have belonged to an earlier edifice. The five pairs of arches, formerly the main arcades of the ch., offer interesting variations of style. In the Treasury is the pastoral staff of Abp. Valaresso, with other precious ornaments. In the adjacent Baptistery, to the N., is a fine octagonal font of breccia.

St. Chrysogonus, with a W. front of

1407, is earlier than the *Duomo*, and more graceful, particularly in the three E. apses and S. arcade. *St. Simeon*, a good Renaissance building, contains a gorgeous shrine behind the high altar, wrought by *Francesco da Milano* (1377-80) for Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, to contain the body of St. Simeon, which had been brought from the East by a Dalmatian nobleman in 1273. (Great pilgrimage day, Oct. 8.) The ark is of silver gilt, most elegant in design and workmanship, and bears the arms of Hungary impaled with those of France. *St. Mary's* has a fine campanile of 1105. The church is attached to a Benedictine nunnery, in which Queen Vekenega took the veil on being repudiated by Coloman. Her beautiful tomb (1111) is placed under a recessed arch in the Chapter-house.

In 1883, under the sea-front of some demolished fortifications, were brought to light the remains of a church dedicated to *S. Orsola*, whose circular form, with its five apses, may still be traced on the road. There are several desecrated churches of great interest. That of *St. Donatus*, close by the *Duomo*, a round church with conspicuous dome, and built of materials probably derived from heathen temples, now contains a small Museum. Other buildings worth notice are *S. Pietro Vecchio*, *S. Domenico*, and the small church of *St. Vitus*, with square ground plan, and cupola supported on quadrangular piers.

On the fortifications there are many agreeable walks, laid out with trees, and interspersed with cafés and summer-houses. There are two Corinthian columns standing isolated in different parts of the town, and probably placed in their present positions by the Venetians. On that in the *Piazza delle Erbe* are remains of the winged lion of St. Mark; and attached to the shaft are chains, by which criminals were fastened in the time of the republic. Near the *Campo S. Simeone*, where stands the other column (fluted), are the *Public Gardens*, with *Sammichele's* excellently contrived wells for storing rain-water collected in tanks and cisterns.

Zara is one of the few places where genuine and really picturesque costumes may still be seen. The best place for studying them is the Piazza delle Erbe.

$\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.' drive E. of Zara (road very bad) is **Novigrad**, whose castle was the residence of several Croatian and Hungarian kings. Here Elizabeth of Hungary (the younger) was murdered in 1387.

Nona, 12 m. N. of Zara, has a modernized cathedral with valuable treasury, a curious old church of *S. Croce*, one of the smallest in Christendom; *S. Ambrogio*, a roofless but interesting building, and *S. Nicolas*, a Greek cross with three apses.

Vrana, 25 m. S.E. of Zara, and 6 m. E. of *Zara Vecchia*, stands on a green lake, 8 m. by 2. At its N. end are ruins of a Castle. Here was born in 1420 Luciano Martini da Laurana, architect of the ducal palace at Urbino. Near Vrana is the little walled village of *Torretta*, with a very perfect old gateway.

Opposite Zara is the long narrow island of Ugliano (20 m. by 1 to 3), of which Monte Grande (1000 feet) is the highest peak. On Monte S. Michele (950 ft.) is a castle.

SEBENICO (7000) is an extremely picturesque walled town, with gates which are closed from sunset to sunrise. It is seated on an inland firth or strait, connected with the sea by a narrow channel, and defended by a Venetian fort, designed by *Sanmicheli*. It is commanded by three castles placed one above the other on the rocky eminence which is part of the range of Monte Tartari. The highest, *S. Giovanni*, is still in repair; the two lower dismantled—Fort Barone (named from Baron Degenfeld, who defended it against the Turks in 1648), and Santa Anna—the view from the last gives an excellent idea of Dalmatian scenery, with its deep bays and numerous islands. The principal object of interest is the *Duomo*, constructed entirely of stone. It was begun by *Antonio di Pietro Puola* in 1430, and carried on by *Giorgio Orsini* in 1441, who built

himself a house in the Contrada di *S. Gregorio*, which still remains, sculptured with various devices on the lintel of its door. Though of a mixed style of architecture, its combination of Gothic and Cinquecento is pleasing. The roof is of stone slabs, forming a semi-cylindrical vault, remarkably bold as well as original in design. The most sumptuous part of Giorgio's work is the little Baptistery in the S. apse. The painter *Andrea Schiavone* was born here. A fish, *Dentale della Corona* (*Sparus gibbosus*), so called from a crest on its head, is peculiar to Sebenico, and is much esteemed; also the *Palamedé*, resembling a mackerel. *Wines*: *Vino Tartaro*, strong, like Madeira; and a wine like Malaga, with flavour of Maraschino. Sebenico lies within an irregular gulf, at the mouth of the *Kerka*, the entrance to which is by a narrow winding channel. The harbour is secure and commodious. The surrounding country is stony and barren; but from the irregular and varied outline of the mountains and shore it would be beautiful if it did not lack the essential ornament of wood.

A good but uninteresting road leads N. to (12 m.) **Scardona** (1200). The pedestrian should inquire for a short cut to the L., which saves nearly 4 m. Here the river *Kerka* widens to a lake, which ebbs and flows according to the tide, and abounds in fish. On a rock above the town are ruins of a castle built by the Turks, who held the place from 1522 to 1646. 3 m. further, reached by a good road along the rt. bank of the river, are the **Falls of the Kerka**, best seen by crossing in a boat to the l. bank. The fine *crescent-shaped cascade descends through numerous channels across dense foliage, honeycombed with mills. Height of highest fall, 25 ft.; total, 170 ft.; width of fall, 250 ft. The excursion may be extended to the Franciscan convent of *Vissova*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s row above the falls, on an island in the middle of the stream, its high tower and red-tiled roof appearing picturesquely in the midst of fine trees.

The *Cascades of Roncislap*, in the midst of wooded scenery, are 1 hr.'s row above the island of Vissova, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. further on is the Greek convent of St. Archangelo, where, tradition says, St. Paul celebrated mass in a little chapel, to which the Morlachi of the Greek Church flock with great devotion.

5 m. N. are the ruins of **Bornum** (Rte. 242).

Near the Turkish frontier, and especially in the S. of Dalmatia, the peasants generally wear arms, as a protection against the incursions of their semi-barbarous neighbours.

About 3 hrs. from Sebenico the steamer rounds the headland of **La Planca**, on which there is often a heavy surf, as it is exposed to the force of the open sea. The little chapel was built by a mariner who here escaped shipwreck, and used up his entire cargo of Malvasia wine to mix the mortar. To the S.S.E. is seen the lofty island of **Lissa** (the ancient *Issa*), the key of the upper Adriatic, occupied by the English as a naval station while the French held Dalmatia, and memorable for the victory gained off it by Sir William Hoste in 1811 over a French squadron. In July, 1866, it was the scene of a decisive engagement between the Austrians under Tegetthoff, and the Italian fleet, in which the former were signally victorious. The harbour was fortified by the English, and held by them from 1812 to 1815: one quarter, called *Cut*, was the English burial-ground, where are interred the sailors and officers who fell in 1811. Three Martello towers, called Bentinck, Robertson, and Wellington, erected by the English, still remain.

After passing the Isle of *Bua*, connected with the mainland at the city of *Träu* by a bridge, the steamer enters the small port of

SPALATO (Slavonic *Split*), the chief town of the circle of the same name, and the second city of Dalmatia after Zara, containing, with its suburbs, 12,000 Inhab. The streets are generally narrow and crooked. The town

is improving: much of its rising prosperity being due to the Podestà Bajamonte, who has built piers and quays, reopened the aqueduct to Salona, and introduced gas. On the fortifications of this, and of the other Dalmatian cities, the Venetian lion is often conspicuous. The greater part of Spalato is built within the precincts of Diocletian's palace, whence it derives its name (*Salonæ Palatium* or *S. Palatium*, corrupted into Spalato). The modern city was founded chiefly by fugitives from Salona (the ruins of which remain about 3 m. N.N.E.), when that city was destroyed by the barbarian Avars in A.D. 639. The houseless Salonitans found refuge amid the best courts and chambers of the neighbouring palace, which must have covered above 9 English acres. The Emperor Diocletian was a native of Salona, and, on his abdication in A.D. 305, he retired to the palace which he had prepared in anticipation of that extraordinary event, to spend the remainder of his days. He expired in this splendid retreat A.D. 313. Even now, though the town of Spalato has been built from its ruins, its colossal remains give a vivid idea of the power and magnificence of the Roman emperors. The palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, little inferior to marble, and was in the form of a quadrangle, flanked by 16 towers. Its longer sides were each 698 ft. in length, and its shorter 514 ft. "Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, divided the several parts of this great edifice, and the approach to the principal apartment was from a very stately entrance, still denominated the Golden Gate. The approach was terminated by a *peristylum* of granite columns; on one side of which we discover the square temple of *Æsculapius* (now the church of St. John the Baptist), and, on the other, the octagon temple of Jupiter (now the cathedral)."—*Gibbon*, ch. xiii.

The first part of the palace seen from the sea is a long piece of the front immediately facing the harbour; it appears now only as a line of half-columns and arches running along the

upper stories of a row of houses upon the quay, and was originally a portion of an arcade or portico. The height of the walls towards the sea is 70 ft.; on the other sides, 50 ft.

The plan of Spalato is nearly a double square, one half of which, nearest the sea, was the site of the palace, now chiefly filled with steep, narrow, and dirty lanes. In the centre is the *Porta Aurea* with colonnettes and arcades. Penetrating through this, you come to an open space, the *Piazza del Duomo*. Upon entering the town, and coming round behind these houses, one arrives at an open parallelogram, which is supposed to have been the forecourt (peristylus) of the palace; it is still surrounded on 3 sides by its ancient portico, consisting of large granite columns supporting arches. The extremity appears to have been the portico of the chief entrance to the palace, and behind it are the remains of a circular building, or vestibulum.

On one side of this piazza a flight of steps leads up to the temple of Jupiter, now the *Duomo*. The steps pass under an arch supported by two lions; at the entrance is a black *Sphinx* of the time of Amemoph III., brought from Egypt; and by the side of it rises the graceful campanile of five stages, added in 1360. The temple remains nearly entire: it is octagonal, with a chancel added, and surrounded by a peristyle, which rises to about half the height of the body of the building. Internally it is vaulted with a kind of dome, and has some ancient granite and porphyry columns. On the rt. of the high altar is the elaborate Gothic shrine of S. Domnius (1427), and on the l. that of S. Anastasius (1448), both ornamented with reliefs. The hexagonal pulpit, 14 Passion Scenes on the panelled doors (1214), and carved woodwork of the stalls, deserve attention. The style of this temple and of the portico round the piazza is Corinthian, but of a late and debased period. In the Treasury are some handsome vestments of velvet and gold thread, 8 fine silver-gilt chalices, an enamelled *ostensorio* for

the host, and a 14th cent. missal. The tower is a remarkable structure in five tiers.

On the opposite side of the piazza to the temple of Jupiter stands the *Temple of Æsculapius*, now the Baptistery, or church of St. John. A frieze runs round the wall, carved with Cupids, panthers, and lions. Among the closely-built houses and narrow streets of the town numerous fragments of Diocletian's palace may be seen, such as columns, doorways, arches, and *sarcophagi*, the finest of which (Centaur and Lapithæ) is in the court of the house of the Acontia family. Besides the *Porta Aurea*, two other ancient gates are still used as entrances—the P. Ferrea, at the W., capped with a mediæval campanile, and the P. Enea, on the E., replaced by a mean doorway.

In the suburb towards Monte Margliano is the curious old church of S. Niccolò, with bulging columns and misshapen capitals; and beyond the town, buried in vineyards, the round church of La Trinità, with six domed apses, 20 ft. in diameter. Near the sea is the *Franciscan Convent*, which has a pretty garden-cloister, a fine sarcophagus of the 5th or 6th cent. with relief of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, and the slab-tomb of Thomas, Archdeacon of Salona (1200–68). On the brink of the sea is another *Convent*, which contains two good works of Gir. da Santa Croce (1549).

Dil. to (8 m. N.E.) the very ancient fortress of Clissa, on a precipitous rocky hill, occupied of old by the Romans, and now by an Austrian garrison. The road crosses the rly. at *Salona*.

From Clissa the dil. proceeds through a rugged and desolate mountain country to (15 m. further) Sinj, where a fertile plain, wooded, and watered by the river Cetigne, opens out, and continues to Verlicca and Knin. The costumes of the country people at Sinj are extremely varied and picturesque.

Salona is famed for woodcocks and wild fowl in winter; and partridges are common throughout Dalmatia.

while trout abound in the mountain streams.

Spalato to Traù is a beautiful drive of 3 hrs., by a good road made by the French round the bay, called *Riviera dei Castelli*, from 6 castles built in the 15th centy. by the Venetians as refuges for the peasants during Turkish inroads.

ROUTE 247.

TRIESTE TO CORFU, BY SPALATO, GRAVOSA (RAGUSA), CATTARO, AND DURAZZO.—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Station.	Time.
	Triest . Mon.,	10.0
42	Rovigno "	3.45
60	Pola . "	6.0
		{ dep. 8.0
100	Lussin piccolo } Tues.,	1.30
119	Selve . "	4.15
147	Zara . "	7.45
		{ dep. 11.0
161	Zara vecchia } "	1.0
189	Sebenico Wed.,	4.30
		{ dep. 5.30
227	SPALATO "	12.30
239	Milna . "	2.45
253	Lesina . "	5.15
285	Curzola . "	10.0
288	Orebich . "	11.0
299	Terstenik Thurs.,	1.0
334	Gravosa . "	5.30
		{ dep. 9.0
368	Castelnovo "	1.45
377	Perasto . "	3.30
379	Risano . "	4.15
385	Cattaro . Fri.,	6.30
390	Perasto . "	7.45
399	Castelnovo "	9.30
420	Budua . "	2.0
434	Spizza . "	4.15
437	Antivari { "	4.45
		{ dep. 2.45
451	Dulcigno "	6.0
467	S. Giovanni } "	11.0
	di Medua }	
502	Durazzo . "	3.30
		{ dep. 7.0

Sea Miles.	Station.	Time.
557	Valona . Sun.,	2.0
		{ dep. 8.0
617	Santi } "	5.0
	Quaranta }	
633	CORFU . "	7.0

Lussin Piccolo, the principal bour of the island of *Ossero*, is fed by a deep bay, at the extremity of which stands a well-built town of 7000 Inhab., chiefly sailors. The island exports both wine and oil. The coast is rugged and barren, like most of the Dalmatian coast.

Ossero has a Cathedral of *S. Maria* with some good embroideries; a splendid *ostensorio* in its Treasury. Fragments of the old 9th or 10th century Duomo are built up into the ceiling of *S. Maria*, among which is the bishop's chair. Beyond

Selve, the chief village of the island of the same name, the steamer enters the lake-like navigation of the islands lying immediately along the Dalmatian mainland.

Milna is the port of the island of *Brazza* (*Brachia*), the largest and most populous of Dalmatia, with 17,000 Inhab. It is 32 m. long, of unequal breadth, never exceeding 10 m. *Vugava* and *Malvasia di Brazza* are excellent wines.

LESINA, the picturesque capital of the long narrow island of the same name (*Pharos Insula*), is situated in the curve of a small bay backed by steep rocky hills, with a ruined fort of Spagnuola, built by Charles V. when the Spaniards fought the Venetians against the Turks. The town consists of two parts, on opposite hills, divided by a plain. The town has three gates, and is enclosed by ancient walls. The Duomo has 1522 stalls of 1450, and two octagonal ambones, under each of which is an altar. In the Treasury are some vestments and a fine pastoral staff. This church, as well as the *S. Marco* (roofless), and the *Me della Grazie*, has a striking character of uncommon type. Just below stretching down the heights have been planted as a clus-

while trout abound in the mountain streams.

Spalato to Traù is a beautiful drive of 3 hrs., by a good road made by the French round the bay, called *Riviera dei Castelli*, from 6 castles built in the 15th centy. by the Venetians as refuges for the peasants during Turkish inroads.

ROUTE 247.

TRIESTE TO CORFU, BY SPALATO, GRAVOSA (RAGUSA), CATTARO, AND DURAZZO.—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Station.	Time.
	Triest . Mon.,	10.0
42	Rovigno . "	3.45
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	{ dep. 8.0	
100	Lussin piccolo } Tues.,	1.30
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147	Zara . "	7.45
	{ dep. 11.0	
161	Zara vecchia } "	1.0
189	Sebenico Wed.,	4.30
	{ dep. 5.30	
227	SPALATO . "	12.30
239	Milnà . "	2.45
253	Lesina . "	5.15
285	Curzola . "	10.0
288	Orebich . "	11.0
299	Terstenik Thurs.,	1.0
	{ dep. 5.30	
334	Gravosa . "	9.0
368	Castelnuovo . "	1.45
377	Perasto . "	3.30
379	Risano . "	4.15
385	Cattaro . Fri.,	6.30
390	Perasto . "	7.45
399	Castelnuovo . "	9.30
420	Budua . "	2.0
434	Spizza . "	4.15
437	Antivari { Sat.,	4.45
	{ dep. 2.45	
451	Dulcigno . "	6.0
467	S. Giovanni di Medua } "	11.0
	{ dep. 3.30	
502	Durazzo . "	7.0

Sea Miles.	Station.	Time.
557	Valona . Sun.,	{ dep. 2.0
617	Santi Quaranta } "	8.0
	{ dep. 5.0	
633	CORFU . "	7.0

Lussin Piccolo, the principal harbour of the island of *Ossero*, is formed by a deep bay, at the extremity of which stands a well-built town of 7000 Inhab., chiefly sailors. The island exports both wine and oil, but is rugged and barren, like most others of the Dalmatian coast.

Ossero has a Cathedral of 1470, with some good embroideries and a splendid *ostensorio* in its Treasury. Fragments of the old 9th or 10th cent. Duomo are built up into the church of *S. Maria*, among which is a fine bishop's chair. Beyond

Selve, the chief village of the small island of the same name, the steamers enter the lake-like navigation of the islands lying immediately along the Dalmatian mainland.

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LESINA, the picturesque capital and port of the long narrow island of the same name (*Pharos Insula*), is situated in the curve of a small bay, backed by steep rocky hills, with the ruined fort of *Spagnola*, built by Charles V. when the Spaniards joined the Venetians against the Turks. The town consists of two parts, on opposite hills, divided by a plain. The Old Town has three gates, and is enriched by ancient walls. The Duomo has walnut stalls of 1450, and two octagonal ambones, under each of which is an altar. In the Treasury are some good vestments and a fine pastoral staff of 1522. This church, as well as that of *S. Marco* (roofless), and the *Madonna della Grazie*, has a striking campanile of uncommon type. Just below it, stretching down the heights, aloe have been planted as a *chereau de*

frise, and grow luxuriantly, as do the oleander, caruba, and palm, in the gardens around. The town contains good specimens of Venetian architecture, of which the finest is the roofless *Palazzo Ramondi* (15th cent.) The **Loggia* on the Quay is by *Sanmicheli*. The Pop. of the whole island amounts to 13,000, and it is famed for its figs, rosemary oil, and a wine called *Vino di Spiaggia*. The *Spalmadore* islets form a natural breakwater for the harbour.

CURZOLA, the capital of the island of the same name (5000), abounds in trees and brushwood, thereby forming a striking contrast with the neighbouring shores of Lésina and the Dalmatian coast. *Corcyra Nigra*, the ancient name of the island, was probably derived from its dark pine woods. The pines of Curzola supplied the arsenal of Venice; and shipbuilding is still the most profitable employment of the islanders. The *Duomo*, on a height, has a good W. front and tower, a nave of 5 bays, and three round apses. The interior was barbarously ruined by Bishop Guiseppe Cosseovich, early in the present cent. A good doorway of northern type leads from the N. aisle into the Sacristy. There is a picturesque baldacchino of Gothic character with Renaissance capitals. In the second N. aisle is a good painting of SS. Lawrence and Vincent by *Ridolfi*. The town contains many picturesque details of Venetian architecture. On a small island to the E. is the *Badia*, originally Benedictine, now Franciscan, and mostly of the 15th cent., with a pretty cloister. A narrow channel separates the island from the peninsula of *Sabbioncello*, high, long, and narrow, united to the mainland by a small neck. The total length of this singular promontory is 40 m.; its general breadth only 4. Jackals are found on it. The passage of the channel is guarded by the guns of Curzola. In the latter days of the Republic it was the chief station of the Venetian fleet between Venice and Corfu.

S. Germ.

Orebich, the principal village of *Sabbioncello*, has many beautiful villas and gardens, built and inhabited by natives who have enriched themselves by trade, and have returned to enjoy their wealth in their own country, to which they are much attached. The women wear a fantastic costume, composed on festa days of rich silks and valuable jewellery. The inhabitants of Orebich are averse to strangers, and are noted for their want of the hospitality universal throughout the rest of Dalmatia.

On the other side of the peninsula, opposite the port of Klek, is the pretty village of *Yanina*, beautifully situated, overlooking the Canale di Stagno and the fine mountains of the mainland, and inhabited by an intelligent race of seafaring people.

Thence, from the little port $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beneath the village, 3 or 4 hrs. row leads to *Stagno Piccolo*, a most picturesque old castle. The traveller may walk across the isthmus in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the small town of *Stagno*, from which *Gravosa* may be reached by small boat in 5 hrs.

There is nothing worthy of remark in the voyage between Curzola and Ragusa, except the long hilly and narrow island of *Meleda*, which, according to Bryant's untenable theory, was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck.

From *Gravosa* passengers are conveyed in two-horse carriages along a good road of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the ancient town of

RAGUSA, a place most interesting both from its appearance and its historical associations. The extraordinary picturesqueness of its natural situation is well set off by walls and towers rising abruptly from the sea, scaling and crowning the rock on which it stands, and backed by mountains which for centuries marked the boundary between Turkey and Christian Europe. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1667. Like Venice, it was in the Middle Ages a republic of merchant nobles; and its independence was finally destroyed by the French, to whom the Austrian

succeeded. The city, whose *Ragosies*, or *Argosies*, once traded to all the chief nations of the world, has dwindled from 40,000 to about 8000 Inhab. But the main street, or *Corso*, extending through the middle of the town, bears marks of its ancient importance; from it many streets of steps diverge up the hillside. At its W. end is the *Franciscan convent*, with fine campanile, and picturesque cloisters of early 14th cent. work, with Romanesque details. The capitals are wonderfully carved. The *Duomo* (1671–1713) is only remarkable for its Treasury, which contains the reliquary of S. Biagio, a casket of enamelled copper (1694), made up of Byzantine work, with other curiosities. The church contains also a valuable triptych of the early Flemish School. The *Piazza delle Erbe* is crowded on market-days and Sundays with peasants in picturesque costume. The *Palazzo*, or Rector's Palace, of good Florentine architecture, was destroyed by fire in 1462, and rebuilt in 1464 by *Michelozzi*. The fine arcade on the outside, with richly carved capitals, belongs to the original building of 1435. A magnificent doorway leads to the interior, which contains two statues of Ragusan worthies and a Roland pillar. The *Custom-house* is a good Venetian edifice, with an arcaded court in two tiers. Outside the sea-gate, *Porta Ploce*, is a large walled space, where a *Bazaar*, quite in Oriental fashion, is held three times a week.

A mile further is the olive-garden of an old convent, now an Austrian barrack, commanding a beautiful view of Ragusa and its fortifications, running up the steep mountains immediately behind it; Fort San Lorenzo, standing on a rock in the sea, at their feet; and Fort Impérial, erected by the French on the summit of Monte Sergio, 1443 ft. above. The pretty *Val d'Ombla*, and *Canosa*, with its fine plane-trees, form agreeable excursions in the neighbourhood of Ragusa. Four walls and a few fragments alone remain of the original cathedral of S. Stefano, said to have been founded by Richard Cœur de Lion on his return from Palestine.

10 m. S.E.E. of Ragusa is *Ragusa Vecchia*, a town of 3000 Inhab., on the site of the Greek colony of Epidaurus, said to have been founded B.C. 689 from Epidaurus in Laconia.

It is 6 hrs.' ride thence to Cattaro, across the *Canali*, a singular and corn-productive plain, which nearly every winter becomes a lake, which disappears in summer through chasms communicating underground with the sea. The picturesque vale of *Sattorina* descends to the sea at *Castel Nuovo*, at the mouth of the Bocche di Cattaro, beautifully situated in the midst of palms and other luxuriant vegetation.

On entering the *Bocche*, the "mouths" or Gulf of Cattaro (the Rhizonic Gulf of antiquity), the town of *Castel Nuovo* (8000 Inhab.) appears in front "as if placed to watch the entrance of this splendid harbour. The country about Castel Nuovo," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "is very beautiful: and here begins that grand scenery which has made the Gulf of Cattaro so celebrated. The forms of the mountains are bold and rugged; the sides are clothed with trees, studded with houses; and here and there are a church-steeple perched on a height, and a village below seeming to rise from the edge of the water, in which it is reflected. As you proceed onwards a succession of different views present themselves; and the mountains rising on either side, with a majestic sweep, from the water, sometimes scarcely leaving room for a village on the shore, give this winding gulf the appearance of an inland lake. At one time you are in a bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across, which expands to a breadth of 3 m.; you then pass through narrow channels to a succession of land-locked lakes; and so great is the area of water, that the fleets of all Europe would occupy but a small portion of this splendid harbour, whose depth would allow them to anchor close to the shore."

The costumes of the *Bocchesi*, as the inhabitants of the shores of the gulf are called, vary in different villages, and are often singular and picturesque. They are an industrious and energetic

people, about 15,000 in number, and renowned as excellent seamen, being extensively engaged in foreign trade, but generally retiring home to settle in their old age in their native villages.

Perasto, with its lofty campanile, stands at the base of a rocky mountain, which barely leaves room for the picturesque town and fortress by the water's edge. High up on the cliff a spring bursts out of the rock, and falls in a cascade of white foam down to the sea. In the open space before Perasto lie the small islands of St. Giorgio, and La Madonna, containing a miraculous picture of the Virgin, believed to be painted by St. Luke, and the object of great veneration.

Risano, at the head of the bay, possesses some remains of the Roman Rhazinum, and is remarkable for the splendid costume and costly arms worn by the men.

CATTARO, the capital of the *circle* of the same name, is a small fortified town of 4000 Inhab., situated in magnificent scenery, at the extremity of the deep winding gulf, and at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro. The white houses and villages in its neighbourhood, scattered along the shores, among trees and vineyards, add a softer beauty to the sterner features of the rocky cliffs behind.

The Cathedral of **San Trifone** has twin towers of the 16th cent., with large archway and rose. Within are columns of cipollino and granite with antique capitals. There is a fine baldacchino and silver-gilt altar-front of 1362. Outside the central apse is a good window. Adjoining the cathedral is a series of fine marble reliefs, illustrating the life of S. Trifone. The **Collegiata** has a plain nave in three bays, of which the central one is domed, while another forms the apse. On a projecting rock immediately behind the town stands the castle, a strong fortification, and rendered nearly inaccessible by the precipices around. The frontier of Montenegro is very close, though a small piece of territory here was given to the Aus-

trians under the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The Austrians have carried, by numerous zigzags, a splendidly constructed military road up to the frontier. The market held outside the eastern gate of Cattaro is frequented by the Montenegrins, whose rich dress and silver-mounted arms may there be admired.

No traveller should leave Cattaro without a visit to **Cettigni**, the capital of the principality of Montenegro, a ride of 6 hrs. (see *Handbook for Turkey*).

From Cattaro the traveller may enter Albania by land, and reach Scutari in about 3 days. (*Handbook for Greece*.)

ROUTE 248.

Fiume to Cattaro, by Zara, Sebenico, Traù, Spalato, and Curzola.
—STEAMER.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	Fiume . Wed.,	10.0
14	Malinska . "	12.0
44	Cherso . "	4.15
78	Lussin piccolo . }	9.0
124	Zara . { Thurs.,	2.45
	" dep.	6.0
162	Sebenico . "	12.0
194	Traù . "	4.30
209	Spalato . { Fri.,	6.30
	" dep.	4.0
221	Milna . "	6.0
235	Lesina . "	8.30
248	Lissa . "	2.15
292	Curzola . "	8.45
337	Gravosa . { Sat.,	2.15
	" dep.	8.0
370	Castelnuovo . "	12.30
380	Risano . "	2.15
386	CATTARO . "	3.0

10 m. S. of Malinska is **Veglia**, at which the steamers do not always call. Here is a fine Duomo of 9 bays (12th cent.), ancient cc

with Byzantine capitals, two good 16th cent. ambones, and a silver altar front formed of niches in two tiers. At the W. end of the Duomo, and attached to it at right angles, is the curious church of *S. Quirinus* in two stages. In the N. part of the city is the early Romanesque church of the *Madonna della Salute*. Close by is *S. Francesco* of the 14th cent.

TRAU is finely situated on a peninsula washed on 3 sides by the sea, looking down the well-wooded salt-water lake between the mountains and isle of Bua opposite. The Cathedral, begun in 1213, has a rich though rudely sculptured W. portal of 1240, the remainder of the W. front having been added in 1362-71. The building is, however, entirely in one style throughout, and is finished without and within. The nave-vaulting dates from 1440, and the campanile from 1421 to 1598. The church is a basilica of 5 bays, irregular in width, with single aisles and 3 apses. The seats for the clergy in the choir, the baldacchino and octagonal pulpit are all probably of the 13th cent. The stalls, in two rows (1445), were restored in 1757 and again in 1852.

Before the altar is buried (1241) William, son of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople. The **Baptistery** has a vaulted roof and frieze of cupids. At one end is a relief of the Temptation of St. Jerome, in coloured marbles, like a gigantic cameo. In the sacristy is some old plate and ecclesiastical embroidery. The campanile has Pointed windows in the first story, and a trellised panel of Moorish character above them. The loggie to the S. are built up against the desecrated but very interesting church of *S. Barbara*, and have on their E. side the *Torre dell' Orologio*. The nunnery of *S. Niccolò* (1064) has a pretty cloister. *S. Domenico* is of the 14th cent., and the roofless church of *S. Giovanni Battista* is coeval with the Duomo. In the narrow streets may be found very picturesque bits of architecture. The walls on the S. are curious, and on a spit of land

stands the picturesque Venetian tower of *Camerlengo* (1420).

Spalato is described in and Cattara in Rte. 247.

ROUTE 249.

FIUME TO ZARA, BY SEA.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Thurs.
	FIUME	
19	Verbenico	"
5	Novi	"
34	Zengg	"
	(Senga)	"
38	S. Giorgio	"
45	Bescanova	"
66	Arbe	" Fri., de
76	Jablanaz	"
90	Carlopage	"
	(Valcassione)	"
99	Pago	"
148	ZARA	"

Zengg, or *Senga*, formerly the hold of the Uscocks, pirates and 17th centuries, has few remains of interest, being purely Slavonian. Outside the square castle of *Nelaj*, 15th cent., with vedettes at its angles.

ARBE, the N. point of Dalmatian, has vast sea-walls rising sheer from the water. At the N. end is the roofless church of *S. Gio* with a campanile and beautiful apse. Two of the towers are used for mooring vessels. *S. Cristoforo*, desecrated, is also a good tower. The town is picturesque, being full of towers, windows, doors, courts, and details. The Duomo is a 12th cent. basilica of 6 bays, but the S. aisle is a 14th cent. apse. The lofty raised choir is a remarkable baldacchino supported by 6 columns of cipollino. Towards the N. the walls are very old, and there is good ancient

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with Byzantine capitals, two good 16th cent. ambones, and a silver altar front formed of niches in two tiers.

stands the picturesque Venetian of Camerlengo (1420).

Spalato is described in

47.



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BY ARB.

Time.

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CONTINUATION NORTH

The stalls are fine examples of Venetian woodwork (1445), divided by pierced screens of foliated scroll-work, instead of elbows. There is an interesting Treasury, and a fine detached campanile in three tiers, standing only a few feet from the edge of the cliff. Among the relics is the skull of S. Christopher, enclosed in a silver casket of Byzantine character, and probably of the 12th cent. The skull is not gigantic; and Bp. Ottavio Spaderi, who on this account doubted its authenticity, and refused to expose it as a relic, was nearly thrown over the cliffs by the orthodox inhabitants, and translated for safety to Assisi in 1698.

S. Andrea near the Duomo is attached to a Benedictine nunnery, whose walls are built right into the face of the precipice. It has a pretty Venetian ambry of red breccia and a 12th cent. campanile. S. Giustina has a tower crowned with a bulbous spire. Outside the town is the Benedictine Abbey of S. Pietro in Valle (1062).

ROUTE 250.

SPALATO TO METKOVITSCH, BY
ALMISSA.

Sea Miles.	Stations.	Time.
	SPALATO Mon.,	4.45 a.m.
	9 S. Pietro } Brazza . }	6.15 "
16	Almissa . "	7.30 "
33	Maoarsca . "	10.0 "
51	Gradax . "	12.30 p.m.
57	Trappano . "	1.30 "
73	Fort Opus . "	4.15 "
78	METKOVITSCH } (Postrugge) }	Mon., 5.0 "

Almissa may also be reached from Spalato by a good road, mounting high above the shore, and affording splendid views. It afterwards descends to a marshy plain, and crosses the Xernovissa. Behind the town rises the old castle of *Mirabella*, in a remarkable position, almost inaccessible. Four hours inland are the fine falls of *Douare*.

Beyond Trappano the steamer steers due E. for the mouth of the *Narenta*, and proceeds up the river to *Metkovitsch*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 10

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ROBERT H. COOKE

AND

WILLIAM R. HARRIS

IN

COLLABORATION WITH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 10

PART I.

INDEX AND DIRECTORY, 1903.

N.B.—All Railway and Steamer times are subject to occasional alteration. The current Time-Tables should be consulted.

The Publisher, Mr. Stanford, 12, 13, and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C., is always grateful to travellers who are kind enough to notify him of any inaccuracies which they may observe, or of alterations which they may consider advisable, in these pages.

R. = Room.
L. = Candle.
A. = Attendance.
D. = Dinner.

A.

AALEN, 24, 40.

H. Krone.

ABBACH, 142.

ABBAZIA, 224.

H. Stephanie; H. Quarnero.

ABENSBERG, 140.

H. Kuchelbauer.

ABERG, 269.

ABONY, 314.

H. Grüner Baum.

ABOS, 282.

ABUSINA, Roman camp, 140.

ACH, river, 140.

ACHALM, mountain, 27.

ACS, 342.

ADA-KALEH, 350.

ADAMSTHAL, 258.

ADELSBERG, 214.

**H. Adelsberg, large and well managed, in a spacious garden. Pension, baths, table d'hôte; moderate prices. R.L.A., 2 fl.; D., 2 fl. Pension, 3½ to 5 fl., according to floor; service, candles, and wine included.*

ADELSHEIM, 10, 11.

ADONY, 344.

ADRIANOPLE, 331.

2 m. only from the Rly. Stat.

S. Germ.—Pr. I.—iv. 1903.

AGGSTEIN, castle, 229.

AGGTELEK, 319.

Inn.

AGOSTONFALVA, 309.

AGRAM, 325.

H. zur ungarischen Krone (Nemeth), near Jellachich Platz, clean and comfortable, 1 R. 80 kr. H. Pruckner; H. Kaiser von Oesterreich.

AHRNSCHWANG, 118.

AICHACH, 140.

ALEXANDERSBAD, 123.

**Bath-house Hotel; H. Weber.*

ALEXINATZ, 330.

ALGYÖ, 334.

ALLACH, 48.

ALLAND, 201.

ALLING, 142.

ALMISSA, 373.

ALPIRSBACH, 8.

H. Löwe; H. Schwan.

ALSENAU, 7.

ALTENBERG (RAXALPE),

90.

H. Perl.

ALTENBURG CONVENT,

275.

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ALTMÜHLTHAL, 141.

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ALT-ORSOVA, 305.

H. König von Ungarn, on the river.

Travellers unprovided with the necessary *visé* may obtain permission to drive across the frontier to the Iron Gates at the *Stuhlrichter-Amt*. Fee, 1 fl.

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AMORBACH, 87.

H. Badischer Hof.

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H. Huber; Railway H.

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H. Post.

ANNAHÖHE, 87.

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H. Stern; H. Schürzger Bär.

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H. zum Schäfer.

APENGIPFEL ALPEN,

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H. Weissner Kreuz; H. Palatin.

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H. Krone.
AUGSBURG, 128.
*Hotels: *Drei Mohren, first class; R. L. A., from 3½ marks; D., 3 marks. Goldne Traube, cheaper. Weisse Lamm well spoken of. Near the stat., Bayrischer Hof; Drei Kronen.*
*Restaurants: Kernstock, Steingasse; *Grünes Haus (Metzler Hoffmann's), in the S. Anna's St., cheap, excellent wine. *Buffet.*
Confectioner: Vogel, Steingasse.
Baths outside the Rothe Thor.
Cabs: From the stat., 90 pf.; course in the town, 70 pf.
Tramway through the town.
Physicians: Dr. Müller and Dr. Lindemann, both speak English.
AULENDORF, 36.
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BAD GLEICHENBERG, 337.
H. Vereinshaus; H. Stadt Mailand; H. Stadt Venedig.
BAD HALL, 192.
H. Elisabeth; H. Budapest; H. Erzherzog Karl.
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BAD STEINHOF, 206.
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BAD VELLACH, 211.
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BAIERSBRONN, 35.
BAIERSDORF, 119.

BAIREUTH, 115.

**H. Anker, Opera St.; *H. Reichsadler, Maximilian St.*

Restaurants: Angermann, Kanzlei St., opposite the old palace; Meyer, 31, Maximilian St., 1st floor.

Baths in the Ziegelgasse.

During the Wagner Festivals, the lowest price for a single bed is 6 marks. Meals, wherever taken, should be paid for at the time. Good Restaurant at the Wagner Theatre.

Post Office, at railway. Telegraph Office Markt Strasse.

Cabs: To or from stat., 60 pf.; to Wagner Theatre, 12 marks; 2 horses

BAJA, 344.

H. Lamm.

BALATON LAKE, **BALINGEN**, 38.

H. Schwan.

BAMBERG, 89.

**H. Bamberger, the Grüne Mar 2 m. 50 pf., B. omn. 60 pf.; early 2 m. 50 pf.; 1 H., corner of L St., between river town, with fair rant adjoining; D. Haus, König St. Kronen, Lange St. stat., H. Erlanger.*

Restaurants: schmitt, Kapuziner Fischer, Lange St.

Cab, 75 pf. the 50 pf. for ¼ hr 2 horses, double.

Post Office Schiller Platz.

Telegraph Office Au St.

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BASIASCH, 306.

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BEHRINGERSMÜHLE, 126.

H. Post; H. Hartmann.
BEIHINGEN, 12.

BELGRAD, 322.

Passports must be given up at the stat., or on landing from the steamer.

Hotels: *Grand H.; H. de Paris; H. National.*

Post Office, Vassina St.; **Telegraph Office**, Fürst Michael St.

British Minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

British Consul, Ronald D. G. Macdonald, Esq.

American Vice-Consul-Gen., C. Vögeli, Esq.

Money: 100 Paras (centimes) = 5 *Piastres* (20 cent.) = 1 *Dinar* (franc). Austrian notes are easily changed, at a trifling loss.

BELLOVA, 331.

BENESCHAU, 276.

BENSEN, 260.

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BERG (STUTTGART), 18.

H. Grüner Hof.

BERGTHEIM, 88.

BERGMARIA PLAIN, 154.

BERKOWITZ, 247.

BERNECK, 118, 122.

H. Löwe; H. Hirsch; H. Post.

Restaurant: *Bube; R. Schmidt.*

BEIGHEIM, 12.

H. Waldhorn.

BESZKID TUNNEL, 281.

BETHELEN, 312.

BEUTELSEBACH, 39.

H. Löwe.

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BIBERACH, 35.

H. Deutscher Kaiser, at the stat.; H. Post.

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BIESSENHOFEN, 127.

H. Post.

BIETIGHEIM, 13, 14.

BILIN, 272.

H. Hohes Haus; H. Löwe.

BINDLECH, 122.

BISAMBERG, the, 197, 231, 244.

BISCHOFSGRÜN, 123.

H. Schmidt.

BISCHOFSSHEIM, 88.

H. Stern; H. Löwe.

BISENZ, 233.

BISTRITZ, 312.

H. König von Ungarn.

BLACK SEA, 357.

BLANSKOW, 258.

BLAUBEUREN, 30.

H. Post; H. Ochs.

BLAUDA, 239.

BLEISTADT, 270.

BLINDHEIM (BLENHEIM), 134.

BÖBLINGEN, 26.

H. Waldhorn; H. Bär, Restaurant Waldbury, above the town.

BOCHNIA, 278.

Buffet.

BOCKLET, 92.

H. Schlereth.

BODELSHAUSEN, 37.

BODENBACH, 247.

H. Post; H. Grams, Buffet.

BODENLAUBE, 92.

BODENMALS, 139.

H. Post; H. Dreseley.

BOGUMILOWICE, 278.

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BÖHMISCH-LEIPA, 245,

260.

H. Alte Post; H. Lamm.

BÖHMISCH LISSA, 245.
Buffet.

BÖHMISCH-TRÜBAU, 238.

**Buffet.*

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BOFFINGEN, 40.

H. König von Württemberg.

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BORYSLAW, 284.

BÖSIG, 260.

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BOSKOWITZ, 258.

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BRANDEIS, 258.

BRANDEISL, 270.

BRANDSTADT, 227.

BRANOWITZ, 240.

BRAUNAU, 192.

H. Ente; H. Post.

BREITENSTEIN, 21, 204.

BRENDLORENZEN, 88.

BRENDTHAL, 88.

BRETEN, 13.

H. Vier Jahrzeiten.

BRINE, 216.

BRONISLAVA, mt., 237.

BRONNBACH, 24.

BRÖTZINGEN, 32.

BRUCHSAL, 13.

**H. Keller, H. Rose, both near the stat.*

**Buffet.*

BRUCK - A N - D E R LEITHA, 293.

H. Grüner Baum.

Buffet.

BRUCK - A N - D E R MUR, 206.

**H. Post, at the stat.*

BRUCK (MUNICH), 127.

H. Marthabäu; H. Post.

BRÜCKENAU, 92.

H. Bairischer Hof;

H. Schloss; H. Post.

BRÜHL, 201.

BRÜHLBACH, waterfall, 27.

BRÜNDL, 209.

BRÜNN, 239, 258.

**Grand Hotel, opposite the stat.; Kaiser con*

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THE
FEDERAL
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OF
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REPORT
OF
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English Club, established under the presidency of the Consul for Great Britain. Strangers admitted by introduction.

Small Steamers ply every 5 min. between Pest and Ofen; fare, 7 kr.; return, 13 kr.

Booksellers: *Grill*, Dorotheagasse; *Rath*, Gisela Platz; *Lampel*, 21 Andrássy Str.

Chemist: *Török*, Andrássy Str.

A good illustrated guide to the town, in German, by Szalai and Kahn, may be had at Kilian's, University Bookseller, price 1 fl. 50 kr. (1888).

Cab from the stat. or pier, 70 kr.; two horses, 1 fl. Drive of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 25 kr.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 40 kr.; 1 hr., 80 kr.; two horses, twice as much.

Tramway through all the principal streets; fare, 10, 15, or 20 kr.

Omnibus from the stat., 20 kr. (Südbahn, 30 kr.)

Railway Stations: *Central*, at the end of the Kerepescher Str., for Vienna (via Bruck), Belgrad, and Fiume, *Austrian*, at the end of the Waitzner Ring, for Vienna (via Marchegg), Temesvar, and Orsova. *Ofen stat.*, for Stahlweissenburg and Fünfkirchen—all three connected by a loop-line.

Steamboats: Across the river every 5 min., r.; return, 13 kr. e Margarethen every hour (oftener say); return fare, Sun. 40 kr.

national Bly. Carlsberg.

Post and Telegraph Office, Kronprinzgasse.

Baths: *Dianabad*, Franz Josefs Platz; *Geschwiadt*, Uellöer Str.; *Eisenbad*, 61 Königsgasse.

Theatres: *National*, Kerepescher Str., for Hungarian plays. *Opera House*, Andrássy Str. (Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat.). *Volks Theater*, Kerepescher Str., for popular pieces. *German Theatre*, Weldgasse, dramas and operettas.

Orpheum, 17 Grosse Feldgasse, for acrobat performances. *Arena* (only in summer), Stadtwaldchen. At Ofen, *Festungs-Theater* and *Horvathgarten*, two popular resorts. Ticket office for all theatres in the Kronprinzengasse.

The pig fairs at Steinbruch (Rte. 195) are interesting and unique. Tramway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

British Consul-Gen., C. Conway Thornton, Esq. Consul, Ignatz Brüll, Esq., Andrássy Str.

American Consul, F. D. Chester, Esq., Andrássy Str. Office hours, 10 to 12.

English Church: Service on Sunday at 10.30 in the *Grand H. Hungarian*.

Presbyterian Service in the Reformed Church, Moad Gasse, on Sundays at 11.30 A.M. Minister: Rev. Andrew Moody, B.A., 8 Radolph Quai.

Anglo-Austrian Bank, Harmineczad Str. Hours: 9-12 A.M. and 3-4 P.M. Gratuitous information for travellers.

BUDWEIS, 193.

*H. Glocke; H. Sonne. *Buffet.

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H. Sonne.

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H. Waldhorn.

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CANALE, plain, 370.

CANFANARO, 358.

CANOSA, 370.

CANNSTATT, 19.

Hotels: *Hermann, with a garden; *Bühnweg* H.; H. de Russie; *Bellvue*, with a garden; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, at the stat.

Restaurants: *Carsaal*, *Sannwald*.

Theatre near the stat., only in summer.

CAPLJINA, 361.

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H. Radetzky; H. Città di Trieste.

CARINTHIA, 150.

CARLSBAD, 266.

Hotels: *Grand H. Pupp, at the S. end of the town; *H. Bristol; *Stadt Hannover, in the marketplace; *Goldener Schild*, and *Anger*, both on the rt. bank of the Tepl; H. de Russie, Kaiser Strasse, high class. Second class: *Nw

in the Gartenzelle; *Donau*, Park St.; *Drei Fusanen*, Kirchensgasse; these three open all the year. *Erzherzog Karl*, Kirchensgasse; *Morgenstern*, Kaiser Str.

Sanitorium and Inhalations-Anstalt (Schlossberg) under superintendence of Drs. Buxbaum and Müller.

Restaurants: **Pupp's*, Alte Wiese; **Kurhaus*, in the Stadtpark; *Salle de Saxe*, Goethe Platz; **Hofenstock*, Geweidiggasse; *Sans-Souci*, Kiesweg (Table d'hôte at 12, 1 fl.; D. at other times, 1 fl. 50 kr.).

Cafés: *Pupp*, Stadtpark, Elephant, Imperial.

Booksellers: *Jakob*, in the Markt Platz; *Stark*, at the Mühlbrunnen; *Hans Feller*, Alte Wiese.

Reading-Room in the Kurhaus, 15 kr. a day, 70 kr. a week.

Music every morning from 6 to 8 at the Sprudel and Mühlbrunn Colonnade; in the afternoon several times a week at Café Pupp.

Photograph Gallery: 28 Alte Wiese.

Bohemian Garnets: *J. Reimann*, Alte Wiese.

Banker: *Austrian Society of Credit* (Credit Austalt).

Money Changers: *A. Schwalb*; *I. H. Singer & Co.*

Permanent Exhibition of Oil Paintings: *Adolf Langraf*, Grand Hotel Pupp. Open daily.

Visitor's Tax for upwards of a week, 10 to 4 fl., according to rank; children and servants,

1 fl. **Music Tax** for a family, 5 to 17 fl., according to number; persons in the second rank pay about half.

Cab from the stat., 1 fl. 20 kr.; two horses, 2 fl.; at night, half as much again. In the town, 50 kr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 80 kr. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 20 kr.; two horses, half as much again. **Omnibus** to the stat., 40 kr.; luggage, 10 kr. for each article.

Railway to Marienbad.

Donkeys, half a day, 3 fl.; whole day, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

Oblaten (large round wafers), at *Bayer's*, Königshof.

English Church Service at St. Luke's, 11 and 4.

Physicians: There are 120 doctors in Carlsbad, 60 of whom speak English. *J. Kraus*, M.D., is the author of the 'Medical Guide to Carlsbad' (Trübner, London).

Chemists: *N. Lippmann*; *F. Worlicze*.

Post and Telegraph Office: Open day and night. Central Office in Market Place; Branch Offices, Eger Str. and Bahnhof Str.

Tourist Agents: *Messrs. T. Cook & Son* and *Messrs. Gaze & Co.* have offices in the town.

Lodgings are expensive, the average cost of a suite of four or five rooms being about 140 fl. a week. Those who come hither for the cure, which lasts a month at least, should get into lodgings on the hill as soon as they can after consulting their physician.

Those in the Alte and Neue Wiese, in the Market-place, and in the Marienbad-Strasse are among the most expensive; but as these are all on the banks of the river, and the valley is very narrow, the situation is too low and close to suit the taste of the English, who usually prefer the Schlossberg, an airy eminence, just above the Schlossbrunn, one of the most frequent springs. This is the only part of Carlsbad free from smells. The favourite *Lodging Houses* on the Schlossberg are the Victoria and König von England, both kept by Feller, in the best situation, with fine views. The Villa Helenenhof is also recommended. Enquiry may be made at the Nordische Hof, Krenzgasse. Goethe lodged at the *Three Moors*, near the Market-place, on the rt. at the entrance to the Alte Wiese.

CARLSBADT, 45, 325.

H. Krone; *H. Stadt Fiume*. Buffet.

CARNIOLA, 150.

CASARSA, 223.

CASPAR HAUSER, grave, 48.

CASTEL NUOVO, 370.

CASTLE HOHENZOLERN, 38.

CASTRUM VALERIANUM, 12.

CATTARO, 311, 371.

H. Cacciato; *H. Citta di Graz*; *H. Citta di Trieste*. All poor.

CELAKOWITZ, 277.

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Good Hotel.

CHAROWKA, 282.

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H. Elephant; H. Krone.
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H. Friuli, fair; close
 to the Duomo.
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CONSTANCE, 36.
**Inset Hotel; H. Halm;*
H. Hecht; Badischer Hof.
 — LAKE OF, 36.

CONSTANTINOPLE,
 331.

There is a daily train
 (de luxe) between Paris
 and Buda-Pest (for Con-
 stantinople, via Bel-
 grade). From Buda-
 Pest the departure is
 only on Tues., Thurs.
 and Sun. Time, from
 London, 72½ hrs.; from
 Paris, 63 hrs.; from
 Buda-Pest, 35½ hrs.

Daily.		a.m.	p.m.
LONDON—			
Charing Cross dep.		9 0	4 56
Dover		11 5	2 30
PARIS (Nord) . . . art.		4 45	9 45
Charing Cross dep.		10 0	3 45
Folkestone		11 50	2 0
PARIS (Nord) . . . art.		6 5	8 15
PARIS (Est) dep.		7 8	7 33
Strasbourg		3 14	12 11
Munich		10 20	4 30
Vienna art.		6 50	8 35
(Buda-Pest) dep.		6 46	8 5
Buda-Pest art.		11 0	1 0
Tues., Thurs. & Sun.			Daily.
Buda-Pest . . . dep.		11 20	11 20
Wed., Fri. & Mon.			
Belgrade		6 0	4 44
Nisch		12 6	11 13
Sofia		4 24	d-p. 8 19
Thurs., Sat. & Tues.			Tu. Th. Sa.
Constantinople		10 39	1 53
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Luggage examined en route in the train.
 * Hours from 5 p.m. to 5.59 a.m. are
 printed in black type.

The arrival and depar-
 ture is not from the same
 station at either Paris,
 or Vienna; luggage,
 therefore, should not be
 left at the station.

The line passes through
 very lonely country be-
 tween Belgrade and
 Nisch. There is no good
 hotel where travellers
 can break the journey
 between Vienna and Con-
 stantinople. The *H. Bul-
 garia* at Sofia is the best,
 fairly clean, and over-
 looking the public gar-
 den.

Constantinople can also
 be reached from Vienna
 via Bucharest and Varna.

Steamers (Austrian
 Lloyd) leave Varna for
 Constantinople on alter-
 nate Thursdays and alter-
 nate Fridays about 8 P.M.

CRACOW, 234.

H. Victoria, Anna-
 gasse; *H. Dresden*, in
 the market-place; *H.
 de Saxe*, Slawkowska-
 gasse; *H. de l'Europe*,
 nearer the stat.; *H. de
 Russie*, good, clean, and
 moderate. Restaurant,
Streiter, R. Hancelka.

Cab from the
 stat., 40 kr.; two
 horses, 70 kr. Drive
 of ½ hr., 40 kr. or
 50 kr.; one hr.,
 80 kr. or 1 fl.

Guide, *Levi Kri-
 nenzsch*, 2½ fl. a day,
 speaks English.
 French is a useful
 language in Aus-
 trian Poland, as
 there is a prejudice
 against German.
 Beware of Jew
 money-changers,
 who haunt the rly.
 station.

CRALLSHEIM, 24.

H. Lamm; H. Faber.
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Curtax:

1st class, †30 m., †10 m.

2nd class, †20 m., †6 m.

3rd class, †10 m., †3 m.

Children and servants half price.

† For head of family.

‡ For each additional member of family.

Restaurants: *Federbeck; Frühlingsgarten. Wiener Café*, on the rt. bank of the Saale. *Schweizerhäuschen*, on the Altenberg.

Reading Rooms at the Curhaus and at the Casino; subs. 10 marks for the season.

Theatre daily, during the season.

English Church in the Eisenbahnstrasse.

Physician: *Dr. W. Gottburg*, M.D. Kiel, formerly of Shanghai.

Chemist: *Borberger*.

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both in the Franz Josef's Platz; *Kanone*, Landstrasse, near the stat.; *Goldener Schiff*, in the same street.

Cafés: *Seitz*, C. Reith, on the Danube; C. Steinböck, Franz Josef's Platz.

Theatre in the Promenade.

Baths on the quay, near the Rother Krebs hotel; **Swimming Baths** in the Strasser Island, below the bridge.

Post and Telegraph Office, Domgasse.

Tramway through the Landstrasse to the stat.; and over the bridge to Urfahr. Cab from the stat., 60 kr.; two horses, 1 fl.

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Numerous Lodging-

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Cafés: *Bellevue*, *Victoria*, *Panorama*;

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Hotels: **Four Seasons* (Vier Jahreszeiten), in the Maximilian Str., Electric light; **Baierischer Hof*, Promenaden Platz, well situated and very comfortable. Pension 8 1/2 marks, Omn. 90 pf.; **Bellevue*, Karls Platz, near the stat., cheaper; all of the first class. Close to the stat., **Rheinischer Hof*; opposite the stat., all modern conveniences, *Gd. II. Continental*, 6 Otto Str.; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Augsburger Hof*, Schützenstrasse, reasonable; *Englischer Hof*, in the Diener Strasse Leinfelder.

Pensions: *Fräulein Schmidt*, 3A Jäger Str.; *Cortin-Gehr*, with garden, 47 Kaulbach Str.; *Fischer*, 8c Brienner Str.; *Seiler*, 46 Brienner Str.

Cafes: *Maximilian*, *Victoria*, and *l'Opera*, in Maximilian Str.; *Denyer*, and *Lütz*, in the Hof Garten; *Probst*, near the Karlsthor; *Imperial*, Schützenstrasse.

Restaurants: *Luitpold*, an elaborately

decorated building in the Brienner Str., designed by Lasoe (1887); *Funk*, Promenaden Platz; *Danner*, near the Karlsthor; *Grodenmange*, 19 Residenz Str.; *Exhibition Building* (see next page).

Baths: *Maximilian Bad*, Canal Str., with a swimming bath; *Marienbad*, 11 Barer Str., also a hotel and restaurant; *Giselabad*, 29 Müller Str.; *Volkshad*, Baader Str.

Cabs: One horse (*Droschke*), 1 or 2 persons, 1/4 hr., 50 pf.; 3 persons, 60 pf.; for a longer time at the same rate. Two horses (*Fischer*), 1 to 4 persons, 1/4 hr., 1 mark; 1/2 hr., 2 marks. A drive, with one horse. 1 mark; 2 horses, 1 mark 80 pf.; increasing according to distance.

Tramway, in the town, 10 pf. the course; to Nymphenburg, 20 pf.

Post Office, Max Joseph's Platz; **Telegraph Office**, 1 Bahnhof Str.

Theatres: *Hof-Theater*, for operas, closed in July; *Residenz Theater*, high-class drama (Shakespeare, etc.); *Gärtner Platz Theater*.

English Church Service: 2 Von der Tann Str., off Ludwig Str., E. side.

Physician, *Dr. Fanke*, 3 Sophia Str. 8-9 A.M., or by appointment (understands English constitutions).

Operative Surgeon, *Dr. Von Nussbaum*, 45 Theatiner Str.

Dentists: *Dr. Adolf Weil*, 3 Amalien Str.; *Dr. Berz*, 15 Theatiner Str.

English Chargé d'Aff.

fares, V. A. W. Drummond, Esq., C.B., 15 Barer Str.

Consul, J. Krapp, Esq., 14 Barer Str.

American Consul, J. H. Worman, Esq., 46 Brienner Str.

Bankers, *Baierische Vereins Bank*, 14, corner of Promenade Str.

Gallery of Modern Paintings, *Wimmer and Co.*, 3 Brienner Str.

Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts, at the Exhibition Building (p. 74), from July till Oct.

International Bly. Office, 19 Sonnenstrasse.

Shops: English Bazaar and Magazine, *Thierry and Bredl*, Odeons Platz, Shoemaker, *Waninger*, 5 Maffei Strasse. Glass Factory, *Theresienthaler*, 9 Kaufinger Str. Bookseller, *Ackermann*, 2 Maximilianstrasse; *Joh. Palmis*, *Hufschandlung*, 19 Theatinerstrasse.

Hatter, *Driendl*, Diener Strasse; *Zehme*, 8 Marienplatz. Hosiers, &c., *Sond*, 19 Theatinerstrasse; *Kaisenberg*, 2 Maximilianstrasse. Leather goods, *Kotschoss*, 48 Theatiner Str. Tailor (speaks English), *Schüllhorn*, 5 Weinstrasse. Gloves, *Cravats*, &c., *Van Hees*, 1 Brienner Str. Stationery, *Schreibmayr*, 10 Theatiner Str.

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Hotels : * *Bairischer Hof*, old fashioned, by the bridge in the centre of the town, good; *Goldner Adler*, R. from 2 marks, D. at one o'clock, 3 marks. *Strauss*, similar charges; all these first class. *Wittelsbacher Hof*, cheaper; civil landlord, speaks English.

At the stat., * *H. Monopol*, Kaiserhof str., near Stat., good; * *Württembergischer Hof*, also good; *Wittelsbacher Hof*; *Rother Hahn*, Königsstrasse, unpretending.

Restaurants : *Maxfeld*, in the *Stadtspark*, outside the town to the N.; *Wiener Restauration*, 60, König St.

Tramway from Rly. Stat. through the town.

Post Office to the rt. on leaving the stat., and behind the *Rathhaus*.

Telegraph Office at the stat., and close to the *Frauenkirche*.

Theatre : *Stadt Theater*, near the church of *S. Lawrence*.

Shops : *Nuremberg wares*, *Wahnschaffe*, *Josephs Platz*. Fancy articles, *Fleischmann*, *Hirschelgasse*; *Schmid-Daler*, in the same street. China, *Ludwig Helbing*, 4, *Carlstrasse*. Ivory carving, *Behl*, *Kaiser St.* Books and Photographs, *Schrag* and *Soldan*, both near *St. Lawrence*. *Gin-gerbread* (*Lebkuchen*),

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Cafés : *Noris*, *Josephs Platz*; *Zetlmeyer*, on the first floor, close by; *National*, in the *Market*. *Confectioner* (*Ices*), *Evserweis*, *König St.*

Baths : *Ludwigsbad*, 91, *Breitegasse*. *Brammig's Badanstalt*, 15, *Hintere Insel Schütt*.

Cabs : 2 persons for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 50 pf.; 4 persons, 1 mark; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 mark or $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. *Tramway* from the stat. through the town to *Fürth*, 20 pf.

British Consul, *S. Ehrenbacher*, Esq.

American Consul, *Geo. E. Baldwin*, Esq.

English Church Service at the *H. Baierischer Hof*.

International Rly. Office, 37, *Bahnhofstrasse*.

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 none first rate. Wine
 at the Wilder Mann,
 Schrottgasse. *Buffet.
 Baths in the Ilz and Dan-
 ube. The train from
 Regensburg arrives at 1,
 and the steamer for
 Vienna starts at 3. The
 traveller is recommended
 to lunch at the Rly. stat.,
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and comfortable, with a
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 smokers; English land-
 lady. D. 2½ hr.; B. 60
 kr.; R. from 1½ fl. **Eng-
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 berger, Eis, Dreher, Geis-
 ler*; all in the Graben.
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 man Theatre. *H. Blauer
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 çais*; all in the Graben.

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 mann, Wenzels Platz*;
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 rach*, Graben; *Imwald*, 20
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 mann*, 25 Ferdinand Str.

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 ming Baths** in the Mol-
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 two horses, 60 kr. and 1 fl.

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International Railway Office, 21 Heuwagsplatz.

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**H. Grüner Baum*, on the Promenade; *H. National*, further E.; *H. König von Ungarn*, nearer the river. Wine at Schmidt Hansl's, Michaeler Thor. Omn. 14 kr.; cab, 60 kr. Drive in the town, 60 kr. the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (two horses). *Buffet.

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good Haidplatz; Weisser,

Hahn, near the bridge.

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(shut after 11 A.M.);

** Buffet. Wine at the Grü-*

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with two horses, 5 marks.

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ing 2 hrs., 7 or 10 marks.

An extra charge is made
for driving up the last

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- Str., an open airy street;
H. Goldener Hirsch,
 Schmiedegasse, unpretending but fair;
H. Zum Weichselbaun;
H. Bär, clean rooms in dependence. Inn itself of humble pretensions.
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 with garden; *Kurinstalt*,
 well managed by Dr.
 Weber, with baths and
 whey-cure. Visitor's tax
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 R. 2 to 4 m. Lift. ** Dier-*
lamm, 30 Friedrich Str.,
 near the stat. ** Royal*,
 opposite the stat. Less
 expensive. *Silber*, 2 Doro-
 theen Str.; *Tector*, Fried-
 rich Str.; *Goldener Bär*,
 19 Esslinger Str.
Pensions: *Howitz*, 3
 Schiller Str.; *Bunzel*, 10
 Olga Str.; *Style*, 5 Archiv
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 m. a day; *Erps*, 48 Nec-
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Restaurants: ** Züch*,
 54 Friedrich Str.; *Weber*
 and *Fromm*, 3 Stifts Str.,
** Dierlamm*, near the stat.
 (Bavarian beer); *Mi-*
chaud, 5 Linden Str. (Pils-
 ner beer); *Feil*, 1 Kron-
 prinz Str.; *Bechtel*,
 Schloss Platz (pastry-
 cook next door). *Alt-*
deutsche Weinstube, 1
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Cafés: ** Marquardt*,
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Böhm's Wiener Café, 62
 Königs Str.; *Murschel*,
 8 Charlotten Str.; (for
 ladies) 35 Olga Str.

Beer Gardens: *Stadt-*
garten (music every even-
 ing); *Englischer Garten*,
 in the Park; *Koppen-*
höfer, 18 Charlotten Str.
 (military band).

Cabs: For 2 persons,
 60 pf. a drive for ¼ hr.,
 1 m. for ¼ hr., 1 m. 80
 pf. for an hr.; 4 persons,
 80 pf., 1 m. 20 pf., or
 2 m. 10 pf. for similar
 drives. For longer dis-
 tances a bargain should
 be made.

Tramway every few
 minutes through the
 principal streets to Berg
 and Cannstatt.

Omnibus from the rly.
 stat. to the stat. of the
Zahnradbahn (toothed
 rly.), whence a train
 ascends several times a
 day in ¼ hr. to Deger-
 loch; fare, 30 pf. up,
 20 pf. down; omnibus,
 10 pf.

Saddle-horses at
 Fritz's Reitschule, 15
 Kasernen Str.

Post Office opposite the
 stat.; branch offices, 13
 Paulinen Str., 13 Wil-
 helms Platz, 121 Untere
 Neckar Str. *Telegraph*
Office at the two first.

Baths: 15 Charlotten
 Str.; 55 Rothebühl Str.

Reading-room at the
Museum, corner of Kanz-
 ler Str. and Rothe Str.
 Strangers are introduced
 by a member. The *Sil-*
berburg, a pleasant garden
 on rising ground near the
 new Catholic Church, be-
 longs to the Museum.

Theatres: *Royal*, N. of the Schloss Platz; *Schützenhof*, 3 Karl Str., both closed in summer.

English Church in the Olga Str.; Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 6. Chaplain, *Rev. P. Whiteford*.

H.B.M.'s Minister Resident, V. A. W. Drummond, Esq., C.B.; **English Consul**, F. Rose, Esq.; **U.S. Consul**, E. H. Ozmun, Esq., 34 Keppler Str.

Physician, Dr. von Teuffel, 30 Kriegsbergstrasse.

Chemist, Könige Hof Apotheke, opposite the old palace.

American Dentist, Dr. J. T. Vanderford, 9 Goethe Str.

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SULINA, branch of the Danube, 356.

SULZ, 8.

SULZ AM NECKAR, 29.

H. Waldhorn.

SULZBACH, 117.

H. Krone.

SULZBACH, 211.

(near the STEINER ALP).

H. Messner; H. Maruschnik.

SULZDORF, 25.

SUNJA, 329.

SÜSSEN, 20.

SVETIROMAN, 330.

SZAMOS UJVAR, 312.

H. Grüner Baum.

SZAS-REGEN, 313.

SZATHMÁR NEMETI, 285.

H. Krone. Buffet.

SZCZAWNICA, 281.

H. Gacronskich; H.

Attila; H. Casino.

SZEGEDIN, 304.

**H. Hungaria; H. Sieben Kurfürsten. Buffet. Mu. to the Government*

stat., 15 kr.; to the Alfold Stat., 20 kr. Cab, 80 kr. or 1 fl.

SZÉGZARD, 345.

SZERED, 328.

SZIGETVAR, 335.

H. Krone; H. Jägerhorn.

SZLIACS, 316.

SZOLNOK, 306.

H. König von Ungarn;

H. Krone. Buffet.

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SZULYON, valley, 328.

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H. Szarka; H. Elster.

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H. Sieben Kurfürsten;

H. Goldner Hirsch.

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H. Teplitz.

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Hotels: **König von Preussen, Stephans Platz;*

**Stadt London, Lange-gasse; Altes Rathhaus, in the market place. At Schönaun, Neptune, in the Humboldt Promenade.*

Restaurants: *Garden Salon, in the Schlossgarten; Cur Salon, Stephans Platz; Schwarzes Ross, Kirchengasse.*

Visitors' Tax for more than a week, 9 to 4 fl., according to rank; each member of a family one-third less: Music tax for 3 to 8 days, 50 kr.

Carriages: 40 kr. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 60 kr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl. for an hour; two horses, 60 kr., 80 kr., or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. To the Aussig stat., 50 kr. to 1 fl. Omnibus, 25 kr.

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H. Krone. At the pier

H. Dampfschiff. Buffet.

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TRENNBACH, 138.
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*Hotels: *H. de la Ville*, on the quay; R. from 1½ fl.; L. and A. 70

kr.; D. at 1 and 6 (table d'hôte), 2 fl.; lift; fine view over the harbour.
H. Delorme, Via al Teatro; similar charges.
Ewopa, Piazza della Caserma, with a Café.
Aquila Nera, Via S. Spiridione, cheap, with good Restaurant.
Stadt Wien, Via S. Niccolò.
Hotel Gorni, 5 Piazza Grande, with Baths.
Caffè: *Degli Specchi, C. Municipio, C. Orientale, C. Vecchio Tommaso.
Restaurants: Puntigamer Bierhalle, 5 Via San Niccolò; *Belvedere*, at the foot of the castle in the old town; *Bissaldi's Trattoria Bonavia*, behind the Municipio; *Pilsener Bierhalle*, opposite the Post.
Steamers to Muggia, Capo d'Istria, and Pirano, several times daily. To Dalmatia, Rte. 241, &c. Small steamer to Barcola.
Tramway from the stat. along the harbour to the Giardino Pubbico and Boschetto, and from the harbour to Barcola.
Cabs: ¼ hr., 30 kr.; ½ hr., 50 kr.; 1 hr., 1 fl. To or from the stat., 40 kr.; Arsenal of Lloyd's steamers, 70 kr.; all with one horse. To Miramar and back, 2 horses, 5 fl.
Post Office, in the Via Caserma.
Telegraph Office, Via della Dogana.
Baths, Oesterreicher's, 7 Via Lazzaretto Vecchio.
Sea Baths at Barcola, 3 m. N.W. of the town, reached by steamer or tramway.

Theatres: Teatro Massimo, opposite the Tergesteum; *T. Armonia*—both closed in summer. *Politeama Rossetti*, on the Acquadotto; *T. Fenice*; *T. Filodrammatico*.
British Consul, Sir Richard Burton, 8 Via Nuova. Office hours, 10 to 1.
U.S. Consulate, Casa Ralli, Riva Grumula. Office hours, 10 to 5.
British Sailors' Home, 2 Via Valderivo.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 3 Piazza Ponte Rosso. Hours, 9 to 12; 2 to 6.
Church of England Service: Every Sun. at 11 in the English Church, Via San Michele. Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month at mid-day. Evening Service at 6. When there are English ships in port, an Evening Service is held in the Sailors' Room, 3 Via Valderivo, at 7 o'clock. *Rev. C. F. Thorndike*, British Consular Chaplain.
Bankers, Morpurgo and Parente. Money-changer, Zucolin, near the Teatro Massimo.
Physician, Dr. Castiglione, speaks English.
Chemist, Prendini, in the Corso.
Soap manufactory (worth a visit), *August Pollitzer*.
Booksellers: Fabbri, Corso; *Schimpff*, 11 Piazza della Borsa.
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to dine *à la carte*, and to pay for each meal at the time. The Viennese cuisine is the best in Germany, if not in Europe. The Mehlspeise (pudding) is excellent; the beer unequalled. The best country wines to select are (white Hungarian) Schömlauer, Ruzster, Nessmeyer; (Austrian) Klosterneuberger, Nussberger, Weidinger, Gumpoldskirchen; (red) Vöslauer, Erlauer, Ofner, Carlowitz. 10 kr. a head, or about 5 per cent. on the cost of the meal, is quite sufficient for the waiter.

Pensions: **Frau Lejeune*, Maximilians Platz, excellent cooking, 4 fl. a day; *Equisite*, good situation, 2. Prater Str., 33 au 1^{er}, 6 fl. 6 kr. and upwards, all included; *Pen. Tutlock*, Universitäts Str.; *Pen. Koch*, Garrellie Gasse, 3; *Frau Fischer*, Landesgerichts Str.

Lodgings have risen very considerably. First-class apartments on the line of the Ringstrasse, on the Graben, and Mehlmarkt, cost from 240 to 600 fl. (paper money) per month. A smaller suite of well-furnished apartments may be had for from 150 to 300 fl.; whilst good bachelor apartments cost from 60 to 120 fl. a month.

Hausmeister.—As almost every house in Vienna is tenanted by more than one family, the door is entrusted to the care of a porter, called the *House-master*. The doors are shut at 10 o'clock, and all who enter

or leave after that hour pay 10 kr. to him.

Restaurants: *Sacher*, 4 Augustinen Str.; *Monopole*, on the Kärntnerriegel; *Spatenbräu*, Augustina Str.; *Leidinger*, 61 Kärntner Str.; *Schneider*, 3 Schotten Bastei; *Rother Igel*, 3 Wildpretmarkt; *Dreher*, 8 Operngasse; *Römischer Kaiser*, 1 Reingasse. To this list may be added all the above-mentioned hotels. The one drawback to an otherwise first-rate cuisine is the eternal tobacco-smoke. The traveller who wishes really to taste his food and wine is recommended to lunch not later than 1, and to begin his dinner about 7.

Wine: [The best red wine is Vöslauer; best white wine Gumpoldskirchner.] *Riedhof*, Wicklenburg Gasse and Schlüssel Gasse, much patronized by English. **Stefanskeller*, 2 Stefans-Platz; *Vater's Weinstube*, 5 Blumenstockgasse; both these are also restaurants. **Esterhazy Keller*, Haarkhof, open from 11 to 1 and 5 to 7; excellent white Ruster wine.

Cafés: *Café Hapsburg*, Rotenturm Str.; *Café Pucher*, Kohlmarkt; both excellent; *C. de l'Europe*, opposite St. Stephen's; *Schranz*, 29 Graben; *Central*, at the corner of the Herrengasse and Strauchgasse; *Residenz Café*, opposite H. Metropole; *Scheidt*, Wallfischgasse; *Greinert*, 2 Schaufelgasse; several in the Rings. A cup of coffee, without cream (schwarz),

costs 17 kr.; coffee with a great deal of cream (mélange) costs 20 kr., with very little cream (Kapuziner) 16 kr. The head-waiter (Zahlkellner) expects a gratuity (Trinkgeld) of 2 kr. from each person. The Viennese cafés are celebrated for their ices; there are generally 10 different sorts to choose from. Water-ices called Granit.

Confectioners: *Demel*, 3 Michaeler Platz, good ices; *Schmidt*, Stephans Pt.; *Cabos*, on the Hof (both have English cakes); *Gerstner*, 12 Kärntner Str.; *Schelle*, 53 Kärntner Ring.

Casino of the Nobles, 139, Kolowratring, founded in 1837, on the plan of a London Club, including the highest nobility, and one or two of the first bankers. It contains a library, reading-room, and a good cuisine.

Daily and Illustrated English Newspapers are to be seen at all the chief Cafés. Newspapers, journals, Galignani, &c., are taken in at the *Kaufmännische Verein*, or Commercial Association, Spiegelgasse. Travellers can obtain a ticket of admission from their bankers.

There are seven Rly. Stations:—

1. *West-Bahnhof*, outside the Mariahilf lines, for France, South Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, via Passau, Simbach, and Salzburg.

2. *Süd-Bahnhof*, outside the Belvedere lines, for Venice, Trieste, Srin, and Hungary.

3. *Stants - Bahnhof*, close to the above, for Hungary (S. of the Danube).

4. *Nord-Bahnhof*, close to the Prater, for Hungary (N. of the Danube), Galicia, Silesia, Poland, Russia, and Bohemia.

5. *Nordwest - Bahnhof*, in the Leopoldstadt, for Dresden.

6. *Franz - Joseph's Bahnhof*, Alsergrund, for Kahlenberg, Mariebad, and Eger.

7. *Aspanger Bahnhof*, on the Rennweg, for Soltau, &c. (Rte. 105).

Cabs: 2 horses, within the lines, for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl.; each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. One horse, for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 50 kr.; each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 20 kr. At night, 11 to 7, half as much again. To or from the rly. stat., 1 fl. 50 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, 2 fl. 20 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr. The *Facere* (2 horses) is often hardly to be distinguished from a private clarence or brougham. Many of them (viersitzige, for four persons) may be opened or closed according to the weather. The *Einspänner* or Comfortable (1 horse) is a much more unpretending vehicle.

Beyond the "lines" a special tariff according to distance is applicable, and must on demand be produced by the driver, with whom it is advisable always to come to an understanding.

For any luggage carried on the box or outside the carriage 40 or 30 kr. is charged.

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Omnibus anywhere within the lines, 12 kr.; exp. omnibus from the Stephansplatz to the principal rly. stat., 15 kr.

Tramway along the Rings, Franz Joseph's Quay, and other wide thoroughfares, 8 kr. within the lines. The other taxes vary from 12 to 14 kr. Conductor expects 2 extra kr.

Steamers for Linz, from the Stefanie Bridge, Franz Joseph's Quay; for Pesth from below the Aspernbrücke. Passengers are transferred to larger steamers on reaching the Danube. Small steamers every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or oftener to the Prater.

Post Office, open from 9 till 9. Branch offices at the Town Hall, on the Franz Joseph's Quay, in the Kärntnering, and other places; also at the Rly. Stations.

Telegraph Office, 1. Börsenplatz. Branch offices: 19 Fleischmarkt; 9 Kärntnering; 16 Schottenring, and elsewhere.

Baths: *Centralbad*, Weiburg Gasse; Turkish and hot water baths excellent; only opened in summer; ball-room in winter. *Sophienbad*, Landstrasse: an excellent and much-frequented establishment, with vapour and shower baths. It has a Swimming Bath 100 ft. long, in which the water is kept at a uniform temperature; set apart, except on Saturday, for ladies between 9 and 12 A.M. A bath-ticket (with Trinkgeld) costs 50 kr. *Dianabad*, Leo-

poldstadt; *Margarethenbad*, 5 Wildemanngasse; *Roman Bath* in the Kleine Stadtgutgasse, near the N. Rly. Stat.; *Josephsbad*, 12 Sophienbrücke.

River Baths: **Städtische Badanstalt*, on the rt. bank of the Danube; *Stronbad*, in the river, worth a visit.

Military Swimming School, further down.

Shops.—**Bohemian Garnet wares:** *Kersch*, 16 Graben.

Bootmakers: *Hahn*, 4 Plankengasse; *Coyle*, 6 Maysedergasse.

Crystal wares and Table-glass specialities: *Lobmeyer*, 13 Kärntnerstr.; *Count Harrach's Dépôt*, 3 Freyung.

Fancy Goods: *Klein*, 29 Graben; *Heiss*, Kärntner Str.

General Dealers: *Hans and Sons*, 6 Stock-im-Eisenplatz.

Gloves: *Jaquemar*, 6 Herrengasse; *Zacharias*, 2 Spiegelgasse.

Hatters: *Pless*, 31 Graben.

Old China (imitation): *Josef Zusche*, 3 Kärntnering.

Jewellery: *Mayer*, 7 Stock-im-Eisen; *Brandeis*, 35 Kärntnerstr.; three or four in the Kohlmarkt.

Meerschauts: *Hies*, 25 Kärntnerstr.; *Kies*, 16 Graben.

Milliners: *Dürr*, 16 Kärntnerstr.

Money Changers: *Union Bank*, 13 Graben; *Escompte Gesellschaft*, 7 Kärntnerstr.; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, 2 S. anstplatz.

Oriental Embroideries: *Adult*, 7 Fleischmarkt.

Outfitters: *Jägermayer*, 38 Kärntnerstr.

Perfumery: *Calderara and Bonkmann*, 18 Graben.

Photographs: *Kramer*, 7 Graben; *Artaria*, 9 Kohlmarkt.

Porcelain: *Wahliss*, 17 Kärntnerstr.

Tailor: *Rothberger*, 8 Stephanplatz; *Grünbaum*, 26 Graben; *Weber*, Stauch Gasse.

Umbrellas: *Mautner*, Hohenstaufengasse; *Weip*, 12, Bauernmarkt.

Vienese Leatherwork: *Limbach*, Lindengasse 6.

The most flourishing trade in Vienna appears to be that of the pipe-maker, from the number of persons who follow it, and the skill and taste exercised in the workmanship. The material principally employed is Meerscham, which is obtained in great perfection direct from the Levant. It is found in Armenia. Meerscham pipes and cigar-holders (Cigarrenspitzen) may be had here better and cheaper than anywhere else.

International Travelers' Office, *Schencker and Co.*, 3 Schottenring. **Messrs. T. Cook & Son**, Stephane Platz.

Booksellers: *Gerold*, Stefansplatz; *Brimmüller and Son*, 21 Graben. They keep a large supply of English and French as well as German books. *At Artaria's*, 9 Kohlmarkt, engravings, guide-

books and excellent maps may be purchased.

Plöszl, 7 Himmelportgasse, and *Müller and Gaebel*, 8, Magdalenenstrasse, next door to the Theater an der Wien, can be recommended for their excellent and cheap spectacles.

Lending Library: *Last*, several depôts, head office in Kohl Markt; large stock of English books.

English Church Service on Sunday at 11, No. 6 Metternichgasse; Chaplain, *Rev. W. H. Hechler*. **Presbyterian Service** at No. 9 Eschenbachgasse, *Rev. Francis Gordon*. English-speaking Confessors, *Rev. F. Ludwig*, 4 Postgasse; *Rev. F. Kraemer*, 5 Kaiser Strasse.

Physicians: *Dr. Bereckzy*, Landengasse (speaks English); *Dr. Fink*, 14 Wallfischgasse.

American Dentist, *Dr. E. M. Thomas*, 7 Petersplatz.

Anglo-American Medical Association: Landesgericht Str. 12 ground-floor. *Sec. Rev. F. Gordon* gives gratuitous information to English and American physicians, &c., with regard to study at the hospital, and lodgings. Hours, 10 to 1. He has also a lending library.

Chemist (English prescriptions made up): *Apotheke zum Goldenen Adler*, 18 Kärntnerring.

British Ambassador, *Sir Francis R. Plunkett*, G.C.B.

British Embassy, 6 Metternichgasse.

Consul General, Mr. Paul von Schaller.

British Consulate General, Schwarzenbergstrasse, 3. Office hours: 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

U.S. Legation, *His Excy. Robert S. McCormick*, Schwindgasse, 4. Office hours: 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

U.S. Consulate General, *Carl B. Hurst, Esq.*, Wasagasse, 2. Office hours: 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

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